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Tower Views

by Clearway

Lawless Force Urges Law

Vivifies Need for Unity

Hastens Organized Control

¶ Shanghai—The war wedge, driving bitterness and alienation between the Oriental nations, seems functioning to force the Anglo-Saxon peoples into closer relationship. As Japan prepares to accelerate its aggressive warfare until it engulfs all China, United States and British naval commanders discuss the practicability of uniting their strength in Shanghai waters to enforce an open path to the sea. Among other proposals is a convoy plan by which vessels carrying refugees would be escorted down the Yangtze and Whangpoo Rivers through the present blockade of Japanese warships.

• **Although Japan** has warned foreign shipping to steer clear of her naval nest off Shanghai, it is declared by non-combatants that, since the international city is surrounded by fighting, the river route to the sea is the only avenue of escape. So they propose to make the Yangtze safe for refugees, while observing Japan's advice to keep merchantmen out of the area of naval concentration.

• **While the United States** liner, President Hoover, sails into Kobe harbor, Japan, suffering from the work of Chinese bombers, and while the British Ambassador in Shanghai suffers the effects of wounds administered by Japanese air raiders, London considers the implications of a submarine attack on the British destroyer Havock, off the eastern Spanish coast. The Havock was not hit, but the attack serves to spur Great Britain and France toward action which will permit the two European democracies to present a more united front.

• **The arrogance** and the inconsideration for human rights displayed by lesser powers in their race for national aggrandizement continually emphasizes the need, and produces the urge, for strong combinations of powers capable of curbing international gangsterism. The failure of the League to exercise a restraining influence over Japanese and Italian aggressiveness in former instances, and the results of such failure revealed in today's war zones, vividly illustrate the need of a unified program among peaceful powers, broad enough to place world welfare above national aims, and strong enough to protect ideals from the encroachments of aggressive mentalities.

¶ Moscow—The Soviet Government continues to give democracies impressive illustrations of what might be expected if Communism gained sway beyond the borders of Russia. The present illustration is the execution of seven Georgian officials, convicted in the usual Soviet manner, of plotting a revolt of shepherds against the regime. One of the victims was a woman. The testimony (which was a series of "confessions") implied that the rebellion was to be started this year if "capitalist countries" attacked the Soviet Union. The strongest attack against Communism is to let it alone.

¶ Bucharest—For the first time since the forming of the Little Entente by Roumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, diplomatic contact is established with Hungary. Dr. Lascio de Bardossy, Hungarian minister to Bucharest, confers with Victor Antonescu of Roumania between sessions of the Entente at Sinaia, and indications are that a yielding on the part of the Entente toward Hungary's aspirations along the Danube may pave the way for cordial relations. Another favorable move is the proposed abrogation of the peace treaty clause prohibiting Hungary's rearming.

• **Germany's and Austria's** rejection of the armament clause is an argument for Hungary which the Entente finds impressive, but it demands guarantees and concessions in exchange for Hungarian rearmament. Important likewise is the fact that the Little Entente has reasserted its allegiance to the League of Nations. Improved relations with Hungary may aid in re-establishing the League as a potent agency toward the adjustment of international disputes. Is it conceivable that dissident nations may force success on the League?

¶ Washington—The National Labor Relations Board decides that the United Shoe Workers of America shall have exclusive bargaining rights in the Auburn and Lewiston (Maine) plants. Its opinion reverses Judge Manser's finding that the strike was illegal, and validates the result of an employee-representation vote of last July. Apparently someone has won something—but who wins what? When the strike was called, there were 19 shoe manufacturers in the district. As it progressed, four of these closed their doors. The present decision applies to only a dozen plants. Pay rolls are one-half what they were when the strike was called. Whatever victory for labor's conception of authority may have been gained, loses its savor when weighed against the permanent absence of pay envelopes. There's little satisfaction in winning a closed mill.

In The Boston Section:

"What's To Be Done About Boston?" Ask Municipal Experts as City's High Costs Are Revealed.

Consumers, Calling "Fair Trade Law" Price Raising Scheme, Will Seek Its Repeal.

Marian Martin of Maine Made National Director of Women's Activities by Republicans.

Press Must Serve If It Is To Endure, Says Milton At Williamstown.

and News from All New England

In the Second Section Beginning on Page 9.

Old Latin-American Discord, On Decline Since Wilson Days, Reborn in Ship-Leasing Rift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—There never was such a tempest of ink in South America as caused by the Washington proposal to lend naval technical assistance to Brazil.

The "case of the six destroyers" will not readily be forgotten and, whether definitely postponed or not, must leave its mark in Pan American history. For, this time, ink and diplomacy have been synonymous. An impartial survey of the continental press by this correspondent reveals not only how editors have reacted in their various countries but how, also, the American international situation has been affected by the now famous Walsh motion. To review the essential background, for a moment:

It is generally known that before the post-war period of reconciliation there was plenty of sand in the foundations of Pan Americanism. The southern nations had their own traditional divergencies and were only united, apparently, when it was a case of joining against "Yankee imperialism." To cite some of these divergencies, it can be recalled, first of all, that Argentina and Brazil lived up to some historical conception that they disputed the Atlantic seaboard. Chile, Peru and Bolivia were involved in a triangular legacy of suspicion from the Pacific war. Farther north, Peru, Ecuador and Columbia had their old-standing frontier contests. Back again, Chile and Argentina were supposed to be none too friendly. Chile was supposed to be friendly with Brazil and Argentina with Peru. In the center of the picture was Paraguay, ready, it was alleged, to take on all comers, as she did on one occasion.

As indicated, much of this was supposititious. There was some historical basis for the situation but, to a large extent, the written and unwritten line-ups of South Ameri-

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Next President? Seers Say Black Or La Follette

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 — This being the political "silly-season"—that is to say, the moment when speculative stories about future political developments emerge from "informed sources" in the dearth of other news—a crop of new tales from the party hills is today available.

Actually, there is often more truth than poetry in these speculations. One story, prominently published by the New York Herald-Tribune today, says that President Roosevelt has confided to close friends lately that he supports Senator Robert M. La Follette, the Wisconsin Progressive Party leader, as his own successor.

Another suggestion, not yet widely published but even more ingenious, is that by 1940 Mr. Justice Hugo L. Black of Alabama will be in a strong position for the Democratic presidential nomination. His appointment to the Supreme Court, it is argued, not only had the merits of placing on the bench an extreme liberal, but was part of a "build-up" of the Alabaman.

After serving on the tribunal for a few years, the story goes, Mr. Black's standing might be established; he would have kept a liberal seat warm on the court and be in a strong position to lead the Democratic Party. He would combine the two strong qualifications of being a Southerner and a liberal, and conceivably local pride among his fellow southerners would bridge the gap within the party.

Has Ample Precedent

There is, moreover, the impeccable precedent of the resignation of Charles E. Hughes as an associate justice on the Supreme Court to run as Republican nominee for the presidency in 1916. Republicans would be unable to charge that Mr. Justice Black's resignation was improper in the face of their own example.

Indeed, the more political experts speculate about the availability of Mr. Black, the more they are attracted. Manifestly, Mr. Black's viewpoint is highly satisfactory to President Roosevelt—a principal reason why he was placed on the Supreme Bench. He would thus tend to please all liberals within the Democratic Party, attract the independent progressives as in Wisconsin, and furnish a liberal rallying-ground much as President Roosevelt has done.

But he would-have that other in-

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British Shipping Must Clean Up Its Slums of the Sea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Shipping regulations soon to be issued by the Board of Trade sound the doom of the Slums of the Sea.

These regulations set a new compulsory standard of comfort for seamen's quarters on all new vessels. They include orders for a minimum height for cabins, better lighting and ventilation standards, and the provision of 'sport decks' for crews.

This charter has been prepared by the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee. It has been hailed here as the greatest reform since the introduction of the Plimsoll line.

One paper says this is the case. But it is learned that actually the regulations set a seal on the co-operative efforts of shipowners and seamen, and really regularize a standard that has already been adopted in a great number of cases.

The Board of Trade says that the orders will not apply to old vessels, as it would be almost impossible to comply with them without considerable structural alteration. But steps are to be taken to see that older ships comply as far as is possible.

The regulations include:

Compulsory opendeck spaces for the recreation of the crew.

Compulsory wash-rooms with hot water for use in baths or showers.

No accommodation to be forward or below the load water line.

Cabins to be seven feet six inches high.

Bulkheads separating accommodation from other places to be of steel. Any form of construction tending to harbor vermin to be prohibited.

Sailors and firemen to have separate sleeping rooms for each watch.

Messrooms to be compulsory and each man to be provided with a

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A.F. of L. Pact With Company Declared Void

Closed Shop Contract Is Held Discriminatory Against C. I. O.

Labor Board Rules

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—Establishing a precedent, the National Labor Relations Board here yesterday stepped between an employer and an American Federation of Labor union and declared that a closed shop contract between the two was void.

It did this despite a federal district court decision upholding the validity of the contract.

And in taking its stand the board virtually called the A. F. of L. union involved in the contract a company union and actually charged the employer with having entered into the contract and attempted to persuade its members to join the A. F. of L. union in order to keep the C. I. O. out of its plant.

The employer concerned is the National Electric Products Corporation plant at Ambridge, Penna. It employs 1600.

The NLRB, on the basis of its findings, ordered the employer to "cease and desist" discrimination against Local 809 of the C. I. O., to cease encouraging membership in Local 1073-B of the American Federation of Labor, and to stop "all other forms of coercion" of its employees.

Ruling Called a Vital One

The Labor Board contention is that in favoring one union as opposed to another the employer violated the terms of, the National Labor Relations Act in that he was thereby denying to some of his employees their rights of free collective bargaining.

The action was seen among labor observers here today as of major significance on the labor front. A. F. of L. unions have suddenly become very popular with some employers who look upon them as the lesser of two evils. Grimly hostile to the C. I. O., they have embraced the A. F. of L. in the hope of keeping John L. Lewis out of their plants. This has been reflected in recent increases in A. F. of L. membership and a general revival of activity in the old labor union after a period during which it appeared to be melting away by defections to the C. I. O.

By this time the NLRB has made considerable headway against the avowed company union set up by the employer to keep all outside unions away from his plant. This practice, particularly prevalent in the steel industry until recently, is no longer considered an adequate solution to the labor problem by business and manufacturing leaders here.

Many Favor A. F. of L.

In looking around for something to take its place many are reported in informed business circles to have decided to make their peace with the A. F. of L.

The Labor Board's decision now challenges the legality of this practice, laying down the theory that when an employer encourages a particular union among his employees as against some other union he thereby confers upon the favored union the illegal characteristics of a company union and is violating a federal statute.

This test case, which presumably will go through the courts for an ultimate authoritative decision, arises from a contract entered into on May 27 between the corporation and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L. affiliate. The rival C. I. O. Union, the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, challenged the

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1,250,000 Slated for College

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—One out of every three boys and girls who finished high school last spring, Government education experts estimate, will enroll in college this month.

Statisticians at the office of education also predicted that one out of every two entering college will get a degree in 1941. They said the total college enrollment expected this autumn—1,250,000—equals about half the total number of living college graduates in the United States—2,515,000.

Reduction in part-time job assistance through the National Youth Administration may pare those figures some, officials said.

Arthur Williams, executive assistant NYA administrator, has announced that present appropriations will permit aid to about 92,000 college students in 1937-38, a decrease of 46,000 or one third from last year. He said the number of needy high school students earning $6 or less a month probably will be cut from about 258,000 to 193,000 on the basis of present appropriations.

Educators said the decrease may prevent realisation of their estimate of 6,400,000 high school students for 1937-38. That number, they said, represents roughly one-half the living high school graduates in this country—11,861,000. Last year there were 5,975,242 students in high schools.

Officials said rapid increases in high school enrollment are due to the economic situation and to "the American educational philosophy which leads men to insist that their sons have better educations than they had."

Other factors cited were changes in high school curricula which have interested students in remaining the full four years, and development of junior high schools. The latter have advanced the grade when most students drop out of school from the eighth to the ninth, according to E. M. Foster, chief of the statistical division of the office of education.

Pennsylvania Lifts Auto Speed Limit

HARRISBURG, Penna., Sept. 1 (AP)—Pennsylvania, slowly straightening out its hilly, curving roads, flung off its 40-mile speed limit today, permitting motorists to drive 50 miles an hour—faster than in any adjoining state.

Other important changes to the vehicle laws effective today include a 25- or 35-mile speed limit in business or residential districts replacing the 20-mile limit, if "official" signs are posted. The 20-mile limit is retained for vehicles approaching within 200 feet of a railway grade crossing.

A clear view of 300 instead of 200 feet is required for passing a vehicle on a highway.

The yellow light between red and green is to be eliminated in signals installed or repaired after Jan. 1.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the open-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Tightening Little Entente Chain

Wide World

Heads of States Promote Solidarity in Trade and Politics

This Conference on Board the Roumanian Steamship King Carol on the River Danube Preceded the One Just Held by the Entente Foreign Ministers at Sinaia, Roumania. In the Rear Corner, From Left to Right, Are Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch of Yugoslavia, Foreign Minister Victor Antonescu of Roumania, Premier Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia and Premier George Tatarescu of Roumania.

Arms for Hungary Nearer by Action Of Little Entente

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Sept. 1—The chief feature of the conference which the Permanent Council of the Little Entente has just held in Sinaia was the persistent attempt to come to a better understanding with Hungary.

It is stated in the official communiqué that the council devoted special attention to the question of political and economic relations between the Little Entente and other Danubian lands and was determined to miss no opportunity to further their favorable development.

The Hungarian Minister to Roumania visited Sinaia during the conference and had a long conversation with the Foreign Minister of each Little Entente state.

The main question discussed was abrogation of the clause in the Versailles Treaty which prohibits Hungary's rearming. After Germany and Austria rejected similar restrictions without consent from anybody and introduced obligatory service Hungary wished to do the same.

Demands on Both Sides

The Budapest Government, however, refrained from any unilateral act, hoping that the Little Entente states would come to an agreement with her. Now they have taken a step in that direction.

Still the question is not completely settled for the Little Entente demands guarantees and concessions from Hungary, while Hungary demands the right to arms as an inalienable and unconditional attribute of national sovereignty. The right of self-defense is not a matter to haggle over, Budapest declares.

Nevertheless a formula probably will be found since the Little Entente is inclined to grant Hungary

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Lowly 'Hot Dog' Climbs a Notch In Social Scale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Just to protect the man who bites the dog, rigid rules are being prescribed governing the sale and manufacture of frankfurters here in 1938 at the Golden Gate International Exposition.

They may not be carried over from one day to another and they must be manufactured within 12 hours before delivery at the World's Fair site, stipulated Frederick Weddleton, chief of the concessions division.

Neither can hamburger be carried over from one day to another, and it must not be ground more than 24 hours before delivery to the exposition. Furthermore, it must be made of fresh commercial beef containing a maximum of 20 per cent suet or other suitable beef fat; no coloring matter, no cereal, no adulteration.

Frankfurters must be made from choice selections of pieces of beef and pork, properly cured and manufactured under strict regulations, and they shall contain no cereal or skimmed milk.

All unused frankfurters, hamburger, bread and buns must be removed at the close of each day's business for disposal off the exposition grounds.

"So it would seem;" says Mr. Weddleton, "when a man bites an exposition hot dog, that will be good news."

Rules for Sausage Making

HARRISBURG, Penna., (AP) — When you jab your fork into a juicy Pennsylvania sausage now, you should remember that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania officially will tell the farmer and the butcher just what he must not put into the sausage. Vegetable products, milk powder, cracklings and vegetable colorings no longer will be sisters under the skin, so to speak.

West's 'Little Tokyo' Divided in Policy

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, Sept. 1

It's the Nisei against the Issei arguing in Los Angeles' Little Tokyo, largest Japanese community in the United States.

The Nisei, or American-born Japanese, are for remaining out of Sino-Japanese troubles. The Issei, those born in Japan, are for giving every possible aid to the Japanese army and Government.

"We are Americans and should live according to American ways," said George Nakomoto, one of the Nisei.

"We were born in Japan and naturally our hearts are there," said Tara Yoshida, one of the Issei.

Regardless of differences Little Tokyo has raised $25,000 and furnished 18,000 gift bags for the Emperor's legions.

British Vessel Escapes Attack From Submarine

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP)—An unidentified submarine fired a torpedo at the British destroyer Havock off the eastern Spanish coast today and the admiralty rushed two destroyers to her assistance.

The Havock was not hit in the attack, midway between Alicante and Valencia. Simultaneously, Spanish insurgent planes bombed and forced ashore the Greek cargo steamer Tsepo, 20 miles north of Barcelona. The helmsman was killed and one sailor wounded.

French quarters in London said they hoped the attack on the British destroyer would spur Britain to "take action" and added that "exchanges with this in view are proceeding between London and Paris."

France brought strong pressure to have Spanish Civil War Nonintervention Committee take up the attacks on shipping and the role of Italian volunteers in the insurgent capture of Santander.

The Havock was the eighteenth ship to be involved in submarine or air attacks in the Mediterranean since Aug. 1.

Depth Bombs Dropped By Crew of Havock In Counter Attack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 1—Swift action has been taken to counter the attack made upon the British destroyer

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American Action For Orient Peace Forecast in Paris

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 1—Increased American collaboration with Europe in handling the Far Eastern crisis is anticipated in French official circles.

This collaboration is expected here to take two forms: First, a joint demarche in Tokyo and Nanking by France, the United States, and the British Empire, pressing for mediation of the dispute; second, American co-operation with efforts of the League of Nations to bring Sino-Japanese hostilities to an end.

Conviction is voiced in quarters close to the French Government that America is too vitally concerned with repercussions of the Oriental crisis to reject proposals for joint action already put forward informally by Britain and France.

Just how much of this is taking wish for the fact is not quite clear, but careful inquiry shows the existence of a remarkably strong officially inspired movement here to bring about closer contact between the American Government and European democracies.

For Universal League

The latest instance of this has been seen in the thirty-third congress of the Interparliamentary Union which opened here today. A resolution drawn up by the juridical committee was adopted proposing that every effort be made to render the League of Nations universal and to develop closer and continuous co-operation with non-League states.

A similar resolution was approved by the International Peace Congress which has just concluded its session here. This resolution was presented to the conference by R. C. Hawkin, secretary of the International Arbitration League, with an addition urging that the United States take the initiative in calling a third Hague peace conference and in recommending that China and Japan submit their quarrel to the World Court at The Hague.

Hope for Spanish Mediation

French authorities hardly attempt to hide their hope that the Far Eastern crisis will bring home to America the necessity of closer co-operation with European democracies to prevent the outbreak of such conflicts or to settle them by mediation when they do occur. The French also hope for American support for mediation in Spain.

New concern is expressed here today over the situation in the Mediterranean. France has sent to London a fresh protest against repeated violation of the non-intervention accord and against repeated attacks on merchant shipping in Spanish waters.

British-U.S. Navies Weigh Joint Convoy

Shanghai Route to Sea Past Japan's Warships Sought for Refugees

Canton Bombed

Japanese Extend Field of Operations—Chinese Deny Loss of Woosung Forts

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 1 (AP)—Summer White House officials said today the United States Government would rely on existing naval vessels in the Far East to evacuate Americans still in danger zones.

The announcement was made following a conference between President Roosevelt and Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of naval operations, at the Roosevelt home.

Officials said there was no need for additional naval vessels at Shanghai and vicinity.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 1 (AP)—United States and British naval commanders were said to be considering today the prospect of uniting their protective strength to resist any attempt to molest refugees on Shanghai's waterway to the sea.

They discussed a convoy plan to force an open and safe path down the Yangtze and Whangpoo Rivers—both choked with Japanese warships—after Japan had warned all foreign shipping to steer clear of her naval concentrations there.

An open route to the sea is vital to the safety of Americans and other foreigners in Shanghai because, with the international city hemmed in by fighting, the Yangtse and Whangpoo are their only hope of escape.

Japanese threatened, meanwhile, to accelerate the spread of the undeclared war, steadily engulfing all of China. Japanese naval commanders said they were prepared to launch air raids against all Chinese airdromes and military bases. Yesterday, Japanese planes bombed such bases in the far south, around Canton.

Lines Drawn at Yellow River

Japanese advices from the north indicated an imminent major battle at the important Yellow River barrier to Central China. An irregular Chinese army was reported to be waiting with overwhelming numbers for two Japanese columns, pressing south from Tientsin and Peiping, with superior armaments and equipment.

Chinese reports, however, declared that the highly mobile Japanese army was bogged in North China's rainy season mud and still on the defensive against Chinese rear and flank attacks.

Heavy fighting swept the Whangpoo's banks from the northern edge of the city to Woosung where it meets the Yangtse 12 miles north of the International Settlement.

Chinese admitted heavy losses in the Changwahpang and Paoshan sectors, near Woosung, from heavy Japanese naval shelling and aerial bombardment.

The Chinese were withdrawing slowly to prepare second line positions farther inland and out of range of the Japanese naval guns.

Japanese Claim Woosung

Japanese claimed that both Woosung proper and the walled city of Paoshan, a few miles up the Yangtse, had been stormed and captured despite Chinese resistance. The Japanese reported that they held the historic Woosung forts.

In the western sector the Japanese lines were broken in many places and the determined Chinese resistance prevented the Japanese from solidifying their scattered forces into true front line positions.

What is back of Japan's moves in the Far East? An attempt to unravel this problem will be found in an article entitled Japan Moves Onward" in today's Magazine Section.

Motorboat Record Set by Campbell

LOCARNO, Swit., Sept. 1 (AP)—Sir Malcolm Campbell, British sportsman, added the world's motorboat speed record to his international automobile speed standard today.

He piloted his 25-foot speedboat, Bluebird, over Lake Maggiore's smooth waters at a rate of 125.786 miles an hour, to eclipse Gar Wood's five-year-old mark of 124.91 miles an hour.

Sir Malcolm already holds the world automobile record of 301.33 miles an hour, set at Bonneville Salt Flats in Utah in 1935.

Eyston Seeks Auto Record

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—Capt. George Eyston is going to have his hands full when he attempts to break Malcolm Campbell's world auto speed record of 301.1292 miles per hour.

Captain Eyston, who arrived in New York yesterday en route to the Salt Flats at Bonneville, Utah, will drive a seven ton machine developing 2250 horsepower, with two clutches and four front wheels. The two Rolls-Royce engines are to the rear of Captain Eyston who sits out in front surrounded by machinery.

The four front wheels, a departure from accepted construction, are placed tandem fashion attached to separate axles. Four rear wheels are set side by side two on a side. In addition to the regular braking, the machine has wind brakes.

Oysters Good Only in R-Months? Just Myth Started by Old Roman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—Charles E. Jackson, president of the Eat - Oysters - in - Any - Month - You - Please movement, hailed today the end of another campaign.

"Progress," he beamed, "is being made. It's only a matter of time until September 1 will be just that, and not the beginning of the so-called R-months.

Mr. Jackson—who, in addition to heading the E. O. I. A. M. Y. P. M. is Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries—annually devotes himself to encouraging oyster-eating in R-less months.

"We wouldn't need to do this," he explained, "except for a loose banquet table remark by some old Roman about 2000 years ago." History hasn't retained the toga-wearer's name, but it has his words and they are fighting words to the E. O. I. A. M. Y. P. M. They are:

"Mensibus erratis vos ostrea manducatis" — or — "oysters should be eaten only in certain months"

Mr. Jackson doesn't know who reduced the philosophy down to R-months, but he wishes he did.

"This sort of reasoning," he said, "is just as silly as the one that fish should not be eaten with milk."

He flagrantly violates both theories

Mr. Jackson has made a study of R-less-month oysters.

"The only difference," he said, "is that summer oysters are a trifle thinner. That's when they spawn—in May, June, July and August."

String Is Postal Item To Tune of $236,789

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—Give a postmaster enough string—and chances are he'll save it. At least, postal officials said today, he is encouraged to because it keeps down expenses.

Twine is an important item in the postal service's budget. Last year 1,821,450 pounds were purchased at 13 cents a pound—a total of $236,789. One pound contains 2400 feet. Total purchases, officials say, would reach around the world 33 times at the equator and enough would be left over to stretch from New York to Odessa, Russia.

Oct. 2-3 Set as Loyalty Days To Spur Interest in Religion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Oct. 2 and 3 are the dates set this year for the observance of Loyalty days, the National Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery announced here today. It added that programs emphasizing the religious significance of Thanksgiving day and Christmas would be undertaken later.

"Sponsored by the Golden Rule Foundation, Loyalty days have been observed each year since 1934, when it became apparent to directors of the organization that no measure of economic recovery would be permanent unless it was accompanied by a spiritualization of thinking and a religious recovery among the population of America," said Charles V. Vickrey, secretary.

Church Attendance Urged

The committee, composed of Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews, urges that all communicants attend their church services and help serve their denominations during the period of the observance, and the expectation is that such a reminder of the values of participation in religious work will lead to continued activity throughout the year.

Last year's observances of Loyalty days was said to have been responsible, in part, for an increase of 20% per cent in attendance at some churches.

"The chief issue today is not between our various forms of religion, but between religion and no religion, or indifference to religion," the committee stressed in its announcement.

In stating the purposes of the movement, the committee said its work was designed "to meet the present-day sweep of racial and religious prejudice by bringing the minds and hearts of men back to the consciousness of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

Fellowship Week Earlier

Oct. 2 and 3 fall on Saturday and Sunday, respectively, and they will be preceded by Fellowship week, beginning Sept. 27. The latter is designated in the calendar of Loyalty days as Fellowship Monday, and is expected to serve as a time for conferences among clergy and laymen to develop interest in religion and problems of human welfare.

The complete calendar for the observance begins on Sept. 28, when a series of radio programs and announcements will be opened. President Roosevelt is expected to issue a proclamation in connection with the observance, as are governors of some of the states and mayors of the larger cities.

"Church, Community and State"—a commentary on the world conference of Protestant churches at Oxford, England, by the Marquis of Lothian: Weekly Magazine Section.

Wholesale Bakers Face U. S. Charge

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission charged 70 wholesale bakery concerns and associated interests today with violating the Robinson-Patman Anti-price Discriminating Act.

The commission's complaint said brokerage and other fees had been paid unlawfully to Quality Bakers of America, Inc., of New York City, by flour manufacturers and other sellers.

Quality Bakers of America was described as a service company and trade association which makes purchases for the wholesalers and is owned by them. The companies have 20 days in which to file answers to the complaint.

U. S. Buys 455 Plane Motors

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, announced the award today of a $4,153,938 contract for 455 aircraft engines and spares to the Pratt and Whitney division of the United Aircraft Corporation, Hartford, Conn.

Typists in Full Speed Ahead at Toronto Exhibition

International

Professional and Amateur Records Broken in Contests Between Canadian, American and Japanese Competitors

Airways Displays Draws Big Crowd At Toronto Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Trans - Atlantic flights of the Caledonia and Cambria, flying boats of Imperial Airways, have been arousing more than usual interest in the display of that organization at the Canadian National Exhibition here. A model of a tank for testing the hulls of flying boats and reproductions of a wind-tunnel and of a combined land and sea airport are on display, with route maps showing the extent of the services of Imperial Airways throughout the Empire and in Europe.

French art is predominant this year, the collection of bronzes constituting a feature of merit, particularly with respect to smaller pieces with their fluency of line and their attainment of rhythmic feeling. Among the paintings are a number of historical works from Versailles, large canvases which depict events of the Napoleonic era.

Forty dolls dressed in Coronation robes of peers and peeresses with fidelity in detail are shown in the Women's Building. The costumes are the work of the Royal School of Needlework, London, Eng. The back drop of the case containing them depicts the interior of Westminster Abbey on Coronation Day.

A Coronation chair in needlepoint, the work of Mrs. Susan Malloy of Toronto and a fender-bench in Chinese Chippendale, the upholstery embroidered in rose, turquoise and green with the design consisting of trees, bridges and boats, is copied from samples of the Ming dynasty. It belongs to Mrs. E. R. Wood. Consisting of 1505 circles, an Italian tatted tablecloth is believed one of the best pieces of handwork on display.

In the international building the Finnish Central committee representing a number of groups in this city, has selected as their motive for this year's exhibit the old castle of Olavinlinna on Lake Saimaa, built in 1475 and said to be the best preserved medieval castle in Scandinavia.

An interesting feature of this year's exhibition has been the international typewriting championship in which typists from all over the world vied for high speed honors.

Lakes to Tidewater

Navigation from the Great Lakes to tidewater was established in 1825 when the first Erie canal boat, Seneca Chief, left Buffalo for New York.

Police Line-Ups by Television Forecast After Display by RCA

News in Radio

A time when police line-ups of criminals may be shown by means of television to every police official in the city and by wires to police of other cities is foreseen in the demonstration of television and facsimile which the Radio Corporation of America recently put on for the high-ranking officials of the New York City police department.

Adding sight thus to sound in police work was seen as an invaluable agency to speed up the processes of checking criminals.

At the National Broadcasting Company's Radio City studios Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine and department heads were shown the possibilities of simultaneous viewing by police, at many interconnected points, of apprehended criminals and suspects.

Possibility Excites Police

The facsimile demonstration excited a good many of the police present. Most of them saw it as a most valuable medium for preventing errors in transmission, for instantaneous transmission of photographs and fingerprints of wanted persons. It was predicted that a day would come when a facsimile receiver would become a companion to the police car's present radio receiver.

Transmission of police bulletins bearing the pictures and descriptions of wanted persons, which now requires considerable time, would be speeded up by facsimile which would transmit the complete information in a matter of minutes.

Receivers placed at railroad stations, bridges and roads at the gates of a city would provide means for police to check up instantly on suspected persons and would thus reduce the chances of criminal flight.

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Television Abroad

Meanwhile, from abroad, Dr. P. C. Goldmark, chief television engineer of the Columbia Broadcasting System, just returned from a five-week tour, emphasized the progress being made in Europe toward increasing the light sensitivity of the television camera.

Developments now under way in England and Germany as well as in America promise a television camera 10 times more sensitive to light than any now in use, thus rendering it more useful for reproduction than the ordinary photographic camera with modern emulsions, Dr. Goldmark said.

The obvious advantage of increased light sensitivity in a studio would mean reduction of studio illumination to a point where heat and glare would no longer bother performers. It would increase the depth of focus so that distant objects from the camera would also be sharp and distinct. Also, it would improve outdoor pickup.

Other Developments

Some other points observed abroad by Dr. Goldmark:

The British Broadcasting Corporation has already put to use a panchromatic (all color) television camera which has been rendered panchromatic "to a fair degree."

In England outdoor television pickups are of fine quality.

A British manufacturer plans to show a projection-size receiver producing images two feet wide at a price no higher than the present small-size screen receivers costing from $300 to $800.

In France, television is in a more experimental stage, though the government is now preparing to transmit 441-line images from the Eiffel Tower transmitter now under construction.

At a German radio exhibition, one manufacturer displayed a screen with a picture eight feet wide which produced images as sharply defined and as steady, though not so brilliant, as the ordinary commercial motion picture.

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Radio Brevities

The Ninth Boston Conference on Distribution, gathering together the experience, opinions and thoughts of American industrial leaders, will be relayed Sept. 20 and 21 over shortwave station W1XAL, Boston, on its frequency of 11.79 megacycles.

♪ ♪ ♪

A "Metropolitan Opera of the Air," a permanent concert company of eight or more of the greatest singing voices in the world, will be one of the features of the new series of General Motors winter concerts scheduled to start over the NBC-WJZ network on Sunday, Oct. 3, at 8 p. m., eastern standard time.

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Transradio, national radio news service, is planning to make its own recordings of spot news for sale to individual stations, Motion Picture Daily says.

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OXY, the Danish Government shortwave station, near Kalundborg, is to be increased to five kilowatts in power from 500 watts within a few months. OXY is on from 7 p. m. to 1 a. m., Danish time, on a frequency of 6.06 megacycles.

World Farm Report Says Nations Must Seek Added Crops

ROME, Sept. 1 (AP)—International Institute of Agriculture said today the world must begin to plan for co-ordinated expansion of agriculture—not crop restriction.

The institute, in a 55-page report, asserted that a policy of government intervention and planning was justified by the vital interests at stake. The report added, however, that "one could not expect to go on indefinitely subsidizing a certain branch of production at the expense of the general community unless:

"Resources of the community could be continually developed at a rate which either would permit it to increase its own effective demand for agricultural products to the extent that agriculture would eventually be made self-supporting, or,

"Alternately enable it to bear the continuous drain on earnings involved in subsidizing agricultural productions without damage to efficiency and a grave menace to the future."

Pole Erected in Dark Blamed for Plane Crash

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Commerce Department said today that failure to give notice of the erection of an electric light pole was the "probable cause" of the recent airplane crash at Daytona Beach, Fla. Four persons were killed and five were injured in the crash.

The department's finding said the pole, together with others newly erected, had been installed between the hours of 9:30 p. m., Aug. 9, and 2 a. m., Aug. 10, without notice and that the "poles were not lighted or marked in any manner."

Gusher Nearly Plugged

BRADFORD, Penna., Sept. 1 (AP)—Drillers partially plugged the northwestern Pennsylvania field's first oil gusher in 20 years today in preparation for deeper drilling. Almost 4000 barrels escaped before the flow could be controlled. Production at the well, which blew in a week ago at the rate of 110 barrels an hour, has slowed to 16 barrels an hour.

WMCA Hears Call For Edited Story Of World's News

With Monitor Newscasters

NEW YORK—Station WMCA in New York is a pivotal station in the new trend of radio—the use of radiocasting as a medium of public information and education. This trend does not constitute the supplanting of radio for newspapers, but is rather an extension of informative devices bringing to the public a constant stream of current events.

Thus, every important event reflecting in any sense upon the American news scene is aired by WMCA when possible. Its tickers bring in news from all over the world. Its special reporters handle civic matters. This "news" is cleared through a news desk, which "edits" the material for radiocasting purposes. In addition to five regularly scheduled 15-minute news radiocasts a day, the entire facilities of the station are held in readiness for immediate action in the event that a special story of national importance breaks.

During the floods in the Midwest, WMCA remained on all-night duty to bring reports in from stricken areas to anxious New Yorkers. When the Hindenburg crashed at Lakehurst, WMCA mobilized a crew of radiocasters on short notice and rushed to the scene for "spot" coverage. During the search for Amelia Earhart, WMCA's facilities were in constant readiness for developments.

To secure immediate coverage of news subjects, WMCA maintains a most elaborate communications system. Lines are held in readiness in almost every big hotel as well as in Madison Square Garden and other points where events of public interest are likely to take place. From Washington come weekly talks by senators and representatives on federal business. The State Legislature at Albany is covered by a weekly digest furnished by Phelps Phelps.

Ships leaving for Europe and vessels arriving on regular schedules are met by WMCA corps for the radiocasting of opinions expressed by noted visitors. Even the "man in the street" is approached daily by a special group of roving reporters for opinions of metropolitan interest.

Directing this concentration of news gathering facilities is Donald Flamm, president of the station. A former newspaperman, he foresaw the possibilities of radio more than a decade ago and began to shape the destiny of WMCA into the dominant position it now holds in the New York area.

At that time, WMCA's studios and transmitter were located in the McAlpin Hotel, from which the station's call letters are obtained. There were but three studios and one antenna atop the building. Today, three floors are occupied by WMCA at Broadway and Fifty-third Street. In addition to its modern transmitter and directional antenna system located in Flushing, L. I., there are two auxiliary antennas for emergency purposes.

At the top of the dial, WMCA, with 1000 watts of power, occupies a position of distinction on the 570-kilocycle channel. Its range of influence extends throughout the metropolitan area and its estimated audience reaches 12,000,000 listeners. Feeding nine other stations from Boston to Washington, WMCA dispenses news and entertainment to the Atlantic seaboard.

This is article No. 114 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, Sept. 7.

Women Ask World Plebiscite On Problem of Disarmament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—An international plebiscite on the question of disarmament was one of the suggestions put to the ninth congress of the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom, founded in 1915 by Jane Addams, which met this summer at Lidkovice, the holiday resort in South Moravia.

The plea was put forward that an international plebiscite would reveal the real "national will" of all peoples for destruction of armaments.

The main theme of the debates was the new international order to be achieved within the framework of a League of Nations strong enough to prevent misuse of technical inventions for destructive purposes. The program included a discussion of the Spanish situation, leading to a resolution demanding recognition of Gen. Franco; the necessity of rescuing children from the war area, internationalization of aviation, regulation of State sovereignty, imperialism, colonial powers, minorities, and political refugees.

Out of the 51 States which are members of the League, only 19 were represented. There were 200 women delegates. Th congress was presided over by Clara Ragaz and Gertrude Baer from Switzerland and Mrs. Rammond-Hirschmann from the Netherlands.

The Anglo-Saxon as well as Scandinavian countries were very well represented but there were no delegates from Germany, Italy and the U. S. S. R. Polish delegates were not granted passports, but some Hungarian women came as unofficial observers.

Mileage Tops Fatalities in Ratio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 1—Traffic fatalities per 100,000,000 vehicle miles were 7 per cent fewer in July this year than in that month a year ago, the National Safety Council here announces. This encouraging record is noted, for, while the actual number of fatalities increased by 5 per cent, the motor mileage jumped 12 per cent.

The record for the first seven months of the year, even figuring in the total motor mileage, isn't so good, however, the Council notes. While the number of fatalities rose by 12 per cent, from 18,400 in this period last year, to 20,690 in 1937, the vehicle mileage increased only 11 per cent, leaving a net rise of 1 per cent in fatalities.

The Council again emphasizes the need for systematically planned safety activities in every community under competent direction, and stands ready to render assistance wherever it is needed.

Of the 43 states reporting to the Council 11 showed decreases in traffic fatalities for either the first six or seven months this year, and four no change, the rest reporting increases.

Cities of 10,000 or more population reported a 6 per cent decrease in July traffic fatalities, these cities now having in three successive months cut their traffic toll over last year from 22 to 9 per cent.

The great decrease in July was in cities between 25,000 and 50,000, while there was a 15 per cent increase in those from 250,000 to 500,000. New York City for the first time passed Chicago at the end of July in the number of fatalities. On the basis of fatalities per 100,000 New York still had the best record among the largest cities though, with a rate of 10.8 while Chicago was tenth with a rate of 21.3.

School Near, Motorists Warned!

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1—Motorists in this state are warned to be increasingly careful with their driving as more than 1,000,000 school children return to their fall classrooms.

The Public Safety Department of the California State Automobile Association stresses the importance of co-operation by motorists in connection with work of the many School Traffic Patrols.

Meanwhile, the motorists' organization prepared to resume for the new term its issuance of regular monthly safety lessons and illustrative posters distributed to more than 14,000 class rooms in northern and southern California. This material is designed for use of teachers in safety instruction which aims to make children alert to traffic dangers.

Principal causes of traffic accidents involving children are said by the association to be:

"Running onto streets or highways.

"Crossing at a point other than a regular pedestrian crossing.

"Playing in the street.

"Hitching onto vehicles—trucks street cars.

"Riding bicycles or scooters, or roller-skating on streets or highways."

Safety Contest Won By Illinois Quarry

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Bureau of Mines announced today Krause No. 1 quarry, St. Clair county, Ill., won the National Crushed Stone Safety Association competition for 1936. The bureau said the quarry was worked 224,342 man-hours without a lost-time accident.

Other mines and quarries receiving honorable mention for perfect records included:

Middlefield No. 1 trap rock quarry, New Haven county, Conn., 79,432.

Le Roy limestone quarry, Le Roy, N. Y., 78,657

Jordanville limestone quarry, Herkimer county, N. Y., 67,101.

Akron limestone quarry, Erie county, N. Y., 57,390.

Catskill limestone quarry, Catskill, N. Y., 38,574.

Cheshire No. 6 trap rock quarry, Cheshire, New Haven county, Conn., 33,241.

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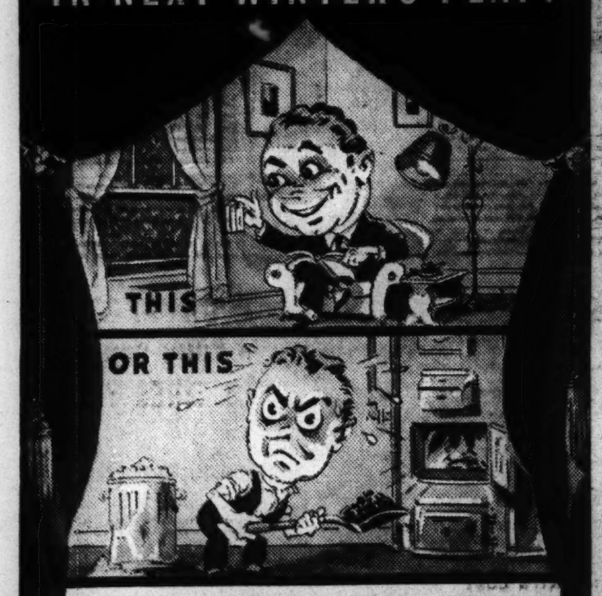

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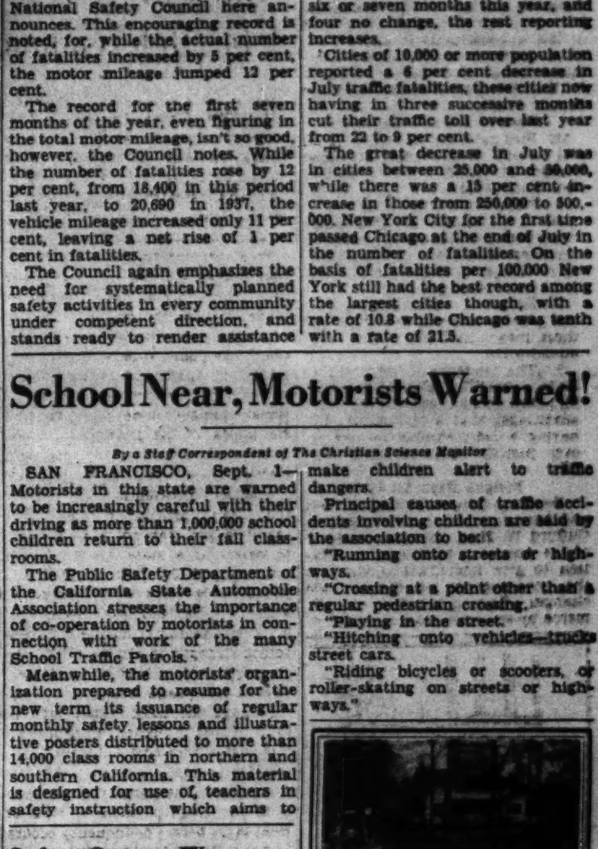

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City Finances Seen as Aided By Depression

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 1—Frederick L. Bird, director of municipal research for Dun and Bradstreet, today informed members of the Governmental Research Association attending their 26th annual conference here on Cornell's campus, that the depression years left much good in corrected fiscal affairs of many American cities. He announced that a recent check up disclosed it is an exceptional, rather than average, municipal budget which is not in balance this current fiscal year.

Among the cities he cited which have emerged from the depression in better shape than in 1929 were New York, Jersey City, N. J., Dallas and Port Arthur, Texas, Norfolk, Va., and Yonkers, N. Y. Among those cities which maintained a high record of fiscal fitness all through the lean years and continue to do so were, he said, Baltimore, Md., Binghamton, N. Y., Cincinnati, Ohio, Denver, Colo., Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Minn., and Springfield, Mass.

At the other end of the list—cities which were in fair or even good condition on the eve of the depression, but which have muddled along more or less unconstructively and remain in a position of financial uncertainty were cited Boston, Buffalo, N. Y., Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Seattle, Wash.

Root of Fiscal Problems

Mr. Bird gave the three most general causes of municipal financial troubles as found by his organization. They were:

1. Defective estimates of revenues in the budget. He said some cities persist in listing as probable revenues that can be allocated such things as taxes more than four years delinquent.
2. Defective administration of the general property tax. This, in short, means inefficient, costly administration.
3. The tendency to maintain a hand to mouth financial existence.

Mr. Bird emphasized the obvious advantages that a city enjoys by having a cash surplus to tide it over periods when revenues fall off.

Freight Rate Study

Research men in the Middle West and Mountain states were urged by Clifford W. Ham, executive director of the American Municipal Association, to give immediate thought to the consequences of freight rate changes affecting the flow of commerce by sea from coast to coast.

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Grizzly Dome Tunnel on Feather River Highway

Tax Discount Plan Voted by Texans In Referendum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—In the lightest state-wide poll in 20 years, Texas voters on Aug. 23 approved five amendments to the State Constitution and defeated the proposal to revert to the fee system of paying county and precinct officers.

Final returns to the Texas Election Bureau will not be in for some time, but preliminary estimates made by that agency indicate that no more than 125,000 votes were cast. The light vote was due primarily to apathy in regard to the subjects of the proposed constitutional changes, none of which had the appeal of the prohibition repeal question submitted at the last such election.

Another contributing factor was that fewer persons had paid the requisite poll tax to qualify them to ballot in a state election. This year only 720,343 individuals qualified as prospective voters, compared with 1,172,926 last year. Exemption it is estimated, brings the State's voting strength to almost 900,000, as compared with 1,350,000 entitled to vote in last year's elections.

Perhaps the most widely significant of the proposed amendments was that authorizing a discount system for prompt payment of ad valorem taxes. The purpose of the plan is to encourage payment of state or local taxes before delinquency occurs, and is intended to reduce the amount of delinquent taxes outstanding in the State, an amount estimated to reach an alarming total.

The amendment, to become effective Jan. 1, 1939, would authorize the legislature to provide for discounts of 3 per cent, if taxes were paid 90 days before they become delinquent; 2 per cent for 60 days and 1 per cent for 30 days. Such taxes are due Oct. 1, and if not paid by Feb. 1, an interest charge of 1 per cent is added for each month overdue until July 1, when the rate becomes 5 per cent. At that time, taxes also become delinquent and a penalty of 8 per cent is added. It is claimed that the taxpayer could even afford to borrow money at the bank to pay his taxes under this plan.

Another amendment affects the banking laws of the State, making them conform to federal banking laws and repealing the law which calls for double liability of stockholders in state banks which become insolvent.

In line with the trend toward "social security," another amendment adopted at the Aug. 23 election would provide for $1,500,000 annually to aid destitute childen. It is provided that payments shall amount to as much as $8 a month per child. This measure also provides for the creation of a department of public welfare to administer various social service programs.

Another amendment authorizes the State to pay up to $15 a month to the needy adult blind, and to accept federal aid for blind relief.

Still another affects Harris county only, giving the county the right to levy an annual tax for five years to create a fund for permanent roads and bridges. Considerable interest attaches to this proposal, the Harris county plan being regarded as an experiment in municipal administration of public improvements. Should this program of "pay-as-you-go" road and bridge construction prove effective, it may be a forerunner of state-wide revision of debt administration. It may result in all improvements being paid for by the generation that enjoys them, instead of saddling future generations with heavy municipal indebtedness.

The only proposed amendment voted down was that involving the question of re-instatement of the fee system for paying county and precinct officers. Two years ago, the fee system was repealed by constitutional amendment. At the recent regular session of the Legislature, Gov. James V. Allred, who favored the repeal in 1935, reopened the issue and pressed upon the Legislature the matter of taking another popular vote on the question. It was held that the cost of operating county government has increased since officers went on salary instead of a fee basis, and that lack of fees also has proven a deterrent to officers in enforcing certain laws. The voting public, however, declined to return to the fee system, rejecting this amendment by a vote of approximately 4 to 3.

Music Schools Combine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A merger of two long established music schools here, just accomplished, produces a total of 116 years of history. The Chicago Conservatory is 81 years old, the Columbia School of Music 35.

Road Parallels Feather River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OROVILLE, Calif.—The Feather River Highway, now completed after nine years' work and the expenditure of $8,150,000, provides a new all-year, low altitude route for travel between Reno, Nev., and the great valley of central California. The spectacular scenic beauty of the new state road is expected to attract many tourists to an area which has up to now been difficult of access by motorcar. The official opening date is Aug. 14.

Cut through the deep gorge of the turbulent Feather River, the highway (a portion of California State Route No. 24) plays a game of leapfrog with the tracks and bridges of the Western Pacific Railroad. As the gorge is too narrow, throughout most of its length, for both railroad and highway to share either bank of the stream, the new road has to change banks whenever the railroad does.

The result is that highway bridges have been built either over or under the railroad bridges, thus making double spans of frequent occurrence. The road, as well as the railroad, passes through several tunnels, and in one place the highway runs across the top of a railway tunnel.

Open the Year Round

Previous to the building of the new road, the only direct route between Plumas and Butte counties lay along a narrow, winding road which rose to an elevation of 6000 feet and was closed by snows for about five months in the year.

The new route, which follows the lowest pass across the northern California Sierra (4500 feet), can easily be kept free of snow the year round. The 78-mile link of new road extends between Oroville and Quincy, county seats of Butte and Plumas counties, and is part of an interstate route connecting with U. S. 40 at Reno.

Like several other California highways, including the recently opened coastal highway between Carmel and San Simeon, the Feather River road was built in part byprison labor. Construction began in the spring of 1928. Fourteen bridges had to be built across the foaming waters of the river.

Most spectacular feature of the job, however, was the cutting of three tunnels through the solid granite blocks of Grizzley Dome and Arch Rock. The Arch Rock tunnel is 265 feet long, and the two bores under Grizzley Dome are respectively 390 feet and 1172 feet in length. The longest tunnel has four galleries cut through the outside wall to assist ventilation and lighting. These bores pass through solid rock and are unlined, though space has been allowed for lining of it should it prove necessary. More than 44,000 cubic yards of rock were removed during the construction of the tunnels.

Rises by Easy Grades

In constructing the portions of the road which were benched along the face of the cliffs, it was necessary to suspend the workmen with ropes and give them footing on logs anchored to rock with iron bars.

A drive along the new road from Oroville to Quincy takes one first through the red rock and soil and the sparse vegetation of the Sierra foothills. Gradually the road rises by easy grades and wide curves to dense pine forests crowning white rock cliffs, with the silver stream of the Feather River far below in its canyon. Eventually, road meets river and for many miles the traveler is within a stone's throw of one of the finest of California's mountain torrents. The Quincy terminus of the new road is linked by a recently improved highway with U. S. 40 by way of the Feather River Inn and Blairsden to Truckee (for Lake Tahoe) or to Reno.

Features of the ceremonial opening of the road Aug. 14, and extending over the week end, are a series of entertainments attended by both California and Nevada state officials, including a banquet at Oroville, a luncheon at Quincy and a banquet at Reno.

Island Rubber Industry To Get Goodyear's Aid

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. announced yesterday that it has promised President Manuel Quezon of the Philippine Republic full cooperation in developing rubber plantations.

P. W. Litchfield, Goodyear president, recently conferred with President Quezon in New York concerning the company's experience in rubber raising on a 2500-acre plantation in the Philippines. Mr. Litchfield agreed to give the Philippine Government the benefit of this experience as a means of developing other plantations, the company said today.

Plantings there have given a yield equal to the best in Sumatra, where Goodyear has 85,000 acres, of which 54,000 are planted, company officials said.

Workers Lack Numbers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—The New York State Department of Labor has sent urgent requests to 225,000 workers for whom employers are making contributions to the state unemployment insurance fund to get social security account numbers at once. Otherwise, the department warned, they may lose benefits under the law. Social security numbers may be obtained by the worker, his employer or a labor union.

Northwest Indians in Big Powwow Span Centuries of Tribal History

CROW AGENCY, Mont., Sept. 1 (AP)—Northwest Indians spanned five centuries of tribal history—from dog-drawn travois to high-powered automobiles—in pageantry at the Crow Indian Fair here.

The Crows, the Sioux, The Cheyennes, the Nez Perce and others, forming a line two miles long, marched past a reviewing stand as a feature of the celebration.

Watching were white tourists who thronged the grounds and Indians of a new generation to whom many old customs are unfamiliar.

Crow Agency officials estimated 5000 Indians participated. They described the fair as the largest peacetime gathering of Northwest tribesmen ever held.

In the parade and pageant the Cheyennes, fierce warriors of the Missouri Valley when steel gangs were laying rails westward—portrayed the red man's history in the days before Columbus reached America.

Family groups moved across the scene with men and women carrying their few effects, and babies pulled along in the dog-drawn travois.

The horse era, which came after the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards, followed. Oki Indians in bright costumes rode, singing the war chants handed down by their forefathers.

The next era showed the transition from the buffalo hunting days to the reservation life ordained by the "Great White Father" at Washington.

Last in the pageant came the aged Indian scouts who fought against General Custer almost within sight of the present agency.

After the parade, the Indians and honored white guests feasted on barbecued bison and elk. Ten bison and 40 elk were roasted—many of them whole—over an open fire.

The fair assumed an international aspect with the arrival of Blackfeet Indians from Canada, in centuries past traditional enemies of the Crows.

Counsellors of the two tribes, oblivious to tourists swarming the agency to watch unusual ceremonies and dances, sat side by side discussing common problems.

Library Awards Bestowed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Scholarship grants of $100 for library school study have been awarded by the New York Library Association to Miss Winifred Love, assistant in the Cuba Circulating Library, and Miss Florence R. Wright, assistant in the Willard Houghton Memorial Library.

Protective Force of Religion Depicted in Chicago Pageant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 1—A preview on a miniature mechanical stage of the "Light of Ages," an interdenominational religious production to be given here Oct. 16-23, was staged recently. The dramatic spectacle is planned as a commission of Chicago's Century of Progress exhibition which has extended through summer months to commemorate the centennial of the city's incorporation.

A clear presentation on the small electrically equipped stage amused and interested the audience. By means of drop scenes and backgrounds the various episodes were presented. Covered wagons moving across the plains, early vehicles of transportation pulled across the miniature stage by strings, and colored lights flooding the scenes of the Chicago Fire of 1871 and the classic buildings of the Columbian Exposition helped the audience to visualize the effect of the actual production.

One of the principal aims of the pageant is to show that throughout Chicago's history as a city it has fought misfortune with religion, according to the chairman of the civic committee in charge, Judge John P. McGoorty of the Superior Court.

Sweeps of Empire

From the time Joliet and Marquette "raised in at the "River of the Wild Onion," the pageant sweeps on to the arrival of the schooner "Tiger," the massacre at Old Fort Dearborn, and the coming of commerce and industry following the course of empire westward to the town which was destined to be a mid-continental market.

Roles played by woman in the history of Chicago was cited by Judge McGoorty. Mrs. John Kinzie the first white woman to set foot on the soil of Fort Dearborn, Mrs. Mark Beaubien, wife of the proprietor of the Sauganas Hotel, were two of the early women mentioned. Then there was Miss Eliza Chappel who taught in the first log schoolhouse; Mrs. Edwin Booth who was Mary McVicker, early Chicago actress; Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, first woman to be admitted to the American Medican Association; Mrs. D. P. Livermore, woman reporter at Lincoln's nomination; Mrs. John C. Calhoun, who assisted her husband on one of the first Chicago newspapers; Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, educator; Mrs. Potter Palmer, leader in the city's social and cultural life; Miss Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, pianist, and Miss Jane Addams.

Answer to Challenge

The "Light of the Ages" is Chicago's answer to the challenge of dictatorship and the curtailment of civic and religious liberty in other countries, said Judge McGoorty. It shows the importance of religion in the growth and development of the city and a deeper appreciation of the religious freedom guaranteed by the American system of government.

The prologue of the pageant shows all religions seeking the light which in the production rises from the top of a mountain symbolizing a supreme being. Rending scenes show Chicago's struggle to fulfill its destiny in its conflict between constructive and destructive forces. "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" is used as the basis of the theme, and at different points in the drama the figure of a horseman appears in a huge gentle cut in the side of the mountain fading in and out of a screen of smoke.

The pre-view on the miniature stage was conducted by Marcus Bach, author of the "Light of the Ages," and John Ross Reed, producer of the "Wings of a Century" at the Century of Progress.

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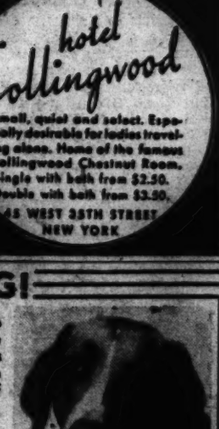

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WHERE TO BUY

Old Latin-American Discords Reborn

(Continued from Page 1)

can powers could be attributed to contemporary diplomatic fashions. When Wilsonian idealism swept the world and even Europe seemed set for a fresh beginning, Pan Americanism soon acquired its true bias—that of consolidating continental fraternity. A Tacna-Arica settlement became comparatively easy, and with it the reconciliation of Chile and Peru. Argentina and Brazil laid the old ghost of their "coming Atlantic war."

All the Pacific seaboard powers established harmony and less was heard of the supposed Chile-Argentine rivalry in Patagonia. The Chaco war was an exception to the trend, but the generality of the improvement was inescapable. Through it all ran the first golden co-ordinating thread of Pan Americanism. The southern powers got to know each other better. The United States was ready to do its part. The "good offices" that featured the post-war Republican policy toward South America built up the "good neighbor" of the Democratic administration. All parties and all countries contributed to the greater success of the Pan American movement.

This brief retrospect has not been conjured up to precede a dramatic declaration that the naval hiring proposal has destroyed all this peaceful reconstruction work at one stroke and realigned the southern powers in what were supposed to be their traditional divergencies. But it would be futile to pretend that things are what or where they were before the Walsh motion was presented. Neither has its postponement restored the diplomatic or psychological status quo.

Explanation Helps

Broadly speaking, the whole of South America, with the exception of Argentina, seemed to be in favor of the Washington recommendation when this had been properly explained. But the exception was important. A glance at the map and a cursory study of recent South American trade and military statistics will reveal how important. If this is not sufficient, then there will be more confirmation in the note drafted by Saavedra Lamas, Argentine Foreign Minister, to oppose naval assistance to South America.

Argentina is ahead of all South American powers in trade and national defense preparation. Its official attitude, set forth with all the diplomatic skill and erudition of its Chancellor, is this: Naval power is dependent on the economic power of each country and the ratio of strength thus established would be suddenly upset by the action of a third party if the principles of the Hull letter concerning the naval offer were established. Argentine-Brazilian relations, as well as those of all powers in the Pan-American orbit, have been regulated in a friendly way. They might be disturbed with this new policy. The proposal, however, is not in conformity with the provisions of the London naval treaty. There are legal as well as moral objections, therefore. But, above all, it was conducive to the promotion of an arms race on the very continent which had just been forward in organizing peace.

It is hardly necessary to add that this official pronouncement was preceded and succeeded by a journalistic offensive against the Washington proposal. In Brazil the newspapers were equally unanimous in favor, but Acting Chancellor Mario de Pimentel Brandao was forced to join in the chorus after Señor Saavedra Lamas had spoken. Brazilian deputies officially intervened with a formal debate. Chancellor de Pimentel argued learnedly in behelf of the Brazilian thesis, which is diametrically opposed to that of Argentina. While there was no animosity in his or the parliamentarians' arguments, it was clear that Argentina's stand had created a disagreeable impression in Rio de Janeiro. It was comparatively easy, of course, for the Brazilians to fall back on the explanations provided by Secretary Hull: that the United States would only be co-operating in naval training and instruction.

Sympathy to Brazil

Apart from one or two exceptions—Uruguay for one—Brazil has had the sympathy of the rest of the continent. It is well to bear in mind that, whatever the official attitude of the various countries may be, the press seems to have had a fairly loose rein. As opinion on the Pacific coast should, to a large extent, be impartial, it is interesting to try and discover why it should be favorable to the ship-hiring proposal. But in reading newspaper comment, allowance should be made for traditional suspicion of the Argentine role in American affairs and the fact that the lower economic ranking of other powers would induce them to welcome outside assistance to establish some kind of equilibrium.

J. D. V., writing in La Nacion, Santiago, said there could be no doubt that "those South American nations with large resources to amplify their war means do not view the Washington proposal from the same angle as others who cannot follow the armament trend." The "others" he explained, view the "opportune offer" of the United States with much pleasure. The writer foresaw an "equalisation of defensive values" in this way and added that one would be "blind to elementary facts if he did not say that some pacifist countries like Chile contemplate with certain perplexity the bellicose acquisitions of other friendly nations." For what and against whom were these arms being purchased? That is the question," he said.

This same writer, after interposing that the Washington proposal would make "these countries meditate" with "fruitful results" for all concerned, crystalized a fairly general opinion when he added that there was one positive advantage accruing from the controversy. This was the readiness of Señor Saavedra Lamas to renew the old policy of armament limitation treaties between neighboring countries on the style of that between Argentina and Chile in 1902, which limited naval disarmaments for five years.

"Let us continue immediately along these lines," J. D. V. wrote, "and have treaties between us that will put an end forever to these absurd differences. Let us work rapidly and sincerely."

Farewell to Chile

Chilean writers were all quick up in favor of the American proposal. Few disguised their hostility to the Argentine case. Alberto Edwards Bello, noted commentator, remarked that the first step toward the "formation of a collective fleet" irritated only those nations prepared to "exercise hegemony over others." It would also, he said, as had happened with Germany, "those nations with imperialistic pretensions based on the enormous number of their citizens in South American territory." Senior Edwards saw in the proposal hopes of establishing equality between the naval forces on the Atlantic seaboard — which would be "favorable to our tranquility," in Chile. "It is not in vain that Mr. Roosevelt's government has been called socialistic," he declared.

El Mercurio, dayen of the South American press, is equally interesting in its editorial support of the hiring-out policy. Writing after the postponement action in Washington, it declared:

"We do not attribute capital importance to the American project. We believe it would encounter serious opposition at home. But we are not disposed to admit that it constitutes a peril to peace, neither now nor in the future, and we cannot accept the doctrine of Señor Saavedra Lamas regarding the obligatory relationship between economic resources and defense. This is equivalent to proclaiming that only the rich householder has the right to locks for his doors and safes for his valuables." The same paper, conservative as it is, could not resist the temptation of reminding Argentina of its large-scale arms purchases in recent years. In another editorial it was arrayed definitely in support of the Brazilian thesis, developing this significant argument:

"We are in perfect accord with the Brazilian government when it states there is nothing to fear for the maintenance of American peace from a step that has no other object than that clearly explained.

"Any American power, at any moment could avail itself of the Washington proposal, if maintained without altering the continental defense equilibrium. National defense consists of something more than a naval crew, even of hired ships; the army, naval bases, modern air equipment, rearguard morale and the spiritual resources of each people also count in the problems of peace and war. Can these factors of American life be affected by the hiring of a few warships?"

Another interesting though strictly professional attitude has been assumed by the Chilean Admiral Luis Escobar, who, it will be recalled, was a prisoner of the rebel sailors at Coquimbo six years ago when the Montero government forced a surrender by vigorous bombing from the air. Writing in El Imparcial, Admiral Escobar argued that the American proposal was all right for training for defense, which means training for war, "but when this occurs the ships would be taken away."

Therefore, while hiring these ships a country would have a fictitious strength, he argued. The moral of sailors trained on hired ships would be affected in war-time if these were taken away, while all the time a nation possessed them it would be subject to diplomatic and political manœuvers to deprive it even of this "temporary reinforcement."

Admiral Escobar, still arguing on professional lines thought the United States might be actuated by economics as well as political motives, that perhaps that country was tired of warship construction orders going to Europe, where they invariably went. Why not begin the renting system with navies. Once the South American sailors got used to North American material they would want to continue with it. It would tie the Pan-American knot tighter. But the Admiral was opposed to the proposal on technical grounds and also criticized the United States for boosting the Pan-American peace movement and then undermining it with this proposal.

'Jimmy' Yen Explains His War On Illiteracy Among Chinese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Dynamic James Y. C., or "Jimmy," Yen has enlarged his "social laboratory." For seven years it has operated in Tinghsien, which includes 400 square miles containing 400,000 people in Hopei Province of North China. Now it will take in additionally Hunan, in central China, and Szechuen, west China. There has already been south China experience in Kwangsi.

This for the first time this man whose name world attention by his "thousand-character campaign" to banish illiteracy among China millions, has gained a nation-wide scope for his ideas, which have now gone far beyond that first beginning which he regards as merely the furnishing of a tool by which the masses can work out their salvation.

Four stages were traced by Mr. Yen as the historic development through which the new-expanded Tinghsien experiment has progressed.

First, there was the literary stage. This was started with the thousand-character movement. It has been picked up in many quarters and the Government is now carrying on a national program. There are 20 or 30 Chinese textbooks for instruction along the lines Mr. Yen started, including one on the "San Min Chu I," or Three Doctrines of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. In other words, the work of combating almost universal illiteracy is now well under way, in many and capable hands.

Rural Reconstruction

Second, there came the rural reconstruction stage, in which Tinghsien admirably played its part as a social laboratory. This included development of credit and sales cooperatives, instruction in improved farming methods, a socialized plan of public health work, and similar enterprises all based on the theory that the people themselves must learn to seek these things, and acquire them voluntarily rather than having them bestowed from above upon an ignorant, probably unwilling peasantry.

"Mental stagnation rather than ignorance has been the trouble," declared Mr. Yen, gesticulating with his fine and sensitive hands and finally rising to his feet in the earnestness which he so clearly felt in every fiber of his being.

"We release the mind. It has been our task, first, to help create a scientific mentality among the 360,000,000 people who make up China's farming class—and who in effect make up the real China; second, to organize the people to help themselves rather than try to help them by giving them a few scholars and researchers."

This led naturally to a third stage, that of local government reform, for, as Mr. Yen says, "it is no use in teaching a farmer to produce more and then let a dishonest, squeezing magistrate take it all away from him."

Tax Machine

In past years, as Mr. Yen put it, the Chinese local government has had two functions—to be a tax-collecting machine and to try civil and criminal cases. Now it must be modernized; its functions purified and extended. Mr. Yen and his associates have sought to work out new plans for local government and at the same time to cause the people to demand that they get what they need in local government. There is no direct attack on individuals, but rather an evolution in line with the general education and improvement of the people's lot.

Finally there has come a fourth stage, now reached, of expansion from the original limited "laboratory" and personal training of workers to carry out the new ideas on a broader scale, as in Hunan and Szechuen.

British Shipping Must Clean Up Its Slums of the Sea

(Continued from Page 1)

specified minimum of seating and table space.

The scope of these regulations indicates the advance that has been made in British shipping circles through co-operative effort. They mark an outstanding example of peaceful and progressive work between employers and a union.

Mr. W. R. Spence, general secretary of the National Union of Seamen, describes the orders as 'almost revolutionary.'

It is considered here that the regulations could scarcely be issued at a more opportune moment. Shipowners are now busy refitting their fleets, and from coastal boats to ocean-going tramps seamen are now ensured comfort.

Time will solve the only remaining part of the slum problem of the sea—the vessels that are too old to be structurally altered to comply with the regulations. Most British secondhand tonnage used to go abroad but now it is noticeable that secondhand vessels are more often being resold to other British firms. This means that for a while there will be quite a number of British vessels to which the "comfort charter" cannot be fully applied.

President Vetoes Six Money Bills

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt vetoed today six minor bills passed by the last Congress.

His action, announced by the White House, brought to 38 the number of vetoes this year and to 259 the number since he became President.

Two bills vetoed were for payment of claims brought against the Government by individuals. One would have authorized payment of a per capita sum to the Seminole Indians in Oklahoma and another would have provided per diem payments to tribal delegates of the Klamath Indians.

Another would have authorized payment of $860,098 to the Uintah, White River and Uncompahgre bands of Ute Indians for land appropriated for use by the United States. The sixth would have granted special concessions to homesteaders occupying lands on Indian reservations.

The President said he vetoed the private claim bills on the ground they would establish bad precedents, or discriminate in favor of a particular group.

Who Will Succeed Roosevelt?

(Continued from Page 1)

estimable asset of being a Southerner. However much conservatives south of Mason and Dixon's line may object to Mr. Justice Black's economic views, they would have held out to them the possibility of a real Southerner in the White House for the first time since the Civil War. If Mr. Justice Black would also give some hostages to conservatism by moderating his views somewhat, and binding himself to a middle-of-the-road party platform, local pride might mount over the conservative-liberal cleavage.

La Follette Not So Good

On the other hand, nomination of anybody like Senator La Follette—difficult enough to begin with—would place the party under an intolerable strain. In 1936, conservative southern Democrats were able to say of President Roosevelt: "Well, after all he is a Democrat." This was a powerful factor. But the same would not be true of the Wisconsin Senator. His nomination would be an open invitation to leave the party—the very standard-bearer would be a party insurgent. And if a conservative Democratic Party should nominate a ticket, or co-operate with the Republicans in a candidate with southern background or sympathies, there might be ways to cut the La Follette ticket.

For these reasons, many observers doubt if the newspaper account published today of President Roosevelt's preference for Senator La Follette represents any serious judgment. They know, of course, that the President has respect for and confidence in the Wisconsin leader. But he also likes several prominent Democrats who are also simon-pure liberals.

Among these others are the ex-Republican, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Frank Murphy, Governor of Michigan; George H. Earle, Governor of Pennsylvania. And also prominent in the presidential sweepstakes, unofficially "nominated" by that sturdy liberal, Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana is Paul V. McNutt, former Governor of Indiana and now high commissioner to the Philippines.

Of course, it is exceedingly early to speculate on the problem. On Sept. 1, 1929—the equivalent point to today in the Hoover Administration—few indeed were thinking seriously of the Democratic nominee. The stock market crash was still a fortnight ahead, the era of prosperity beamed down on the nation though some had their doubts, but President Hoover was in a very flourishing position. Only after the crash, and when the depression deepened, did the Democratic sweepstakes open.

But today many people are speculating and worrying about the possibility of President Roosevelt himself running for a third term, and the "build-up" of a possible successor is an alternative to the third-term question. Probably the only event that would put the quietus on these third-term discussions would be the manifest "grooming" of a successor by President Roosevelt.

Meantime, on the Republican side, party affairs are now stirring. Announcement today of the appointment of a new woman's director, Miss Marian Martin of Maine, presages activity as was evidenced by the recent meeting of national committeewomen in Washington, and plans for national organization.

Likewise, chairman John D. M. Hamilton keeps plugging away at the Democratic convention books charge. He called upon the Democratic party yesterday to support an amendment to the Corrupt Practices Act which would prohibit raising of party funds through the sale of such books to corporations. Representative Robert L. Bacon (R) of New York, had announced he would support such legislation.

Action along these lines seems unlikely, as Mr. Hamilton admitted, and the issue is just a good lively question with which to score points against the Donkey.

The reports of President Roosevelt's approval of Senator La Follette, published in the New York Herald-Tribune—the chief Republican organ—were said to have come from "off-hand and purely speculative talk of a private and personal nature."

'Old Sol' Must Be Embarrassed

PASADENA, Calif., Sept. 1 (AP)—A new star, 500 million times brighter than the sun, flashed across the scientific sky yesterday.

Because of its great distance from the earth, however—3,000,000 light years—it is visible only through the most powerful telescopes.

Discovery of the "supernova" was announced yesterday by Dr. Fritz Zwicky of California Institute of Technology. The star, he said, was found last Saturday. Unnoticed, it had appeared before in photographs.

Dr. Walter Baade of Mount Wilson Observatory said that the new supernova is apparently the most luminous of 15 known to natural science, with the possible exception of Z Centauri. He estimated that the star is about 10 times brighter than the average supernova and 500 million times as bright as the sun.

Contract

(Continued from Page 1)

contract. The court issued a decree requiring the corporation to live up to its agreement with the A. F. of L. union for a closed shop.

The C. I. O. union then took its case to the Labor Board which held that the court, in handing down its decision, had not ruled on the validity of the contract under the Labor Relations Act and that its decree was no bar to "instant proceedings" under the act.

The board's findings, after hearings on a petition by the C. I. O. union, included "precipitate ganting of the contract at a time when the company was refusing to meet with officials of a rival organization, combined with the fact that doubt remains as to the numerical strength of the two unions."

"The conclusion is inescapable, the findings further stated, "that the respondent actively participated in the enlistment of the brotherhoods membership."

The board therefore ruled the contract invalid and ordered the employer to cease interfering in the union affiliation of its employees.

In another decision yesterday, the NLRB certified the C. I. O. union, United Shoe Workers of America, as the choice of a majority of the shoe workers in 12 shoe-manufacturing companies in Lewiston and Auburn, Maine. The U. S. W. are established as the exclusive bargaining agency for all employees in these plants, including some of the largest factories in the two cities, where a strike broke out on March 24.

Historic Hawaiian Flag to Fly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, T. H.—Two historic flags, one which dropped humbly to earth while the trade winds whipped the other proudly to its full measure, will have featured roles in the celebration next year of Hawaii's fortieth anniversary as an American territory.

One of the two flags, one Hawaiian, the other American, will mark the first time they have flown since Aug. 12, 1898. The Hawaiian flag was lowered at noon that day, while the American flag which was raised immediately afterward, remained flying until sunset and was then lowered and placed in a safety vault for preservation.

Present plans call for the Royal Hawaiian Band, in uniforms worn in 1898, to re-enact its concert, while some of the members of the former government's troops will carry out their parts of the original program in which, following the flag raising, they marched back to their barracks, laid down their arms, and took the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The program will be carried out with as many as possible of the original participants. Photographs taken of the 1898 ceremonies will serve as guides to insure historical accuracy.

Under the personal supervision of Charles M. Rice, secretary of the territory, workmen are restoring the throne room of old Iolani Palace in which the gala annexation ball was held 40 years ago.

If the work is completed in time, another "annexation" ball will be held. The throne room at present is used by the territorial House of Representatives, but most of the original fixtures are still in place.

The American flag to be used during the ceremony was first raised above the Capitol (Iolani Palace) five years before the annexation.

Arms for Hungary Nearer

(Continued from Page 1)

enough concessions to separate it from too close co-operation with Germany. Newspapers in Prague, Budapest and Belgrade all speak today of impending settlement of the Hungarian question.

Allegiance to League

The Little Entente Council also reasserted its allegiance to the League of Nations, its devotion to collective security and its approval of international action for world co-operation, including the declaration of the American Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, and the efforts of Prime Minister Paul van Zeeland of Belgium.

The council also expressed its disapproval of crusades for political theories of any sort and states its desire that each country establish whatever internal regime it may think best.

Yugoslavia urged recognition of Italy's Empire but because of Czech opposition the matter was postponed. Arrangements, however, were concluded for a new air line from Rome to Bucharest over Belgrade.

Although on many international problems the Little Entente States are not united, nevertheless they are unanimous in the desire to preserve the present map and to co-operate with those powers which are against treaty revision in the Danube valley.

Nine Points in Policy

A communique, emphasizing co-operation with the United States as one of nine points in Little Entente policy, gave renewed expression of its confidence in the League of Nations.

The nine points:

1. The three states are in complete unity on all essential policies and consequently do not need to change their 17-year-old agreement.

2. They repledged loyalty to the League of Nations, saw no need of essential changes in it, and urged its authority be strengthened.

3. They rejected a "new Locarno" unless it be part of a general securities system.

4. They disapproved intervention in Spain.

5. They welcomed Secretary Hull's suggestion of international co-operation.

6. They viewed with satisfaction improved relations among Danubian States.

7. They expressed satisfaction with expansion of inter-Entente commerce through Prague, the Czech capital, as trade center.

8. They approved suggestions that the Entente States recognize each other's academic degrees.

9. They announced the next Entente meeting will be at Geneva in connection with the League of Nations sessions in September.

Germany and Italy Visited By Regent of Hungary

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger., Sept. 1 (AP)—Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, departed today for Italy after a German visit in which his activities were carefully guarded by the Gestapo (state secret police). He spent two days in Friedrichshafen, where he visited Dr. Hugo Eckener and inspected the Zeppelin works.

A Gestapo order to newspapers to maintain silence until Regent Horthy's departure screened some of his activities, and it was uncertain whether the regent saw Reichsführer Adolf Hitler.

Ship Line Ballot Is C. I. O. Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Another victory by the Committee for Industrial Organization was marked up today following announcement by Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, head of the New York office of the National Labor Relations Board, that bargaining rights for seamen in the employ of the International Merchant Marine had been accorded the union after elections aboard vessels operated by the company. Mrs. Herrick said 2563 votes were cast for the C. I. O., as against 179 for the International Seamen's Union, which was contesting for representation rights.

The election was characterized as "by far the most important" held in the marine trade under the board's auspices.

Elections to determine the choice of representation will be held immediately aboard the vessels of 10 steamship lines, Mrs. Herrick added. Eventually workers aboard vessels of all steamship companies will be polled to determine whether they favor the C. I. O., the I. S. U., the National Maritime Union or whether they wish other representation.

South Carolina Revenue Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina revenues are "still going up," W. G. Query, chairman of the state tax commission, declared in announcing July collections totaling $4,775,879, an increase of $220,500 over the same period of 1936.

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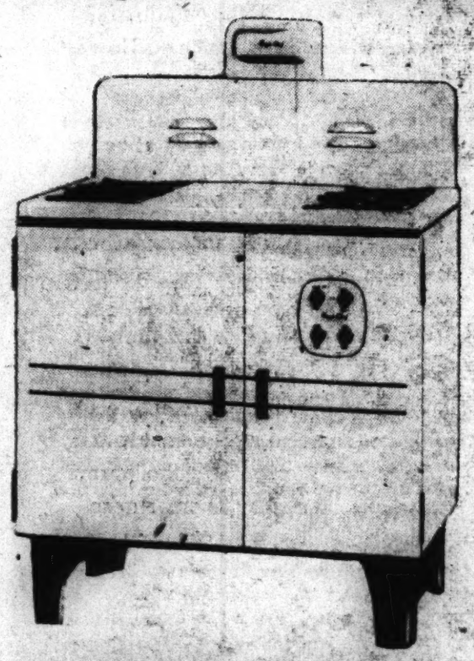
* Sept. 1st issue

Dresses — Second Floor

In the September Housewares Sale!



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Semi-Skilled Worker Found Hardest Hit by Depression

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 1—It was not the day laborer, but the worker classified as "semi-skilled," who took the worst knocks during the depression, it has been revealed here in a study carried on by the WPA to throw light on causes of unemployment and possible preventives.

By comparing the normal percentage of men and women in semi-skilled trades with the number from these occupations on relief in Chicago, WPA propect workers concluded a ditch digger or a scrubwoman had a better chance of keeping a job in hard times than a factory machine operator or a barber or a beauty operator.

United States census figures for 1930 were compared with 1935 relief records here, in this project directed by Dr. Louis Wirth, University of Chicago sociologist. Tables compiled from the data showed that while normally only 19.4 per cent of the men in all occupations were engaged in work defined as semi-skilled, during the depression 29.6 per cent of all males on relief were in this classification.

But this did not indicate that men wholly unskilled fared well during those days when many factories closed and many shops carried "for rent" signs. Whereas in pre-depression times only 14.8 per cent of the workers held unskilled jobs, relief records in Chicago placed 22.7 per cent of the clients in this group.

In contrast to these rising percentages for blue-shirt workers during the heaviest relief period, figures for white collar workers showed they fared better either because of greater cash reserves which enabled them to stay off relief, or because they suffered less unemployment. In any case, the percentage of white collar men on relief was only 1.6 of the total number of workers, while this group constituted 5 per cent of the total in ordinary times.

One important finding of this study was that women in domestic jobs suffered more severely than any other group of women during the peak of the unemployment period. In ordinary times they constitute 16.9 per cent of the women working. But relief rolls showed 37.6 per cent of the women in this classification. Not only household servants, but hotel and restaurant service employees were included in this group. This fact explains one phenomenon of the depression—extremely low wages and unfavorable working conditions in domestic service during the period.

Professional Women

Professional women, like professional men, managed to stay off relief to a greater degree than either their unskilled or semi-skilled sisters. Only 2.5 per cent of those on relief were from professional ranks, as compared with 9.8 from this classification found in the total lists of workers recorded in the 1930 census. The best showing was probably made by women in clerical work, who in good years comprise 31.7 per cent of all women employed, but who were only 4.3 per cent of the unemployed on relief.

One objective of the study was to learn if education helped keep people off relief. Apparently it did, to a limited extent.

A study of the figures based on education revealed that average education of all persons included in the 1930 census aged 18 and over was eighth grade. The average relief client in 1935 was shown to have only seventh grade education. This "seemingly indicates that the better educated person in general stands a better chance of being employed," according to H. K. Seltzer, Chicago WPA director.

Citrus Industry Of Florida Facing Unionization Move

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Orlando, Fla.—The citrus packing season opened with Florida's biggest industry facing a strong unionization movement for the first time.

The labor situation, holding a threat of loss to thousands of growers if strikes should interfere with movement of the perishable crop, has aroused grave concern within the industry.

Organizers for a new C. I. O. union, the United Cannery, Agricultural Packing and Allied Workers of America, have been working quietly throughout the fruit region for several months. Their goal is 70,000 members.

Progress cannot be measured at present but some packing house operators acknowledge union enlistments have been extensive. Others minimize the movement and point to the difficulty of organizing seasonal and, in a large proportion, transient, labor.

N. J. Pay Minimums Fixed for Laundries

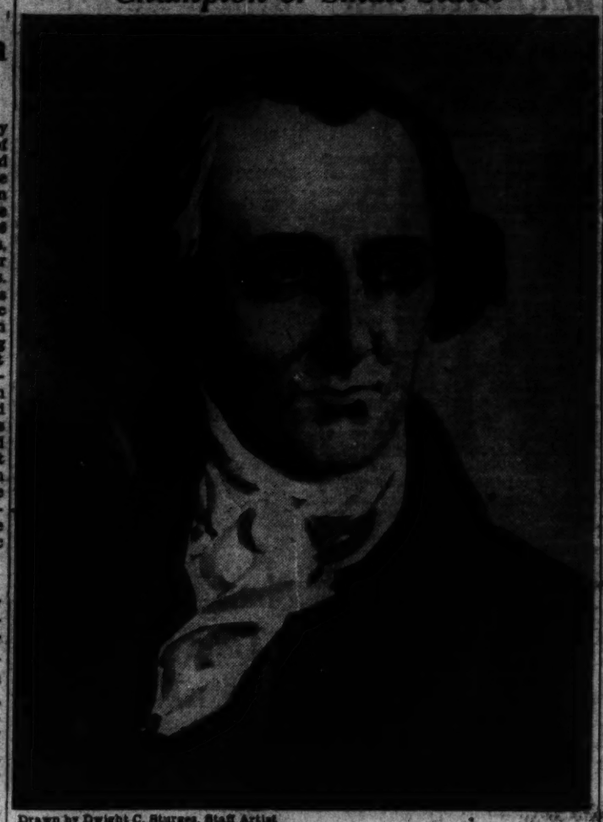
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 1—Effective September 6, minimum wage rates of 26 to 33 cents an hour, depending upon the district in which employment takes place, must be paid laundry workers in New Jersey, under a ruling today by John J. Toohey Jr., state labor commissioner. Estimates are that the new wages will add $1,000,000 a year to the payrolls of laundries in this state.

The fixing of minimum wage rates in 29 other industries was under way, Commissioner Toohey said, after he explained that the minimum laundry wage rates were set recently by a wage board which he had appointed from among employers, labor and the public.

Highest scales for work in laundries will be paid in the metropolitan area. There are three zones, in which minimum wages are prescribed as 33, 30 and 26 cents an hour respectively. To minimize the effect of part-time work, a bonus of 10 per cent is to be added to the base rate whenever an employee's total wage for the week is less than he would have received for 40 hours of work. Women and children employed on a piece-work basis must be paid at a rate aggregating not less than the basic minimum wage.

Champion of Small States



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

George Read

Lawyer, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Senator and Jurist. Read Studied Law in Philadelphia and Settled in New Castle, Delaware. He Was Attorney General for the Lower Counties, Member of the Provincial Assembly, Presided Over the Delaware Constitutional Convention, Became Speaker of the State Legislative Council and Attended the Annapolis Convention. As a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, He Shared the Small-State Apprehension of Large-State Power, but Favored a Centralized Government. He Became United States Senator and Later Chief Justice of Delaware

Delegates Place Curb On Treaty Ratification

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

At this stage of the convention practically all major decisions have been made, yet the number of details that remains is surprising and some of these may prove very important in later years to certain parts of the country or certain groups of citizens, and the draft has yet to be scrutinized as to phraseology. Today: Delegates decide vote of two thirds of Senators present necessary to ratify any treaty.

Tomorrow: Provision is made for revision of proposed Constitution by consent of three fourths of the states.

By Tully Netticton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, September 8, 1787

Rights and territory of the United States will be secure under the new Constitution against being bartered away by consent of any less than two-thirds of the members present in the Senate. This requirement was extended to the ratification of treaties of all sorts by action of the Federal Convention today, striking out the exception it had made yesterday for majority approval of treaties of peace.

Fears of southern states that interests of their western territory, depending on navigation of the Mississippi, would be sacrificed in some treaty with Spain and of the New England states for the protection of their fisheries off the coast of Canada cemented anew the combination formed between these two ends of the continent in the slave trade compromise, and so made decisive the vote for safeguarding treaties. Pennsylvania, for that matter, joined them, though its delegates have been apprehensive of being drawn into a war with Spain by the demands of the south and west.

Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina and Mr. Gerry of Massachusetts endeavored to make the restriction still tighter by requiring two-thirds of the whole membership of the Senate instead of merely two-thirds of those present. This was favored only by the three southernmost states, however.

Other Proposals Fail

Some other propositions designed to hedge ratification about more closely, such as by compelling a quorum of two-thirds, were advanced unsuccessfully.

Almost the only sentiment for giving the President a freer hand by making ratification easier came from Mr. Wilson and Captain Dayton, who moved to permit mere majority approval of treaties.

"If the majority cannot be trusted, we are not fit for one society," said Mr. Wilson. "If two-thirds are necessary to make peace, the minority may perpetuate war against the sense of the majority."

It was pointed out, though, that a majority could withhold the supplies for war. The motion was heavily defeated, and even Mr. Madison who had moved the exception of peace treaties, appeared to have changed his mind, for he observed it had been too easy in the present Congress to make treaties though nine states were required for the purpose.

Safeguard for Public

Mr. Williamson of North Carolina remarked that in the Senate there may be a majority of the states without a majority of the people. Eight men may be a majority of a quorum there, he added, and should not have power to decide the questions of peace. Mr. Gerry enlarged on the danger of putting important rights into the hands of a Senate majority, which might represent as few as one-fifth of the people.

The Carolina deputy undertook also to quiet eastern fears that the exposed southern states would urge an improper war for the western territory.

The convention adopted with some modifications the sections authorizing removal of the President from office on impeachment by the House of Representatives and conviction by two-thirds vote of the Senate.

Colonel Mason asked why impeachment was limited at first to charges of treason and bribery. "Treason as defined in the Constitution will not reach many great and dangerous offenses. Attempts to subvert the Constitution may not be treason as above defined," he said. At his suggestion, "high crimes and misdemeanors" were added as chargeable offenses.

Mr. Madison said he would prefer trial of impeachments by the Supreme Court or a tribunal of which it should form a part. Mr. Pinckney also thought it made the President too dependent on the Legislature. "If he opposes a favorite law, the two houses will combine against him, and under the influence of heat and faction throw him out of office," said Mr. Pinkney.

Morris Supports Senate

Gouverneur Morris, however, thought no other tribunal than the Senate could be trusted. "The Supreme Court," he said, "were too few in number and might be warped or corrupted. But there could be no danger the Senate would say untruly on their oaths that the President was guilty of crimes of fact, especially as in four years he can be turned out."

On motion, the same process of impeachment and trial was extended to apply to the Vice-President and other civil officers.

The hitherto troublesome clause about origination of money bills in the lower branch was then settled in but a few minutes' discussion, showing how well the two compromises, one on the regulation of trade and the other on the election of the Executive have smoothed the way for the remainder of the business before the convention.

This clause was made to read, "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as in other bills." This was adopted by a vote of nine states to two.

Committee Gets Document

Final revisions of the style and arrangement of the now practically completed document were then entrusted to a committee composed of Dr. William Samuel Johnson, Alexander Hamilton, Gouverneur Morris, James Madison, and Rufus King.

A motion to reconsider the composition of the House of Representatives in order to increase its number was rejected, but it brought forth from Colonel Hamilton an earnest speech which did much to offset the charges of aristocratic prejudice on his part.

He avowed himself a friend of vigorous government but believed that "the House of Representatives is on so narrow a scale as to be really dangerous and to warrant a jealousy in the people for their liberties," and held it essential that the popular branch of the Legislature should be "on a broad foundation."

Drought Impels Land Use Reform In Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—Harvesting operations in Saskatchewan are entering an end, weeks earlier than usual, for thousand farmers in a few days this year ended the toil that once took weeks. Modern combines and gasoline threshers swiftly garnered crops on prairie farmlands and as the conclusion reported the 1937 wheat crop as the lightest in two decades.

But Saskatchewan has not lost heart. The attitude of the people of the province, from farmers to city residents, equally dependent on the crops, was described by T. C. Davis, attorney general of the province, lately returned from Great Britain.

"When I left Saskatchewan this spring, hopes were high and we all felt the period of drought was over and that Saskatchewan would once more produce millions of dollars of new wealth from its farms. I now return to find those hopes shattered and to face a drought situation. This, after six years, would have knocked most people out, but to an unbelievable extent our people have kept their chins up. The Canadian people realize what a vital part this province plays in the economy of Canada. This province is the heart of the Dominion. It is capable of producing in a decent year with decent prices, greater wealth than any other province."

From 13,500,000 acres seeded to wheat in Saskatchewan there will be a total yield of about 45,000,000 bushels—this from a land that less than 10 years ago produced 321,000,000 bushels in one crop year. The area of almost complete failure is 300 miles north and south and 400 miles wide.

The average crop yield over many years in this area is 16.5 bushels to the acre. The 1937 crop is 21 per cent of this.

Today the federal and provincial Governments are taking action to cure some of the factors responsible for crop failure in the West.

As is the case in the United States, certain areas should never have been cultivated. Sections of alls and sand are being taken over by the governments and removed from cultivation and turned back into range land.

Large-scale irrigation projects, considered impossible in Saskatchewan because the rivers in the extreme south flow into Montana and are covered by international treaty, so Canada could not divert the flow of this water; and in the north, the height of land intervenes between the northern streams and the parched southlands.

So the Government through small dams, farm dugouts and larger dams designed to retain the spring flow of water and conserve it for the dry summer months is doing on a small scale what is impossible on a large scale.

Quakers Face Problems in Europe

SWARTHMORE, Penna., Sept. 1 (AP)—Difficulties which Quakers face in some European countries in adhering to the sect's scruples against military service were related today to the second World Conference of the Society of Friends.

Quakers have been free from molestation in Czechoslovakia, said Otto Mrslik of Prague, but leaders of his country "fear an invasion from Germany" and he said any resistance by Quakers to military service would certainly lead to oppression.

Rudolph Broek of Vienna said that under Austria's new compulsory military service law the Friends either must defy the state or forsake their principles.

Herbert Pickles of England, for 30 years a British trade union leader, said the American Federation of Labor-Committee for Industrial Organization fight is an old story to England.

"We've been through it all and come out the other end," he said in predicting the conflict would soon end in America with a single, united labor movement.

Almost within the shadow of the Quaker City laid out by William Penn, delegates from the United States and 40 foreign countries are meeting to reinterpret the traditional Quaker creed in the light of modern needs.

More than 1000 delegates—representing 30 yearly meetings and 17 independent meetings—are attending. England, where the faith originated, sent the largest foreign representation.

World conferences of the Society of Friends are not held at regular intervals. They are called only when a need is felt for such a meeting. The first world conference was held in England in 1920.

Sessions are being held in the vine-covered halls of Swarthmore College and on the campus of Haverford College, founded 104 years ago. Both were established by the Society of Friends.

One of the features will be a report of five commissions which for several years have investigated the present-day state of Quaker faith and practice. They will deal with questions concerning freedom of conscience, labor problems, social security, religious and secular education, racial discrimination and international disputes.

T. Edmund Harvey, British member of Parliament and Dr. Henry J. Cadbury of Harvard University will speak at one of the two meetings to be open to the public. Other speakers will be Herbert G. Wood, of Cambridge University, England; and D. Elton Trueblood, of Stanford University.

WPA Workers Open Campaign for Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Dissatisfied with relief from the Works Progress Administration, a group of workers are organized here today to find private employment for themselves and others now dependent upon Government aid.

The association, named the Committee for WPA Re-employment, has appealed to business men, stating that it recognized the character of relief work and believed it was the duty of members as citizens to find positions in business or industry.

"Not content to 'let George do it,' we are taking the initiative ourselves in generating action toward a broader approach to the entire problem," the committee statement says. "This is a non-official, non-political and purely voluntary organization composed of citizens now employed by the WPA and of prominent citizens who sponsor and co-operate with these efforts."

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Bread Queues in Valencia Are Promised to Vanish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALENCIA—There's at last to be an end to bread queues, the Government here promises. It is said there is now plenty of flour and the only problem to be solved is that of distribution.

In the bread queues the women settle down and sit with fans and novelettes. Owing to transport difficulties the supply is variable, but there is no good reason why all should not get their daily bread, which is rationed at about a kilo a head. This would seem plenty but Spaniards rely on large quantities in their diet.

Everyone has a numbered ration card and now the various bakeries must be informed how many cards and which they are to fill, and be supplied with flour accordingly to avoid shortage in some districts and surplus in others.

Fruit and vegetables are, as always, plentiful, and the market is piled with watermelons.

It is interesting to see the progress which has been made, not in completing, for they are already usable, but in decorating the bomb-proof shelters. Valencia is not only exposed from the sea but unpleasantly near the rebel air bases in the Balearic Islands. It was first shelled from the sea last February. At that time the work on the bomb-proof shelters, which was already under way, was speeded up and rapidly brought to completion.

The materials used are steel, reenforced concrete and layers of earth. Two models have been devised; one with a flat roof, well reenforced with steel girders; and the other with a vaulted roof. The advantage of the first is that it does not require as strong a foundation as the other type, but the second model does not need as much steel in its construction. Both are equally strong. It is asserted that even a 500-kilogram bomb (the largest used by the rebel aviation) dropped from a height of 750 meters or more, will not penetrate such a roof.

The average "refugio," as they are called in Spanish, can hold 500 to 700 people. One has a capacity of 1100 people. They are equipped with comfortable benches, electric fans, running water, toilets, first-aid kits, etc., so that even a sojourn of several hours in one is no great hardship. There are two doors to facilitate entrance. The refuges are kept scrupulously clean.

There are now 41 "refugios" completed or near completion in the town and port, duly posted with signs to indicate their whereabouts, so that most people can find one quickly not too far from their homes. Plans for the construction of more are under way so that the entire population can be accommodated if necessary.

One would expect buildings destined to such a grim purpose to be gray and forbidding—but the people here naturally take even the stern necessities of war fairly cheerfully—and on the contrary their appearance is calculated to allay fears and is even inviting.

The "Valencianos" have softened the severity of the shelters by designing them in the modern style and painting them bright colors inside and out, red, white, green, and blue. The floors are covered with shining tiles. Some of the guards Attached to the shelters have even placed pots of flowers in the doorway.

Teachers Need Not Be N. Y. Residents, Counsel Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—School-teachers are not affected by New York's new residence law, requiring municipal employees to live within one of the five boroughs, it was revealed today in an opinion by the corporation counsel made public at the offices of the Board of Education.

Opposition to the law, which becomes effective on Jan. 1, 1938, had arisen among organizations of teachers here and led to the opinion by legal aides of the city that the residence law was contrary to the laws of the state affecting education and also to the New York state Home Rule Act, under which the control of education rests with school authorities.

James Marshall, chairman of the law committee of the Board of Education, praised the legal opinion as helpful in keeping New York city schools from becoming provincial and said he expected it to be followed by municipal authorities until there had been a court decision on the constitutionality of the new law.

Library Law Sought In New South Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

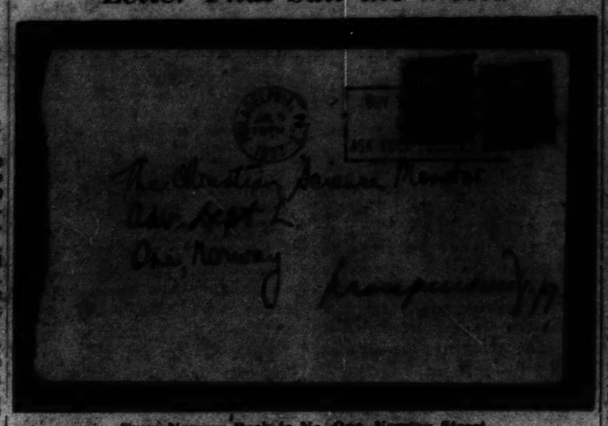
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Extension and improvement of the free library system in New South Wales is underway with appointment of a special committee to recommend legislation. The free library movement was given an impetus by the visit last year of a Carnegie Foundation investigator from the United States. He reported adversely on the present provisions for free libraries, not only in New South Wales, but in other Australian states.

David Drummond, New South Wales Minister for Education, said that during his visit abroad last year he had examined library systems and found much lacking in the New South Wales situation. While some persons are impatient to put into operation at once some scheme of library extension, he feels it is wiser to have a well-thought out and coordinated plan. Co-operation of local governing bodies is held essential to success.

Dog Travel Leads in Alaska

Travel by dog team is still the prevailing method of transportation in Alaska.

Letter That Saw the World



From Norway Back to No. One, Norway Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

This Letter Had a Free Ride to Norway. The Sender Addressed His Envelope to: "The Christian Science Monitor, Adv. Dept. L., Oslo, Norway." Omitting to Indicate That the Destination Was No. One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

A Glance From the Postal Clerk and All Appeared Simple. The Writing Was Merely a Bit Confused—Surely the Letter Must Be Destined for Oslo, Norway.

To Oslo It Went, and There the Resources of an International Newspaper Organization Came Into Play, and the Letter Found Its Way to The Christian Science Monitor's Oslo Advertising Representative. Here the Cause of the Detour Was at Once Perceived, and the Letter Was Whisked Back Across the Atlantic and the Sender Has His Information.

No Town's Name Is Exclusive As Express Companies Know

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Express companies, in addition to the task of getting packages to the right destination, have the problem of distinguishing accurately between the hundreds of identically named towns in the United States. Many of these towns are small, and the chief reason for moving people's household goods from vacation places, and sending the young folks and their trunks off to schools and colleges, the agencies everywhere have resolved to do everything they can to first-hand contact with shippers to discourage their old habits of abbreviating the names of States on address tags, as a step toward keeping items intended for Springfield, Ill., from going to Springfield, Mass., "Mo." being misread for "Me," and so on.

"People simply don't seem to know how many states have cities and towns which duplicate in name cities and towns in other states," was the plaintive way one railway express agent put it, confronted with a stack of items he felt generally certain were supposed to go to a Richmond which is not in Virginia at all.

"Why, there are 19 other Richmonds!" he said, staring fixedly at the tags, pretty green ones, tied on with nice shiny white cord, all very carefully—but all incompletely marked! Just Richmond, the tags read. Yet he had reason to believe the items weren't to go at all to Virginia's capital city. On the other hand, if they were not, he wasn't exactly certain which Richmond they were to go to; he is no Solomon; yet he did have an uncomfortable feeling the sender was going to expect him to find out, and without loss of time, too.

Springfield—Which of 26?

According to the general agent for the railway express in Springfield, Ill., about 200 shipments a year wind up in that terminal which are intended for people in some one of the other 25 Springfields in the United States, and he cites the fact as evidence of how little people in general realize that very few American communities have their names exclusively to themselves. It is even possible in some states to find two or more towns of the same name. In that case, express and mail dispatchers sigh for a county name to be affixed, as well as the name of the town and state.

There are 35 Franklins in the United States, 33 Cliftons, 31 Arlingtons and 31 Hamiltons. Most people who think of the name Middletown at all, think of it as a town in Connecticut, or the name of a book that came out several years ago, said to indicate a nonexistent but characteristic community. There are 13 Middletowns in the United States.

There are 18 Washingtons strung throughout the country—in addition to the one recently left without regret by the Seventy-fifth Congress; when anyone says "Akron" most people take for granted it means Ohio's rubber capital. But there are 12 other Akrons. There are 8 Troys besides the commercial city; 16 Albanys besides New York's capital; nine Atlantas besides Georgia's capital city; six Bostons besides Massachusetts' hub.

If any further evidence is necessary that the correct wording of the name designation is imperative, if consignees are to be able to deliver goods promptly that have been entrusted to them, bear in mind that 22 states have communities named Columbia; 20, Jefferson; 28, Madison; 24 Auburn; 26 Chester; and so on.

Careless Abbreviations One Cause

Express and mail carriers consider that the chief element in the loss or delay of packages and letters is that state names are both abbreviated and written in great haste.

Thus "Mo." as an abbreviation for Missouri is frequently made to seem like "Me." for Maine. "Col." for California, Miss appears to be "Col." for Colorado. "Miss" cannot always be distinguished from the "Miss" which may mean either Mississippi or Missouri. "N. Y." often looks in handwriting like the abbreviation for New Hampshire, and so on.

Express company officials admit sadly that they don't expect any radical change to come about quickly. "It's a funny thing," one says, "people will pay excess valuation on packages and trunks, but they'll be as careless as careless about marking where they're to go. If the man who picks the items up for transportation meets up with the owner, things can be put right, that is, if everyone is sitting on all 12 cylinders. But if a third person gets into the transaction, our troubles are likely to begin. I don't know why it is, but the general public seems to think express and mail people qualify as handwriting experts.

"I guess we've got to have a little educational campaign. Try to educate people to look at the map, and then write out the names of states. It'll take time, but if we ever get 'em to do it, it'll save an awful lot of traffic on the complaint department telephone lines!"

Bottles Cast Adrift Heard From at Museum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Thirteen out of 100 corked bottles thrown into the ocean off Newfoundland on July 26, 1936, by a survey party from the American Museum of Natural History have been accounted for here. Most of the replies to cards sealed inside the bottles were from Ireland.

One was found by Felix Bartenedia, commander of a detachment of marines with the Spanish insurgent forces, who reported the discovery from near Bilbao. Frank Lowell, chief petty officer of a British warship on patrol duty in the Bay of Biscay, also reported discovery of one.

In attempting to analyze the movements of the floats, museum officials concluded that they had passed south with the Labrador Current and then were carried along by the northeast drift current.

Re-Employment Seen At Watch-Case Factory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAG HARBOR, N. Y., Sept. 1—Re-employment of 200 residents of eastern Long Island is expected to follow the resumption of manufacturing operations at a watch case factory here. During the twenties the plant employed more than 1000 persons, but it has been idle since 1931.

Mayor G. A. Kiernan said that Sag Harbor Guild, a subsidiary of Bulova Watch Company, had leased a portion of the factory and that experimental work would begin within a month.

London Skeptical On Cultural Aides In Reich Proposal

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP)—A proposal to intensify pro-National Socialist activities of Germans living abroad, including the appointment of "cultural attachés" at German embassies, legations and consulates, was received coldly today by the British press and Government.

Sources close to the Government said that Whitehall was unlikely to entertain a proposal for such appointments.

Proceedings this week of the Stuttgart Conference of Germans From Abroad were viewed critically by the London press. An announcement that Wilhelm Bohle, chief of the National Socialist foreign organization, soon would come to London increased a British feeling that a widespread National Socialist propaganda campaign has been planned, especially in democratic countries.

Britain's recent expulsion of three German newspapermen for activities reported outside the field of journalism was linked by the press with the cultural attaché proposal. Newspapers saw a move to give diplomatic status to National Socialists engaged in similar work abroad.

Referring to the expulsions, the Yorkshire Post, published by a company which was headed by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's late father-in-law, said:

"We in England already have had some experience of the intrigues and mischief-making, which result from the Nazi claim 'that Germans living abroad ought to be just as much instruments of the Nazi party as Germans living at home. . . .

"Thus every German living abroad is to become a propagandist of anti-democratic Nazism against 'old liberal ideas' which still linger it appears in such backwaters of civilization as Britain and her dominions. . . . One country where Herr Bohle may find it particularly difficult to achieve his program is the United States."

Peace Bloc Moves To Force Applying Of Neutrality Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—The pro-Neutrality Act group of peace advocates, the isolationist wing of the peace movement, mobilized forces here yesterday and set up a joint strategy committee the first function of which will be to arouse public opinion in favor of immediate application of the act along with an arms embargo against Japan and China.

Represented on the board are the following: World Peaceways; the National Council for the Prevention of War; Emergency Peace Campaign; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Strongly committed against this position of the five groups in the Foreign Policy Association and the League of Nations Association, both of whom consider that solitary action by any one power is futile as a deterrent to war and hold that in this particular instance application of the act would tend to embroil the United States in the Far Eastern dispute rather than protect it from involvement.

The joint strategy committee is adopting as its first slogan the phrase "Stop the Bellancas," in reference to the 17 planes which are now on their way to China.

In addition to adopting the slogan, the committee raised the following three questions relative to American foreign policy on the Far-Eastern situation:

1. What does the State Department plan to do when the Wichita carrying Bellanca planes is stopped, as British ships have been stopped by the Japanese blockade—resist, which means getting into the war, or acquiesce under pressure, which means humiliation?

2. Now that a blockade has been declared, on what grounds does the State Department justify a policy which looks toward one of two alternatives—war or the application of neutrality under humiliating pressure instead of as an independent peace policy?

3. What does the State Department foresee as a result of the invocation of the nine-power treaty? Economic and military sanctions? If not sanctions, what?

Soviet Vessel Pushes Hunt for Polar Fliers

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Sept. 1 (AP)—Search for six lost Soviet transpolar airmen centered today in activities of the Russian ice breaker Krassin, last reported bucking ice floes 150 miles east of Point Barrow, Alaska.

Fliers who have flown thousands of miles in a vain hunt for the missing plane, awaited clearing weather before resuming the search. The six missing fliers disappeared nearly three weeks ago on an attempted flight from Moscow to Oakland, Calif., via Fairbanks.

Mayor of Shanghai

O. K. Yui

Shanghai's Mayor Took First Steps On Newspaper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A former newspaperman in the person of O. K. Yui was recently named by the National Government to be Mayor of Shanghai's Chinese municipality in succession to Gen. Wu Te-chen, now detailed in Kwangtung Province. The choice is popular with both Chinese and foreigners and Mr. Yui is regarded as having won his post through sheer ability, as shown by his service with the city government since it was organized in its present form in 1927.

A graduate of St. John's University in Shanghai, Mr. Yui entered journalism by service on the former Shanghai Mercury, then British-owned, now a part of the American-owned Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury.

When Shanghai became a special municipality he was made secretary of the city government, thereafter becoming senior counsellor and acting commissioner of finance, and finally becoming secretary-general which position he held until he became acting mayor two months before he was appointed Mayor.

Mayor Yui is a shrewd, lively and humorous person, experienced in dealing with people of all nationalities. Some foreign authorities are understood to regard him as "a little difficult" but upon the whole, it seems to be felt that he will facilitate the reaching of agreements on a number of outstanding local issues involving the Chinese and foreign municipalities, including the question of International Settlement enforcement of the Chinese Factory Act (desired by both parties but held up by a Consular Body insistence on a definition of extraterritoriality); the Outside Roads owned by the Settlement in Chinese territory, and several other issues which were hanging fire when North China developments swept them definitely to one side for the time being.

His former newspaper welcomed him as "an ex-journalist 'gone straight'" who could be depended on to do his best, and whose best was "very good indeed," while other sections of the press similarly accorded him a warm and cordial reception.

Van Zeeland Denies Bank Bonus Charge

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1 (AP)—Premier Paul van Zeeland, who resigned a $25,000-a-year vice-governorship of the National Bank to become Belgium's Prime Minister at one fifth the salary, will defend himself from charges that he accepted a double pay check, when Parliament convenes in extraordinary session next week.

King Leopold, in Switzerland, was asked last night to call the session to investigate what Belgium's fascists call "a National Bank scandal" and what Dr. van Zeeland labels a "libel."

Dr. van Zeeland denied that he had accepted secret bank bonuses while Premier and termed the attacks against him "libelous" effrontery against his integrity.

He did admit receiving bonuses, but added that these came on several occasions in 1934 and 1935, prior to his becoming Premier, when he was just about to quit or had just rejoined the bank as vice-governor.

Teachers' Split on Unionism Reveals Swing Toward C.I.O.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 1—Alignment of the organized American teaching profession all between industrial or craft unionism has been left to the rank and file for determination.

Adherents to the American Federation of Labor, with which the American Federation of Teachers has been affiliated for 23 years, mustered sufficient strength at the federation's annual convention here, Aug. 23 to 27, to avert an outright vote on the question of transferring allegiance to the Committee for Industrial Organization. They failed, however, in efforts to postpone the entire issue until after the next annual convention.

The close division among delegates from 31 states represented was illustrated by the ballot of 285 to 227 by which the convention voted to submit the question to a nation-wide referendum after Feb. 1, 1938.

Lewis Move Praised

C. I. O. supporters held a decided margin in the deliberations of the convention. The majority report of the affiliations committee included specific praise of John L. Lewis' organization for its accomplishments in organizing the automobile and steel industries.

Jerome Davis, sociologist, was re-elected president of the federation. Dr. Davis, an announced C. I. O. partisan, defeated Charles B. Stillman, A. F. of L. adherent, by a vote of 321 to 153. The majority of vice presidents elected profess C. I. O. sympathies.

Throughout the convention, the balance of power on the question of affiliation swung between the large delegations from New York and Chicago. The New York, Philadelphia, and California delegations came to Madison pledged for transfer of affiliation to the C. I. O., and the New York bloc of 90 votes was cast solidly for the C. I. O. referendum, while 69 of Chicago's 72 votes were cast for the A. F. of L.

A further swing toward industrial unionism was manifested in the convention vote levying an assessment to raise $25,000 as an organization fund to finance employment of paid organizers, and in a refusal to pay this special assessment levied by the A. F. of L. to combat C. I. O. organization movements.

On matters of policy, the teachers supported permanent tenure for all teachers, presently protected, who have served in their positions a minimum of three years and investigation of school curricula as the basis for a comprehensive program embracing teaching of "practical democracy." The convention went on record favoring greater political unity of labor through formation of Farmer-Labor Progressive parties in states and a Farmer-Labor party in the nation. It also adopted resolutions urging the trade union movement to initiate legislation in the next Congress limiting the right of the United States Supreme Court to declare legislation unconstitutional and a constitutional amendment (Wagner-Ellenbogen) enabling Congress to pass effective social and labor legislation.

Speaker Bonanza C. I. O.

At the opening session the Committee for Industrial Organization was denounced by Henry Ohl Jr., president of the Wisconsin federation, as a movement of "destruction." He declared, "It should be plain to the student that the present controversy is not one of industrial or craft unionism, but rather an attempt at suppression—based not on devotion to a cause, but on the idolatry of a man."

Immediately afterward, Dr. Davis, in his keynote address, espoused the cause of the C. I. O. as "inevitably representing the forward march of American labor." It immediately plunged the convention into an open furore.

Scheduled to speak on "academic freedom and tenure," Gov. Philip F. La Follette of Wisconsin, a leader of the Progressive movement, reminded the teachers they must be mindful of their responsibilities as well as their rights.

Germany Ratifies World Sugar Pact

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler today ratified the international sugar production and marketing agreement negotiated by representatives of 22 nations in London last May.

The sugar agreement is designed to regularize world production and distribution for five years. Germany is among the producing countries, about midway between the largest and smallest producers. The pact allows her to export 120,000 metric tons to the free market.

Total production for world export is set at some 3,600,000 tons a year. Visible demand is only 2,000,000 tons, so it is expected that production will not reach the treaty figure.

The pact includes a statement of policy whereby all governments would undertake to refrain from "dumping" practices on sugar. These include high selling rates for instalment purchases, as well as certain forms of bounty.

Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

Havock last night, depth charges being immediately dropped by the crew of that vessel in the neighborhood from which the submarine appeared to have fired its torpedo.

According to information received by the Admiralty here, the Havock was on noninterventionist patrol duty off Cape San Antonio, near the Spanish Government's temporary capital, Valencia, when she was fired at by a torpedo which missed it. Acting upon Admiralty instructions issued Aug. 17 to the fleet generally, the Havock at once endeavored to sink the submarine by depth charges, but so far as yet known here without result. Meanwhile other British armed vessels have left Gibraltar to join in the hunt. The nationality of the submarine has not been disclosed.

Its attack without warning upon the Havock has aroused considerable feeling here and adds weight to the French Government's proposal which is understood to be now under consideration here for joint international action to prevent further attacks upon shipping in the Mediterranean. This is the second attack made upon the Havock, the first having been last February when it was bombed by Insurgent airplanes while proceeding from Gibraltar to Malta.

British Government protests already have been made to Gen. Francisco Franco in connection with numerous previous incidents in which British vessels have been attacked.

Low Fares for Polish Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Polish railway stations have recently been filled with crowds of children.

As soon as travelers appeared, they rushed eagerly at them. "Are you going far?" they shouted in chorus. The uninitiated turned away. Others looked at the children and singled out the five most pleading faces.

It was "Children's Week." Each purchaser of a full-price ticket was allowed to take up to five children under 14 with him, paying for each ticket only an eighth of the normal fare. The children crowded the stations and offered to give the price of the ticket to anyone who would take them along. The return half of the ticket could be used by the children themselves.

The railways hope that by encouraging children to travel they will build up a "railway-minded" population. Education authorities favor the scheme as being a form of practical education. Another week is to be held soon.

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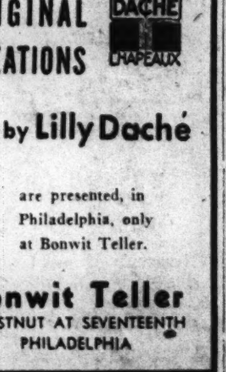

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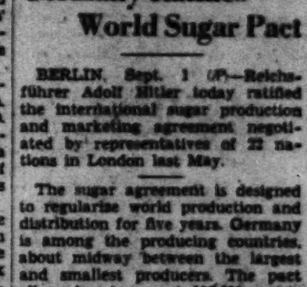

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Women's Activities

Women and the Prison System—A Thoughtful Inquiry

Fashions—Food

For a Wider Study of the Problems Of Women Offenders

More Compassionate Understanding Needed in Helping Them Toward Normal Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friend:

Recently I was one of a group of women in a drawingroom in Westminster who were discussing women and the prison system. It was, I suppose, not long before, Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary, had made pronouncements about what he called an "orderly plan of progress on a wide front" in regard to the administration of British prisons, which he was proposing to carry out during the coming two or three years.

Sir Samuel had said a good deal about extending the scheme whereby male prisoners are enabled to earn small sums of money in return for work done. He had said a good deal about the necessity of replacing the antiquated buildings which now house male prisoners. He had said more than a little about the treatment best suited to male prisoners in general. But so far as we could discover he had not mentioned women.

The group in the drawingroom thought this was strange. But actually it was not—or not very. The fact is that women form so small a percentage of the prison population in nearly every country in Europe that authority is apt to overlook them.

* * *

In Great Britain, for instance, the most recent statistics show that men prisoners number something over 30,000, while women number something over 4000. In Sweden, the number of women prisoners is roughly one-sixteenth that of men. In Austria, the figure is the same. France shows men as 10 times as numerous as women. So does Switzerland. Italy shows them as eight times. Latvia as six times. In Norway, and Hungary, the average roughly is one woman prisoner to every four men.

In many countries, the number of women prisoners is on the decline. In 1910, the daily average of women prisoners in Great Britain was 3581. This year, the daily average is working out at something under 700. In Norway, the daily average in 1930 was 136.8. In 1936, it was 98. In Hungary, during the last 10 years, the average has fallen by 25 per cent. The great Hungarian prison at Márianosztra, which used to be crowded, now houses not more than 300 inmates. France and Italy are experiencing a similar decline.

All the same, there is abundant need for a clearer light to be thrown upon the conditions of women prisoners, and the women in the Westminster drawingroom were emphatic in their declarations that a better understanding should be arrived at as to why women commit crime, what crimes they commit, and what methods of prevention and cure might best be applied.

Women, it seems, most readily fall into the temptation of theft. Looking up some statistics that I had by me, I discovered that Latvia, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Hungary, Italy, France, Poland, Austria all put theft at the head of the list of women's crimes. Austria says that it accounts for 42 per cent of all crime committed by women. Latvia records 1045 cases of theft by women in the last year accounted for.

Such records reminded me of a conversation I once had with Miss Lilian Barker, the one woman member of the Prison Commission of Great Britain, who was, at that time, in charge of the girls' Borstal at Aylesbury. I asked Miss Barker why the girls under her care were sent to Borstal, and she gave me the answer that the various European countries gave—"For theft." I asked her why they stole, and she said that the "feminine in them"—they were all under the age of 23—demanded an outlet. This to their type, was expressed through finery and "getting a boy," and when they had no money to buy finery they pilfered in order to get it.

* * *

I mentioned this to the women in the Westminster drawingroom, and a discussion ensued as to how the problem could be met, and how the ordinary women could assist in meeting it.

In the first place, it was decided, every women's prison should not merely be staffed by women wardens, doctors, teachers and official visitors but should be in the charge of a woman Governor. In Europe, women Governors are practically unknown. There is, of course, the exception of Miss Olga Larsen, who took over the directorship of Norway's State Prison for women last January. In the Márianosztra Prison in Hungary and in the Wiener-Neudorf Prison in Austria, the directors are women, but this is because both institutions are run by Sisters of the Roman Catholic Church. In the French prison at Hagensu there is a woman sub-director, and Sweden possesses two women deputy Governors who serve under a man. A few years ago, a woman Governor was proposed for Växiö Prison in Sweden, but the staff objected. Besides these, there are, so far as I can discover, no other women in charge of women's prisons. Even Holloway, despite the constant expostulations of English women, is governed by a man.

The appointment of women Governors would not, however, in itself, satisfy the needs of the whole situation. If it is true that delinquency among women usually arises first in the desire for an outlet, it stands to reason that ordinary prison discipline is no remedy. The woman in prison needs something constructive—something by which she can express that within her which seeks expression.

Cottage prisons might aid here. The idea is not fantastic. In a cottage prison where the sky and trees could be seen, where rooms could be made homelike, an atmosphere would be engendered that would be impossible within gray walls, with stone corridors and barred windows.

* * *

Prison gardens might easily provide a further outlet. Gardens are, of course, already part of certain European prisons. At Hagenau in France every woman prisoner has a little garden of her own. In Austria, at Wiener-Neudorf, the women are given both garden and farm work. Latvia, which is essentially a rural country, sends its women prisoners to work in the fields on prison farms. Norway's chief women's prison in Oslo, which, built in 1740, is now engulfed in the city, is before long to be removed to the country, where garden and farm work will be provided. Already the women who are serving long sentences in this prison are allowed to "fix" their own cells with picture cards and flowers.

Italy is trying out another way on the road to reformation. In Italy, every women's prison has a nursery for the prison babies, and there they are allowed to remain for the first 18 months. The plan was suggested first by women visitors. The report they give shows that not only have mothers benefited, but that other women have "found themselves" in the care of the children of their fellow prisoners. Latvia's two women's prisons in Riga and in Liepaja, are carrying out the same scheme with success.

* * *

Conversation must have been running along the lines of prison reform for more than an hour, when somebody asked: "But what about the older criminal? The woman who has got through the 'finery' stage and is more set in her habits?"

The answer was not difficult. Most of the countries of Europe agree that, next in numerical order to theft, women's crimes have close kinship with human relationships with the preservation of family and with personal feelings of jealousy and revenge. In the more northerly countries there is the temptation to drink—all of it springing from the same cause. The woman is afraid of being unwanted. She is afraid of being lonely. She is afraid of herself.

The fact is, that what is done, or what should be done, for the young delinquent, applies in equal measure to the older woman. The doctrines taught by Beccaria and Bentham 200 years ago, and by Lombroso a century later, should be more generally understood, and crime should be regarded as a slip-up against society for which society is largely responsible. It should therefore be dealt with, not in the mass, but according to individual needs.

* * *

In the case of women, this should not be difficult. Women form but a fraction of the prison population of every country. Often they are more sinned against by circumstances than sinning. The women in Westminster agreed that it is the privilege of the free woman to see that justice and compassion are applied to the whole question.

Yours very sincerely,

PHYLLIS M. LOVELL

One of these Continental newsletters comes to you on the first Wednesday of each month.

Harold M. Lambert

A Cheery Send-Off as They Leave Each Morning for the School Adventure

With September, come for many of us quiet days again within the home, as the little brood troop off each morning to school. But what of that moment before they go? Is it the scramble and hurry and wild search for possessions that we have all purposed never to have it be? Or is it the well-prepared departure, preceded by a mother's soft, gay laughter, friendly counsel and loving encouragement? Teachers tell us that the child who has the helpful kind of "bon voyage" is likely to do better with the school day that opens up before him. This is the mother's contribution, as is also the welcome home from school. It can be so made that it helps fill the child's treasure-box of rightful possessions.

Cooking—At 5000 Feet and Up

Recipes Worked Out Especially for High Altitudes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When our grandmothers started west in their covered wagons, they complacently carried their favorite recipes in their cowhide trunks only to find many of these recipes failures in the high altitudes of the Rockies. Finally, through trial and error, they worked out recipes that were satisfactory. But we of today need have little trouble cooking at high altitudes if we follow the rules and recipes worked out for us in the Home Economics Departments of certain universities in high altitude states.

The chief trouble maker in following recipes with sea level proportions is sugar. Natural scientists have worked out this general rule that will help you in following such recipes: Decrease sugar by ½ tablespoon per cup for every 1000 feet rise in altitude. Although this rule does not cover all cases, nevertheless it is most helpful if you have no high altitude recipes at hand.

There is no very exact rule for boiling vegetables on top of the stove. In general, at Denver, 5280 feet above sea level, it requires from 15 to 20 minutes longer to boil potatoes, depending upon the size. The reason for this is that water boils at 10 degrees lower temperature in Denver, or at 202° F., than at sea level. For every 530 feet the boiling point of water falls one degree. With this fact in mind, it is not difficult to figure out the increased boiling time for vegetables at various altitudes.

For many years I have used the following recipes successfully at the altitudes indicated:

Quick Coffee Cake
(5000 to 6000 Feet)

Sift together twice
1 cup flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon cinnamon
⅓ cup granulated sugar. Add in order given
½ cup sweet milk
4 tablespoons melted butter
1 well beaten egg. Pour into buttered tin about 9 inches square. Sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar. Bake 20 minutes in quick oven (425° F.).

Baking Powder Sponge Cake
(5000 to 6000 Feet)

Boil together
1 cup granulated sugar
⅓ cup water until sirup hairs; then set away to cool. When cool add
4 well beaten egg yolks. Sift together four times
1 cup plus 2 tablespoons cake flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
⅛ teaspoon salt and add gradually to sirup-egg mixture. Fold into sirup-egg-flour mixture
4 egg whites well beaten and
1 teaspoon flavoring. Pour into unbuttered tube pan. Bake for one hour in slow oven (350° F.).

Sour Cream Cake
(5500 to 9500 Feet)

Sift together
2 cups all-purpose flour
1 cup less 1 tablespoon granulated sugar
1 teaspoon baking powder. Stir
½ teaspoon baking soda into
1 cup sour cream. Add to dry ingredients. Add
Pinch of salt to
3 eggs and beat well, then fold into above mixture. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla. Put into greased loaf cake tin. Bake ¾ hour in slow oven (325° to 350° F.).

Note: This recipe makes good cup cakes. Bake about 25 minutes in medium oven (375° F.).

Covered Wagon Gingerbread
(5280 to 9500 Feet)

Pour into mixing bowl
⅓ cup granulated sugar
1 cup molasses. Add
2 teaspoons baking soda that has been dissolved in
½ cup cold water. Add to above mixture
½ cup hot (not boiling) water. Beat. Melt
½ cup shortening (scant). Cream thoroughly and add to first mixture. Beat. Add gradually
2½ cups sifted flour and beat well. Add
1 teaspoon ginger
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon cloves. Beat all together. Beat
2 eggs until very fluffy and add to just before baking. Pour into greased baking tin about 10 by 14 inches by 2 inches deep. Bake about 40 minutes in slow oven (325° to 350° F.).

Note: This recipe was given me by a dear old pioneer and is a general favorite among Denver and mountain friends.

Chocolate Cake
(7500 to 9500 Feet)

Cream
3 tablespoons fat (vegetable) less ½ teaspoon. Add gradually
1¼ cups plus ¼ teaspoon granulated sugar. Cream until fluffy. Melt
2 squares chocolate (unsweetened) and add to fat-sugar mixture. Beat
2 eggs until very light and add to mixture, then beat together very thoroughly. Sift together
3 cups general-purpose flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt. Measure out
1 cup milk plus 1½ tablespoons. Add dry ingredients alternately with the milk to the fat-sugar-egg mixture, beginning and ending with the flour. After each addition of flour beat vigorously 50 times. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla and beat the whole very thoroughly. Pour into buttered layer tins and bake in moderate oven (400° F.) for 30 minutes.

Muffins
(5280 to 9500 Feet)

Sift together
2 cups all-purpose flour
2½ teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt. Cream
⅓ cup butter and work into flour. Add gradually
1 cup sweet milk. Beat
2 eggs (yolks and whites separately). Add yolks first. Fold in whites last. Put in greased muffin tins and bake about 25 minutes in hot oven (425° F.).

Baking Powder Biscuits
(7500 to 9500 Feet)

Sift together
2 cups all-purpose flour
¼ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon granulated sugar (omit if desired)
3½ teaspoons baking powder. Work in lightly with finger tips until mixture has consistency of cornmeal
3 tablespoons fat plus 2 teaspoons. Pour in
¾ cup milk all at once, stirring gently until flour has been moistened. Then stir vigorously for a few seconds. Turn dough onto slightly floured board. Knead quickly for a few seconds. Pat or roll dough to ½ inch thickness. Cut and place in baking tin so biscuits do not touch. Bake about 12 to 15 minutes in quick oven (425° F.).

All these recipes call for tartrate or phosphate baking powder, if used at all.

ELIZABETH C. GRANT

Note: The above recipes are applicable only to high altitudes. They are not recommended for any other location.—Editor.

Ventilating the Kitchen

Greater Service From Your Electrical Appliances

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of all the places in the house, it seems as if a definite circulation of air is most appreciated in the kitchen, for that is the room where the home manager is generally most active. And if that is not enough to warrant a cooling breeze, surely the addition of heat and steam from cooking should make it.

The ideal device for this purpose is the ventilating fan set in a panel of glass, and is usually on display where one pays electric bills. This type of fan is installed just inside the upper window pane so the sash may be raised and lowered without interference. With the sash down, the fan exhausts into the outside air the heat in the room and the odors from cooking. Some fans of this type are reversible, too, so they may be used to draw into the kitchen cooler air from out of doors when that is available.

Deflecting the Air

However, the fan that is not reversible may be so used at times as to make quite a cooling breeze in the kitchen; merely raise the upper sash of the window to deflect into the room the stream of air sent against the glass. In such a breeze, a rack of clothes may be dried rapidly even on a damp day. For this purpose, draw the air from the rest of the house by leaving doors on the first floor open, as this air is probably capable of absorbing more moisture than that out of doors. Also, the drying of the clothes will serve the additional purpose of making the air indoors more moist, nearer the ideal for human use.

Such a deflected breeze is sometimes a source of much more physical comfort to the worker than using the fan for its original purpose. Try it both ways to see which gives the most satisfaction when one is ironing, preparing meals, or canning. In the latter case, be sure the breeze cools the worker and not the hot jars, or there may be some breakage to account for.

More Work for It to Do

Nor need the fan cease its business when the kitchen work is done. In its strategic position near the top of the room where the hot air is most apt to stay, its situation is ideal for cooling the first floor of the house. Open all inside doors, including that to the basement, to admit the cooler air from below stairs, and any outside doors and windows opening on cool areas such as a shaded porch or a clump of bushes. Close windows where sunshine beats in and draw their shades. With such an arrangement, the fan will force out of doors the hot air in the lower part of the house, drawing in cool air through the open doors and windows. As fans of this type are easily moved from one window to another, sleeping rooms on the second floor may similarly be cooled.

However, a large fan made for permanent installation as an attic ventilator serves this purpose more quickly and effectively than any adaptation of this or any other type of fan, and well deserves investigation by anyone who would cool the whole house, every hot day and night, "with the greatest of ease."

BERTHA STREETER

A sixth article in this series will run soon

More on Part-Time Domestic Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Maynard, Mass.

Dear Editor:

The article by Beth Hollyer on the Women's Page for June 16, 1937, inspires me to tell how our problem of domestic help has been solved. It seems reasonable to think that some basis could be worked out whereby a woman working as a domestic servant might have short working hours, a chance to maintain her own home, or freedom to have outside activities, all of which help to build up a "professional" feeling about working in another's home.

After my marriage it was arranged that I should continue my business position at least for a time, and the family schedule made it seem desirable to have a helper for the housework. A reliable Finnish woman was discovered who lived within walking distance, had a home of her own, a husband but no children. She had had experience in working out, and at various times had been with a family at some distance where she was free to go home only on the week end.

Breakfast is an easy meal which I enjoy getting myself and it is no trouble to wash the few dishes afterward. Annie comes over Monday after breakfast and does the washing. Tuesday the ironing, and on Friday she cleans the house. She can leave in the middle of the day and go home to prepare her own dinner. At five o'clock she returns and gets our dinner and does the dishes before returning home. On Saturday and Sunday she does not come at all. I am at home Saturdays and it is a pleasant variation in my work to do the necessary cooking for the week end. On Wednesday and Thursday, unless something special comes up, Annie is free until five o'clock to do her own home.

Cooking was almost an unknown art to me before I was married, but now I am finding it great fun, and there is quite a friendly rivalry between Annie and me as to who can make the better biscuits or cake. Incidentally, comparing notes on recipes is a mutual help. Our situation is a happy one and both families are benefited. (Mrs.) M. H. McC.

Footwear Fashions

Heels on daytime shoes remain conservatively chic with the new high-low heights helping to create an amazingly smart young look. Covered heels are still tops for the casual shoe that complements the softer type of daytime clothes, but built-up heels maintain undisputed leadership for wear with garments made of tweeds and rough-surfaced fabrics. Not only do they provide the maximum of heel comfort, but they keep on looking smartly aristocratic after long sessions of the hardest kind of wear.

Lower heights are gaining style prestige to an even greater extent than the most optimistic predictions. Their popularity is no temporary fashion caprice. Judging by their enthusiastic acceptance among young and old, it is obvious that lower heels are here to stay.

Through the Editor's Window

On Looking After One Another

By Pleasant Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We cannot read Phyllis Lovell's article on women's prisons today without going into a session of special thinking. For it has always seemed to us that we women need to become more awake to the need and the opportunity of looking after one another.

We have written in this column of the courageous and inspiring work with women prisoners being done by Mary Harris, head of the Federal Industrial Institution for Women at Alderson, W. Va. Dr. Harris is a real friend of women, especially women whom society counts as failures. Do you recall this saying of hers: "Reformation, like education, is a journey, not a destination." She has been guide and counsellor to many a woman or girl on such a journey.

* * *

Those of us who may have genuine interest and ability in this special field of women's work are much needed. But any of us—yes, without exception—can teach ourselves to be better friends to young girls. And they need us, whether they realize it or not. That is, they need our better selves.

From this Editorial Window we see many young girls in business. We hear from many young women in college or starting out "on their own." We are in contact, too, with eager young things in their teens. And they, nearly all of them, have this in common—a yearning for an understanding, more experienced woman friend. They long for an older person to whom they may pour out their interests and ideals.

Sometimes it seems as if men are doing this thing for boys better than we are for girls. Yet we women have a capacity for friendship that should enable us richly to deepen human relations through our understanding love of one another. Of course, some of us are better at being big sister or mother to boys instead of girls. If so, that is what we should do. But the girls need us, and perhaps some girl living on your street or drifting into a church service needs particularly—you. It could be.

* * *

Mothers and daughters? Whole books have been written to depict the way in which each yearns for such a friend in the other, yet finds seemingly unsurmountable obstacles in the way. Happily, there are beautiful mother-and-daughter comradeships, and happily, too, there are books and stories depicting these also. The obstacles? "Mother wants me to fit into her pattern," is one comment we have often heard voiced. "I can't tell Mother anything. She doesn't realize that young people are different these days." How often have you heard that one. It is almost a rubber stamp. "I like to come to you because you are never shocked," is a reason often given for going to an understanding friend.

"I make it a rule never to be astonished or shocked at anything," one good friend of young girls once told us. She loves girls and they love her. She is doing a big work—as big in her way as the deep-thinking women whose work seems to lie more in the realms of working with women prisoners. She is helping girls to meet their problems in a wholesome way, is sharing with them her richer experience, is doing thereby a big part toward building better homes, better offices, better communities and a better world. Yes, it is really that. Being beloved comrade to a schoolgirl or young business woman is no small contribution.

* * *

It comes more naturally to some. But it is a talent that can be cultivated by any of us, given selfless patience and sincere desire. If a fear of adult criticism or of being forced into the mold of an adult's notion is the chief obstacle, then tolerance, humor, willingness to wait for things to unfold and a very real faith in the fundamental right motives of the young friend is the chief path toward overcoming. If within oneself one finds little interest in having anything to do with these girls or young women, the need may be to overcome this absence of loving warmth by urging oneself toward further acquaintance. It is the experience of most people who do this that a new world of joy and growth is revealed. Almost anyone is interesting on further acquaintance, and schoolgirls and young women are especially so. Try it and see!

But it must be real friendship that is offered. No girl wants a Lady Bountiful or someone Interested-In-Her-Welfare. As a matter of fact, it usually works out that the older friend feels she gets more than she can give, the experience means so much.

* * *

We have gone at this subject from the individual's angle. We began, however, with the genus, of which this is but a species. We women all could be more interested in helping one another. Women prisoners should be able to count on the constructive interest and active aid of women. The condition and the industrial circumstances in which any women find themselves, are to a degree our social responsibility and our opportunity. We women should inform ourselves of the working conditions under which our "sisters" earn their livings. We should know what our women teachers are trying to live on in our tax-supported schools and what their needs are. We should be awake to the opportunities our own community offers to the girls who look to it for recreation, education and employment. In this sense, we are our sisters' keepers. Not to interfere or outline or criticise or judge, but to be informed, to help, to encourage, to lift up.

The conditions in the nearest women's prison may seem far removed from the personal responsibility of many of us who read this column; but there are younger sisters for every one of us in every community, whose lives will be the safer for the wholesome friendship of a tolerant, humorous, clear-thinking, understanding woman.

A Wednesday Column

Jelly Making Time

I have found this a never-failing way to test when jelly is done. Dip a silver fork into the boiling jelly, and if it fills in between all the tines, the jelly is done. If not, cook a little longer, or until it fills in between the tines.

An easy way to handle jelly bags is to sew a large embroidery hoop in the top of the bag and sew two strong loops on either side. A rod may then be put through the loops for convenient hanging.

(Mrs.) H. P. J., Idaho

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The Home Forum

The Middle Tennessee And Muscle Shoals

MORNING fog or mist is a common occurrence on the river. This morning the dew is especially heavy on the deck and chairs of the unroofed forward part of the hurricane deck. Fog webs fill the interstices of the railing where, the night before, the spiders spun their webs of gossamer. It is six o'clock Wednesday morning, and the steamer "Gordon C. Greene" is tied up just below the great white dam at Pickwick Landing, Tennessee. The fog floats down the river in gusts. For a minute or two it will clear enough for us to make out the outline of the opposite bank of the river, then close in tight again. The air is drenched with moisture, pungent with the sharp vapor smell of the fog, the sun a bright formless glow in the east. An unseen song sparrow astern sounds his monotone of three full notes and then leaps into his intricate song.

♪ ♪ ♪

THE FOG CLEARS enough for navigation. We prepare to cast off. I listen to Doc Carr, the Mate, giving orders to the rousters on the main deck. I catch only the end of the ritual of departure. "Watch your plank there! Throw off!" Then up to the pilot in the pilot house: "All ready, Sir!" Bells jangle. We back out from the bank. Again we are on our way. But we proceed slowly and carefully, for the fog is still pretty thick. We see the first signs of the TVA. Pickwick Dam, when it is finished, will raise the level of the Tennessee River here 67 feet above its present pool. What is now a medium-sized river will be a lake over a mile and a half wide. In preparation for this change, the trees have been cut down back to a line near what will be the edge of the new river. The shores look bare and shorn.

The entrance to a lock, like the passing of a boat, a bridge, or a town, is always a moment of drama. The boat's whistle blows for the lock—a long blast followed by a short one. In a moment or two we can see the gates in answer start to swing open, for by this time the sun has burned off all traces of the fog. Tom Greene, megaphone in hand, takes up his position on the onshore head of the hurricane deck. From here he can both talk down to Doc Carr and the rousters on the main deck, and up to the pilot in the pilot house. We enter the lock slowly. "Get your possum, Poor Boy!" shouts Tom to a rouster below. "Take your possum more up river!" The possum, a thick mass of interwoven rope about the size of an automobile tire, eases the strain on the side of the boat when she bumps against the lock wall. "Take your possum in now! Bigun, take your head line forward! Next one!" referring to the steel pegs, set into the concrete of the lock walls, to which the lines are fastened. "Split those lines!" Then up to the pilot: "Stop 'er! Back in slow! Hold 'er! A—ll fast!"

♪ ♪ ♪

RIVERTON LOCK IS a charming place, or, in the language of the river, a pretty piece of rock pile. The ground rises sharply on both sides of the lock in parallel terraces crowned with parallel lines of shapely trees, pin oaks, maples, and what a native tells me are buck elms. The brick buildings are in the late Georgian style, balanced and serene on lawns of close-cut grass. The camera fiends scramble ashore, unsling their cameras, pull out their light meters. Kodaks click and movie cameras whirr. Mule teams, lounging Negroes, soft polite voices, and a dusty road define the locale, place it definitely and unmistakably somewhere in the South. Bob McCann hands the outgoing mail to the lockmaster.

After leaving Riverton Lock, we enter the Colbert Shoals Canal, and for some ten miles we travel in a ditch which reminds me, somehow, of what is called a lane in the cow country of the Southwest—a narrow opening between two lines of fence usually in the vicinity of a town, down which herds are driven. Riding a steamboat down the Colbert Canal is like driving a herd down a lane, easy but dull, dull in comparison with progress in the open river or the open range. The dinner chimes sound; and, when we come out again, we are back once more in the river. In an hour or so we pass Sheffield Landing and then it is only a few minutes before we are tied up beside the highway bridge at Florence, Alabama, the terminus ad quem of our trip.

♪ ♪ ♪

I SUPPOSE THE things I shall always remember about Florence, Alabama, are the wide, open doorways of the shops and stores, the names of the streets painted on the curbs of the street intersections, and the drug store which proudly claims the distinction of having introduced limeades into the State of Alabama. I like wide doorways and wide halls. I like, when I am in the South on a holiday, to be able to shuffle along and know where I am, if I bother to care where I am, without having to raise my head to find out. I liked the limeade I got in the drug store which first introduced the drink into Alabama. And I shall also remember the nice old lady who had in her yard in Florence the biggest magnolia tree I have ever seen anywhere. She was on her porch when I passed, and I ambled back through the thick shade of her deep lawn to smell the lemony perfume of the magnolia blossoms and to tell her how much I admired her tree. "Yes," she said, "it is a big tree and a heap o' trouble to take care of. Those leaves," she added. I nodded sympathetically, for, although I have no magnolia tree, I have in my back yard three pear trees, and I spend a good part of every fall picking up pears and leaves which neither I nor the trash man wants.

And I have still another association with Florence, but this time it is something I read in a book. I remembered that Stephen Foster once took a river trip from Cincinnati down the Ohio and up the Tennessee to the same Florence, Alabama, through whose wide, deeply shaded streets I was now walking. A Negro woman slave, who had been sold into Alabama from the Suwanee River section of northern Florida, put her longing for her old home into a song. People heard her song, liked it, remembered it, sang it, carried it up the river to Cincinnati where Stephen Foster heard it. He found the Negro woman in Florence, wrote down her song, and now its pentatonic melody is part of every American memory. The song was "Way Down upon the Suwanee River!"

But my memories do not cause me to neglect Bob McCann's injunction to go into the five and ten cent store to buy things for the grab-bag party we are to have on the way back; though, for the life of me, I cannot now remember what I bought.

♪ ♪ ♪

IT'S SOMETHING OF a wrench to go from somnolent Florence to the TVA activities near it. Somehow power plants and dams and nitrate plants and model villages, whose houses are fully electrified even to heating, seem out of tune with the languid, soft-aired genius of the country. After dinner we hire a drive-your-own car and motor down the south side of the river to Wilson Dam, the first of the seven great TVA dams to be completed. The grounds about the power house are beautifully laid out and kept up. Standing on the bluff beside the power house, we look across the great white dam. Above is a deep lake of blue water. Eighty feet below it, shallow water foams over stones, rapids streaked with red from the sunset's afterglow. Only eighty vertical feet separate a great lake-like river from a stream you could wade across. But when Pickwick Dam, fifty miles down the river, is completed and in operation, the water below Wilson Dam will be as deep and placid as that now above it. We stop to admire the beauty of the transformers outside the power house, coral red in color, lovely of curve. Then we return to our car, drive through the model village of Norris, cross the mile-long highway bridge of the dam, and return to Florence and the boat by way of the north side of the river.

HORACE REYNOLDS

By Courtesy of the Hispanic Society of America to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBARRACIN: *A Painting by Ignacio Zuloaga y Zamora*

THE name of Ignacio Zuloaga came into prominence some few years ago when his Spanish subjects seemed especially appealing for their picturesqueness and dashing romanticism. Since the time of Goya one century earlier, Spanish painting had drifted into mannerisms which lacked zest and native distinction. Zuloaga was deeply appreciative of the great Spanish masters, Velásques, El Greco, Goya. He studied their works and emulated features of their style. But he did not rely on his forbears alone; he was moved by the aroused artistic life of Paris, and by new ideas which were appearing and producing changes. Zuloaga learned something from Manet, whose dense impasto and broad brush-strokes he emulated. He sought in his native Spain what painters like Gauguin traveled half way across the world to discover, an earthly, primitive environment. Neither Gauguin nor Zuloaga could be entirely primitive after knowing cosmopolitan life. Zuloaga's simplifications in portraiture, his conventionalized designs, and peasant patterns are all wrought by an artist who is aware and deliberate in his simplicity.

Zuloaga's bright portraits of handsome Spanish ladies swathed in shawls and draped with mantillas have proved captivating especially to people who are drawn to Spanish types and Spanish costumes. He has had a sense of dramatic worth and decorative attractiveness, and often has exaggerated for the sake of emphatic and striking effect.

His landscapes and scenes of Spanish towns need not answer the spectacular demand of portraits. To them he seems to have given the best of his talent. He has captured the unmistakable Spanish atmosphere, the strange sage-green color and gray-yellow light, the thick weathered textures of the stucco houses, the ominous skies. His native feeling for patterns is manifest in the tracery of lines of roofs, balconies, windows. Spaniards feel the decorative. They abandon the elaborate problems of space for the intricacies of surface pattern. A finicking critic might find certain inconsistencies in the flat linear patterns contrasted with the bulky surfaces of pavements and stucco walls. However, those considerations may be ignored for the imposing atmospheric quality.

Zuloaga, who admired El Greco, is more than reminiscent of him in his landscapes. El Greco, too, was inconsistent. Great artists may superimpose logic upon inconsistency.

D. A.

"What doth the Lord require of thee?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A strong, clear message the prophet Micah epitomizes true religion in the sixth chapter of his book in the Old Testament. Micah was the mouthpiece of the poor and oppressed, and he spoke with spiritual understanding and authority. Powerfully he upbraided the oppressors of the people and foretold the fall of Jerusalem because of the prevailing iniquities in Israel. To clarify the religious, which was also the national, issue, he asked these pertinent questions (Micah 6:6, 7): "Wherewith shall I come before the Lord, and bow myself before the high God? shall I come before him with burnt offerings, with calves of a year old? Will the Lord be pleased with thousands of rams, or with ten thousands of rivers of oil?" And his answer—clear, concise, pointed—leaves no question as to the true method. He said (Micah 6:8), "He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

If Micah had left no more than these words, he would have provided ample foundation for all right procedure. For the individual to rely on the power of good, "to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly," is to use the most potent means in any phase of human experience. How clearly the coming of the Christ, or Messiah, was prophesied by Micah!

In the Manual of The Mother Church (Art. XXIV, Sect. 5), under the heading, "God's Requirement," Mary Baker Eddy has provided this By-Law: "God requires wisdom, economy, and brotherly love to characterize all the proceedings of the members of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist." Here is succinctly presented an all-inclusive consideration, for the Christian qualities required are not limited to, or to be exercised only in, church work, but are "to characterize all the proceedings of the members." A moment's reflection will reveal in this important passage a remarkable correlation with the quoted statement of Micah. Wisely to reflect the spiritual qualities of infinite Mind, divine intelligence, lovingly to apply the rule of selflessness, patience, and forgiveness, are the activities so much needed to keep alive spiritual inspiration and demonstration.

The requirements of Christian Science are based wholly upon spiritual premises, and are therefore above and beyond the interpretation of academic education or superficial religion. Through the spiritual understanding to be gained in the study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, the sick and sinning are raised to purity and health, the disconsolate comforted, and the discouraged find renewed hope. As one proceeds always from the standpoint of "perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration" (Science and Health, p. 259), one will find nothing in this Science which is tinged with superficiality. The laws and rules of divine Principle are exact; and the outcome is sure, when through spiritual inspiration, willingness, and right motives active obedience to it is established. In Christian Science it is learned that God is divine Principle, the infinite creator of all that is good and perfect; and that man, as idea or image, reflects divine Principle. Thus the changeless co-existence of God and man is brought to light in our consciousness.

Speaking of our God-given ability to reflect the divine perfection, Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, pp. 232, 233): "There is neither place nor opportunity in Science for error of any sort. Every day makes its demands upon us for higher proofs rather than professions of Christian power. These proofs consist solely in the destruction of sin, sickness, and death by the power of Spirit, as Jesus destroyed them. This is an element of progress, and progress is the law of God, whose law demands of us only what we can certainly fulfil."

With what measure of comfort we may comprehend the supreme goodness of God as Spirit, Soul, divine Love, and thus realize that nothing difficult or impossible is required of us! When one understands and acts from the premise that the true method of procedure in the successful performance of any task depends upon a spiritual understanding of God and of man as His expression, there can no longer remain a doubt as to the joyous outcome of one's efforts. Christ Jesus, answering his disciples' question about the seeming difficulties incidental to universal salvation, made it clear that the wisdom of mankind, as represented by mortal mind, is not adequate to approach or comprehend so great an unfoldment. Hence his statement (Matthew 19:26), "With men this is impossible; but with God all things are possible." Through spiritualization of thought and the intelligent use of God's law, as revealed in Christian Science, all right activity will be unfolded, and the present perfection of His creation revealed. With ever increasing gratitude and progress the genuine Christian Scientist is learning more clearly each day how to execute the inescapable requirements of divine Love's eternal, immutable command (Exodus 20:3), "Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Contrast

In an old world palace,
Room after room
Is filled with treasures—
Old masters, jewels, glass.
Yet all I remember
Is the stark whiteness of a gardenia
Blowing against a wall,
And the fairy music of a fountain
In the patio.

JEAN M. SNYDER

"¿QUE ES LO QUE JEHOVA PIDE DE TI?"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN UN mensaje fuerte y claro el profeta Miqueas sintetiza la religión verdadera en el capítulo sexto de su libro en el Antiguo Testamento. Miqueas era el que hablaba por los pobres y oprimidos, y lo hacía con entendimiento espiritual y autoridad. Lleno de poder atacó los opresores del pueblo y predijo la caída de Jerusalén a causa de la perversión que predominaba en Israel. Para clarificar la cuestión religiosa, la cual era al mismo tiempo cuestión nacional, hizo estas preguntas pertinentes (MIQUEAS, 6:6, 7): "¿Con qué me presentaré delante de Jehová, y me postraré delante del alto Dios? ¿me presentaré delante de él con holocaustos, con becerros de un año? ¿Acaso Jehová se complacerá con millares de carneros o con diez millares de arroyos de aceite?" Y su contestación—tan al punto, tan clara, tan concisa—no deja duda respecto al método verdadero. Dijo (MIQUEAS, 6:8): "El te ha dicho, oh hombre, lo que es bueno; ¿y qué es lo que Jehová pide de ti, sino hacer justicia, y amar la misericordia, y andar humildemente con tu Dios?"

Aunque Miqueas no nos hubiera dejado más que estas palabras, nos hubiera provisto fundamento amplio para todo procedimiento correcto. Porque si el individuo confía en el poder del bien para "hacer justicia, y amar la misericordia, y andar humildemente", ésto significa que está haciendo uso de los medios más poderosos que se puedan emplear en cualquier fase de la experiencia humana. ¡Qué claramente se predijo la venida del Cristo o Mesías por Miqueas!

En el Manual de La Iglesia Madre (Art. XXIV, Sección 5), bajo el título LAS DEMANDAS DE DIOS, Mary Baker Eddy ha provisto este estatuto: "Dios requiere que la sabiduría, la economía y el amor fraternal caractericen todas las acciones de los miembros de La Iglesia Madre, La Primera Iglesia Científica de Cristo." Aquí se presenta de manera concisa una consideración que abarca a todos, porque las cualidades que se requieren no están limitadas a las actividades de las iglesias filiales ni se expresan solamente en el servicio de éstas, sino que han de caracterizar todas las acciones de los miembros." Si nos fijamos un momento, se nos revelará la relación tan notable que este pasaje tiene con las palabras de Miqueas citadas más arriba. El reflejar sabiamente las cualidades espirituales de la Mente infinita, la inteligencia divina, el aplicar consagradamente las reglas del altruísmo, de la paciencia, éstas son las cualidades que tanto se necesitan para perpetuar la inspiración espiritual y la demostración.

Las demandas de la Ciencia Cristiana se basan puramente en premisas espirituales y están, por esta razón, por encima de las interpretaciones de la sabiduría académica o de la religión superficial. Mediante el entendimiento espiritual que se alcanza por el estudio de la Biblia y del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy, los enfermos y los pecadores se elevan a pureza y salud, los desconsolados encuentran consuelo y los descorazonados nuevo aliento. Si uno continúa siempre con este punto de vista de un "Dios perfecto y un hombre perfecto,—como base para el pensamiento y la demostración" (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, pág. 259), no encontrará nada en esta Ciencia que tenga la marca de la superficialidad. Las leyes y reglas de este Principio divino son exactas, y el resultado es seguro cuando por medio de la inspiración espiritual, la buena voluntad y motivos sanos, se haya establecido una obediencia activa a este Principio. En la Ciencia Cristiana aprendemos que Dios es nuestro Principio divino, el creador infinito de todo lo que es bueno y perfecto; y que el hombre, siendo la idea y la imagen de Dios, refleja este Principio divino. Así la coexistencia inmutable de Dios y el hombre se va revelando en nuestra conciencia.

Hablando de nuestra capacidad, otorgada por Dios, para reflejar la perfección divina, Mary Baker Eddy dice (ibidem, pág. 232, 233): "En la Ciencia no hay lugar ni ocasión para error de ninguna clase. Cada día demanda de nosotros pruebas más altas más bien que profesiones del poder cristiano. Estas pruebas consisten solamente en la destrucción del pecado, de la enfermedad y de la muerte por el poder del Espíritu, tal como Jesús los destruía. Esto es un elemento de progreso, y el progreso es la ley de Dios, cuya ley demanda de nosotros por cierto sólo lo que podemos cumplir."

¡Qué consolador es comprender la bondad suprema del Dios que es Espíritu, Alma, Amor divino, y darse cuenta que lo que se pide de nosotros no es nada difícil o imposible. Cuando se entienda bien y se actúe bajo la premisa de que el procedimiento más apropiado para el cumplimiento de cualquier faena depende de un entendimiento espiritual de Dios y del hombre como Su expresión, entonces ya no puede quedar ninguna duda con respecto al resultado gozoso de cualquier esfuerzo. Cristo Jesús, contestando a la pregunta de sus discípulos acerca de las dificultades aparentes que confrontaban la salvación universal, explicó que la sabiduría humana, tal como se presenta en la mente mortal, no tiene los alcances necesarios para abordar o comprender un desenvolvimiento tan grande. De allí su declaración (SAN MATEO, 19:26), "Para los hombres esto es imposible; mas para Dios todas las cosas son posibles." Mediante la espiritualización del pensamiento y el uso inteligente de la ley de Dios, tal como se revela en la Ciencia Cristiana, se manifiesta toda actividad correcta, y se revela la perfección presente de Su creación. A medida que la gratitud y el progreso del sincero Científico Cristiano aumenten, éste va aprendiendo más claramente cada día, cómo se pueden cumplir las demandas ineludibles del mandamiento eterno e inmutable del Amor divino (EXODO, 20:3): "No tendrás otros dioses delante de mí."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Spanish Court Through a Keyhole

ONE more ceremony at Court amused me not a little; this was that of the *Cubertura*, or of wearing a hat in the presence of the King by a grandee of Spain, whereby his claim to the rank of grandee was finally established.

Only grandees were actually present in the Throne Room when this took place, but outsiders were sometimes invited to stand in the ante-room from which the grandees who were to be "*cubiertos*" issued into the royal presence.

I was once so invited by an Englishman, Mr. Hussey Walsh, who had married a Spanish duchess. She had with her title also inherited the grandeeship from her father, but was unable to exercise the right of "*cubertura*" on account of her sex, and this privilege or duty devolved on her husband.

On this occasion two or three grandees were waiting their turn to be "*cubiertos*" in the ante-room in which several outsiders like myself were also grouped.

When the King and Queen had taken their places at the far end of the long Throne Room, the doors separating them from the new grandees were opened, and a little procession consisting of the first grandee in seniority, with two supporters, walked up the central path between two rows of grandees and bowed to the King and Queen at stated intervals. When, bareheaded, he approached, the King invited him to seat himself on a tabouret just in front of His Majesty who, when he was seated, gave him permission to put on the great feathered hat of his rank. They then conversed for a time, after which the King shook hands and the new grandee rose and returned as he had come.

The doors, however, were closed after the gentlemen who were to be "*cubiertos*" had entered the Throne Room. What particularly amused me was that the friends of the "*cubierto*" assembled in the ante-room crowded to the keyhole to watch the ceremony in that way. When Mr. Hussey Walsh's turn came I was also invited to make use of the same point of vantage. This I did, and have therefore now been able to describe what I saw. There was much merriment and hustling to get to that keyhole and loud complaints if anyone monopolized it too long. The whole ceremony passed off, so far as the ante-room was concerned, with a singular lack of gravity for a people so generally supposed to be naturally solemn and formal. When, therefore, I was asked, after I had watched the performance in the manner described, what I thought of it, I ventured to say that I had found it all highly interesting, but most of all the fact that it was at the Court of Spain that I had been initiated into the art of looking through a keyhole.—From "Theatre of Life," by ESME HOWARD. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Midas

THE sun
turns clouds to gold
as he but touches them,
and now—the lake, just as he stoops
to drink.

DOROTHY MARIE DAVIS

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Page 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1937

Buyer Revolt On Price Pegs To Be Urged

Consumer Institute Heads Propose Drive to End New State Law

Wide Aid Expected

Manufacturers Get Data but Some Hesitate to Apply Provisions

An organized consumer revolt against the new "fair trade" or "price maintenance" law under which manufacturers may outlaw cut price sales of their branded articles will be proposed to the councils of the Consumer Institute of Massachusetts late this month, it was learned today.

Fearful of rapidly increasing prices when manufacturers become acquainted with provisions of the new law, officials of the institute will propose a repeal drive which will be conducted if the councils vote their approval.

The fair trade law, sponsored by special interest groups including druggists, tobacconists and liquor dealers, has just become effective after expiration of the 90-day waiting period following Gov. Charles F. Hurley's signing of the bill.

The legislation provides that a manufacturer in intrastate commerce may force retailers to sell his product at the established or package stated price by signing a contract containing this provision with only one retailer. This one contract prohibits all other Massachusetts retailers from selling below the established price.

Laws in Many States

Massachusetts is one of 42 states which have adopted price maintenance laws in the last two or three years. In practically every state, as in Massachusetts, it is said, druggists, tabacconists and liquor dealers were prominent proponents of the legislation.

These laws will now dovetail with the Miller-Tydings national price maintenance law which was attached as a rider to the appropriation bill. In this way the proponents forced President Roosevelt to approve the law, which he had forced Congress to pigeonhole earlier in the session. The Miller-Tydings law gives Federal sanction to state fair trade laws and makes price maintenance a part of the nation's industrial policy.

The Massachusetts law provides that manufacturers of trademarked or branded articles may sue any retailer who violates a contract providing that "the buyer will not resell such commodity except at the price stipulated by the vendor."

Frozen Competition Feared

Opponents of the new law contend competition will be frozen and the consumer will be the victim of drastic price rises. They argue that the experience of other states which have operated for sometime under similar laws has shown price increases detrimental to the consumers. Laws improve business generally, opponents, however, contend the laws improve business generally, destroy the practice of advertising "loss leaders" or articles sold below cost in order to draw customers to a store where an excess profit is made on articles sold in addition to the "loss-leader". They also argue that the competition between manufacturers of branded articles will be keener, with the result that ultimate prices will not rise materially.

It is expected that if a consumer drive for repeal of the Massachusetts law is opened, Mrs. William I. MacAulay, chairman of the Consumers Institute of Eastern Massachusetts, will be prominent in the movement. When the legislation was before Governor Hurley, Mrs. MacAulay urged him to veto the bill, stating that if enacted, it "would take from the consumer his greatest protection — competition.

Bill Was Rushed

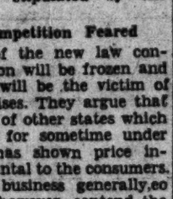
The Governor, however, ignored the pleas and signed the bill, which was rushed through in the last few days of the 1937 session, despite the judiciary committee's recommendation urging a recess investigation before the Legislature voted on the measure. Senator Angier L. Goodwin, Melrose Republican and chairman of the committee, charged after the bill passed the Senate that the activities of a "superlobby," unlike any other which had operated previously in Massachusetts, were responsible for its success.

The prospective repeal drive prob-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally cloudy and fair weather without much change in temperature tonight and Thursday; gentle to moderate variable and westerly winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday, possibly showers in the east and north portion.

All other New England States: Generally fair tonight and Thursday, little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds partly cloudy tonight and Thursday, probably showers over the extreme north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	84	Minneapolis	70	82
Bermuda	80	..	New Orleans	80	94
Chicago	72	86	New York	72	90
Denver	64	88	Norfolk	76	86
Helena	50	68	Philadelphia	72	90
Kansas City	76	92	St. Louis	72	90
Los Angeles	60	78	San Fr'nc'co	54	62
Miami	82	94	Washington	72	90

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 31 Sept. 1.
B—Maximum, Aug. 31.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:03 p. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Thursday, 9:41 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:49 p. m.

Driscoll Defends Work For White Fund as Fair

In Boston Today

Work Well Done, Driscoll Testifies

William J. Driscoll, president of the Codman Hill Construction Company, who spent July and August in jail for contempt of court, today defended the work done by his company for the George Robert White Fund.

Testifying as one of the final witnesses in the Boston Finance Commission's inquiry into the Codman Hill contracts, Mr. Driscoll declared the work of his company was well done and fairly charged for.

He submitted to questioning by his own attorney, James H. Brennan, and later was to be cross-examined by the attorney for the commission, George Parnum.

In defense of a bill submitted by his company, reading, "$10—trucking charge for replacing cylinder in lock of door," over which investigators have been chuckling for several weeks, Mr. Driscoll said this was a bookkeeping error."

He explained that another bill, with humorous overtones, as it asked payment of "15 cents for tacks and $10 for trucking charges," was misleading, since both items were for work on a gutter repair job. The trucking was not to carry the tacks, but to transport scaffolding, gutters and tools, he added.

The construction company head served two months in prison for failing to produce the books of his company relating to the White Fund contracts. He claimed the books had been "stolen" from him, but the court refused to believe his story.

One of the spectators during Mr. Driscoll's testimony this morning was Mayor Mansfield, who is a trustee of the White Fund. Upon entering the hearing room in City Hall, the Mayor walked directly over to Mr. Driscoll and shook hands. Then he took a seat at his own table.

The contracting company president disputed the previous testimony of Mark Linenthal, engineer employed by the commission. Mr. Linenthal had described 17 or 18 cases of work done by the Codman company as inferior or overcharged for.

Taking the contracts up one by one, Mr. Driscoll asserted regarding each that it was "well done and fairly paid for."

DeCelles Builds Up Car Rate Suspense

"I am the only one who knows what the new automobile insurance rates are going to be—and I'm not telling anyone about them until they are released."

In these words, Insurance Commissioner Francis J. DeCelles today had a little fun at the expense of Massachusetts motorists, building up the suspense for the announcement he must make under the law before Sept. 15.

Mr. DeCelles made it plain he knows just what rates he is going to announce for 1938, but that he prefers to keep the public on the edge of their automobile seat cushions, so to speak, until a more propitious time in which to unburden his secret.

At the State House, reports are current that the rates generally will be higher, but that a slight reduction will be granted in Boston.

Governor Assists Simpson Inquiry

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today ordered two of his aides to stand ready to help in every way possible the City Council investigation of the escape of Edward P. Simpson from the Charles street jail last April.

At the same time, he directed that special precautions be taken to prevent any possible escape of Simpson from the Norfolk prison colony, where he is now held. He is under indictment for the murder of Patrolman Henry Bell of Newton on Aug. 22.

With the capture of Simpson a few days ago, police believe they have rounded up the last of the so-called "kilgallon gang" of bandits and robbers, who staged numerous holdups in the vicinity of Boston during the past year.

Bridges Damaged By Flood Replaced

Seven Massachusetts bridges constructed to replace structures damaged by the floods of March, 1936, have been completed, William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, announced last night.

The Federal Government paid 75 per cent of the cost, while the remainder was met from state, county and town funds. The completed bridges are:

Sutton Bridge over the Rumford River on Route 122A.

Central Bridge, Lancaster, over the Nashua River.

Perryaville Bridge, between Dudle and Webster, over the Manexit River.

Millers River Bridge, between Erving and Montague.

Mulpus Brook Bridge, on the Townsend Harbor Road in Lunenburg.

Bridge over Nashua River on Main Street, Pepperell.

Baker Brook Bridge on Route 2, Fitchburg.

Scope of Lower Courts Widened

Beginning today municipal courts and district courts of the Commonwealth share jurisdiction in 50 types of offenses previously under the jurisdiction of the Superior Court. "Engaging in a duel" is included in the list.

Jurisdiction in these cases, under the law, is concurrent with the Superior Court and makes both branches "courts of original jurisdiction."

Among the new cases to be handled in the lower courts are kidnaping, manslaughter, perjury, prize fighting, fraudulent issue of stock, acceptance of bribes by public officials and falsifying or altering public records.

Only in Superior Court cases may state prison sentences be pronounced, according to William J. Collins, clerk of the Boston Municipal Court. Municipal and district court sentences are limited to the house of correction or jail.

There are still 24 types of cases which remain outside the jurisdiction of municipal and district courts. These include major felonies, kidnaping with intent to extort, perjury in capital cases, armed and unarmed robbery, arson and breaking and entering.

Wilson Quits Mayoralty Race; Hints Office Will Be 'Bought'

Up and Down Beacon Hill

City Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson Jr., announcing his retirement from the mayoralty contest, has called the public's attention to a salient point in municipal politics. This campaign "will be a battle of dollars," according to the Councilor. In ambiguous phrases he has indicated that the man who is elected Mayor of Boston on Nov. 2 will be the man who spends the most money.

It is generally recognized by politicians on Beacon Hill that the office of Mayor in these days costs not less than $1 a vote. Frequently the cost runs higher than that, particularly for losing candidates, whose total of votes falls short of the number expected. It is generally accepted that the candidate who really hopes to be elected Mayor is required to enter the race with a war chest of $100,000.

$20,000 a Year

The office of Mayor pays $20,000 a year or $80,000 for its full duration. A Mayor of Boston, then, to put up $100,000, must either be a man of personal resources or the recipient of offerings from friends.

"Friends" of mayoralty candidates frequently have been contractors. And that contractors and others backing winning candidates have often in the past been placed in positions of "service" to the city is indicated by Councilor Wilson's own words, "The money already expended in the present battle of dollars to capture City Hall is only a drop in the bucket compared with what I am convinced we shall see poured out before election day. I, for one, am unwilling to accept campaign contributions from such sources and in such amounts as clearly indicate a very evident desire for later reimbursement out of the pockets of the taxpayers."

A Boon to Nichols

In the matter of political lineups, Mr. Wilson's retirement is regarded as a boon to former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols. Both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Nichols are Republicans, but with both on the ballot the small Republican vote in Boston would have been split on election day.

It was such a party split that defeated Mayor Nichols in the 1933 campaign which elected Mayor Mansfield. Running against Mr. Nichols on the Republican slate was former State Senator Henry Parkman Jr. When the vote was tabulated Mayor Mansfield received 70,000 votes; Mr. Nichols 68,300; and Mr. Parkman 29,000. But for the opposition of Mr. Parkman and Wards 4 and 5, there is reason to believe that Mr. Nichols would have been re-elected.

Having experienced defeat once because of party division Mr. Nichols is probably gratified to hear today's announcement from Mr. Wilson.

Roland J. Sawyer Jr.

Cup Yachts in a New Setting

By a Staff Photographer

Fireworks Over Marblehead Neck

Endeavour II Is Seen in the Foreground, Illuminated by the Fire-works Display Staged in Connection With the Yacht Racing Now in Progress Off Marblehead

Last Minute Spurt Enables Ranger To Beat Endeavour II

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Sept. 1—Drama similar to gridiron warfare was enacted yesterday over watery yard stripes of Marblehead's marine stadium when Charles Francis Adams, assisted by Edwin A. Boardman, coached T. O. M. Sopwith to a near victory over Harold S. Vanderbilt's All American Ranger. Only last-minute defenses on the part of the Big Five leaders staved off the forward pass onrush of Endeavour II, a defense that found wind from nowhere and pushed Ranger over the line from third berth.

For the first time this year, the English challenger showed her touchdown possibilities, and practically lugged the ball of puffed out spinnaker over the last stripe the victor. Unfortunately, for the blue-hulled team, the "whites," in the form of Ranger, found wind to leeward, where she seemed to be hopelessly foundering behind Endeavour II and Yankee, managed by Gerard B. Lambert.

As Endeavour II becomes offensively a better handled team during this series, yesterday's performance that failed to shatter the 30-man team defense of the champions might again be duplicated today as the yachts set sail for the fourth in the five-race series—only a stronger offensive than yesterday might score the first Endeavour touchdown and ultimate victory.

Credit to Adams

It was not learned early this morning whether Charles Adams would again sail aboard Endeavour II today; but if he does, another closely contested race will result. Merely his presence, which acts as a steadying influence upon any skipper, insures good sailing for the English boat. Although the Cohasset ex-Secretary of the Navy did not take the wheel yesterday, the chances are pretty good that Mr.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Press Must Serve to Endure, Williamstown Group Is Told; Thomas Praises Newspapers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 1—Describing the newspaper as "a public trustee" whose freedom of speech, although now guaranteed by state and federal constitutions, can be preserved only through public confidence and trust, George Fort Milton, president and editor of the Chattanooga News, today sounded the keynote for the third day's sessions of the Institute of Human Relations here.

In thus emphasizing that the leading enemies of the freedom of the press are within and not without the industry itself, the editor virtually re-echoed appeals made at previous sessions of the Institute for truthfulness and accuracy in motion-picture portrayals, with Mr. Milton asking that these virtues be applied to the printed page.

For two days the several hundred assembled representatives of education, religion and industry had listened to graphic portrayals of the opportunities presented to the motion-picture field for developing the culture of Ameriea. That these same opportunities confront the press, only more so, since "newspapers are still the principal means of communication," was the contention of Mr. Milton, and other prominent speakers today, including Norman Thomas, socialist leader.

A Tug of War

"I would caution you that the newspaper in America is no simple matter, but one of great complexity," Mr. Milton said. "Much of this flows from what, were I a sociologist, I would term an intra-institutional conflict of forces, because the newspaper is neither wholly flesh, fowl nor good red herring, but a sandwich of all three. In a single institution it combines factory, business and profession, each phase of this trinity requiring a large and expensive staff to carry out its specialized tasks. The net result is of a tug of war within the paper itself as to which of the three elements will be in control.

"Fundamentally, the newspaper's social importance lies in its professional performance, and this is of such public concern that, in an ethical if not a legal sense, the newspaper must conduct itself as a public trustee, dedicating its best heart, conscience, and professional ability to the services of the common good."

Drive for Confidence Urged

In reference to the much-discussed subject of "freedom of the press," Mr. Milton expressed the view that the provisions for its protection had "been put into the Constitutions of the states and of the United States not merely to protect the personal fortunes and securities of newspaper editors and publishers, but because the people thought this particular freedom basic to the democratic process."

"We editors need not fear," he said," that these guarantees will not continue, but we need to strive as never before to regain that public confidence and trust without which our papers will be little more than amusement sheets and advertising handbills."

Declaring that thoughtful persons were more interested in "moving currents than in surface eddies," Mr. Milton went on to say that Americans should be grateful for the freedom of the press which exists in this country.

"But let us be sure," he added, "that we in the press seek to free

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Boston Tops List Of Large Cities in High Living Costs

Boston Man Heads Research Experts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 1

Herman C. Loeffler, secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, was elected chairman of the board and president of the Governmental Research Association for the coming year, it was announced at the business session of the current conference here last night.

His election was said by the retiring president to result in large measure from the favorable attention drawn to his reports on various phases of Boston administration.

Mr. Loeffler succeeds Howard G. Fisbeck, executive secretary of the Citizens' Advisory Committee in Newark, N. J., and temporarily also serving as research director of the legislative commission examining public expenditures in Massachusetts.

Average Cost Is $205.03 for Service that Costs $58.11 in Los Angeles

Blame Is Placed On Public Apathy

Experts Urge Displacing of Council by Body of Nine Elected at Large

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 1—What's to be done about Boston?

That's the question heard on all sides at the twenty-sixth annual conference of the Governmental Research Association, currently proceeding here on Cornell's campus. For it is the conviction of a large group of research experts in public administration attending the meetings that Boston residents and taxpayers are in immediate need of succor from excessive governmental costs and inefficient service.

From figures brought out in discussion yesterday and today it appears that it costs the Boston property owner more to have his streets cleaned, his town policed, his fires put out and to enjoy all the thousand and one other modern municipal services than it does taxpayers in any other city in the United States of like size or larger. And the record, according to experts, does not show that Boston performs these services better than other cities.

How this works out in actual practice as applied to a mythical "average man" was explained in an address yesterday by J. M. Leonard of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research.

Cites Specific Figures

He endowed his average man with a wife, two children, a $500 automobile, a $5500 house and a yearly salary of $2500. For city taxes, including water, it would cost this man $205.03 a year to live in Boston—more than it would in any other comparable city. The next highest city would be Chicago where it would cost him $162.03 or $43 less, and Chicago's governmental administration has hardly been exhibited as a model.

Just to round out the picture of comparisons, Mr. Leonard said it would cost his mythical man, for city taxes $139.25 a year in Philadelphia, $114.58 in Detroit, $108.21 in Cleveland and only $58.11 in Los Angeles.

Recalling that Boston's Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield at one time challenged the accuracy of such comparisons, Herman C. Loeffler, director of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, closely quizzed Mr. Leonard as to the method of arriving at the figures.

Mr. Leonard, with the aid of several other research experts who have made a long study of gathering statistics and compiling such comparisons, gave a detailed description of how the work of various city departments is studied and compared as to cost and effectiveness, and how extensive effort is directed toward making the comparisons fair. These answers appeared to satisfy Mr. Loeffler, although he reserved the opinion that the innumerable factors involved did not permit comparisons of absolute exactness, but were slightly general.

He accepted, however, the general correctness of the picture given by Mr. Leonard in relation to Boston.

Public Apathy Is Blamed

Research men who know from experience that such high governmental costs can pile up only in communities where public apathy obtains, expressed amazement that such conditions now exist in Boston, whose citizenry were once not even supine to a two-cent tax on tea.

One explanation was offered by Cuthbert E. Beeves, nationally known consultant on tax assess-

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G.O.P. Criticized As Maine Woman Attains Key Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—Announcement today that Miss Marian E. Martin, Maine national committeewoman, has been appointed assistant to Chairman Hamilton of the Republican National Committee with special charge of women's activities, brought a varied reaction here. In several quarters outspoken criticism was voiced that the national committee went to one of the two states that voted for Governor Landon last year to secure a director of national women's activities for the campaigns of 1938 and 1940.

Various candidates for the post were discussed here a few weeks ago at a conference attended by women committee members from 15 states.

Mr. Hamilton has promised the women more consideration in party affairs in the future. In return, he expects them to build a strong vote-getting machine with a network of precinct organizations stretching from coast to coast. The women's division of the party became demoralized in the last campaign when direction was divided.

Miss Martin is finishing her second term in the Maine Senate. Previously, she served two terms in the lower house of the Maine Legislature. During the 1936 campaign, she was active in the eastern headquarters of the women's division and is now serving her first term as national committeewoman.

After attending Wellesley College for two years, Miss Martin obtained her degree at the University of Maine. She has studied law at Yale and Northwestern Universities. In Bangor, Maine, where she resides, she has been active in the Junior Welfare League, the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs and the Business and Professional Women's Club.

In going to Maine for its woman leader, the Republican Party is honoring feminine voters in one of the two states carried by Governor Landon.

When she takes up her new duties here on Oct. 1, Miss Martin will make a special effort to get Republican women to talk about housing, child welfare and similar subjects in which the average woman voter has shown an interest in the last few years. According to one party spokesman, orchids, limousines and fancy teas will be taboo in the future. Instead of glittering parties at the homes of wealthy party members, Republican women's meetings during the coming campaign will be planned to suit the convenience of the average American housewife who may have to bring her children with her.

New Hampshire Notes Week of Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 1—The contract for the construction of North America's first aerial tramway up Cannon Mountain in Franconia Notch near the Old Man of the Mountain has been awarded to the American Wire and Steel Company of Worcester, Mass. They will receive slightly less than $200,000 for their work.

CCC officials are moving the camp at Danbury to a site near the Cannon Mountain project so that the boys may assist in the construction of parking areas, observation towers, and general beautification of the tramway site. They will have no part in the actual construction of the tramway. The state highway department is busy relocating the state road near the site of the tramway base-station and a tunnel is being run under the road so that visitors will go under the road instead of across it when going from the parking area to the base-station. Officials connected with the project hope that the tramway will be in operation next May.

* * *

Fair Season Opens

New Hampshire's country fair season opened last week with the fair at Tamworth. The second fair of the season will open tomorrow at Pittsfield. There will be six more fairs in the state before the end of the season. They will be at Lancaster, Plymouth, Hopkinton, Rochester, Tuftonboro and Sandwich. The number of New Hampshire fairs has decreased considerably in recent years, because of economic conditions. But those still remaining are considered to be more or less as permanent.

The country fair is sort of a holiday for the rural people of the section. Farmers get up extra early during the fair to get their chores done and the entire family makes a day of it at the fair grounds. There are amusements to attract the young people while the men battle for honors at cattle and other livestock shows as well as honors for raising the largest squash or the best apples. The women contest for pickling, cooking, canning, and sewing honors.

* * *

Newton Vote Counted

The small town of Newton, N. H., with less than a thousand inhabitants near the Massachusetts line, probably established a record for the state last week when about a dozen Congressmen made it their headquarters for several days. Seldom does a community have such a Congressional exhibition. They were there to determine how many of the townspeople voted at last fall's election. The report of the town's election officials showed that 458 ballots were cast and in a recount at Concord the number was found to be 424. Assuming that the 34 ballots had been lost and had been cast for Arthur B. Jenks, Republican of Manchester, Mr. Jenks was given the Congressional seat. His margin was less than the 34 votes.

* * *

Motor Law in Effect

New Hampshire's new Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Act went into effect today. State Insurance Commissioner John E. Sullivan terms it "a mongrel financial responsibility and compulsory insurance law." The measure provides that automobile owners not able to prove their ability to pay claims after an accident shall lose their license and the registration of the automobile will be removed and such a car cannot be registered by anyone again in New Hampshire. The measure is aimed to force financially irresponsible motorists into purchasing automobile liability insurance. Many insured motorists have contended for sometime that they carry insurance to protect the other motorists, many of whom have no insurance and lack the financial ability to pay damages that they may cause to cars of insured motorists.

* * *

Fair Group Named

Edmund F. Jewell, assistant publisher of the Manchester Union-Leader, has been named chairman of the New Hampshire advisory group for the New York World's Fair, 1939, Inc. Other members of the body include Joseph H. Geisel, Arthur E. Moreau, Attorney John L. Sullivan, Attorney Louis E. Wyman and William H. Zeller, all of Man-

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What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Oh, Doctor," featuring Edward Everett Horton. 2, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Wee Willie Winkie" starring Shirley Temple. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

University—

Freddie Bartholomew in "Captains Courageous." 2:45, 5:55, 9:05. Also Walt Disney's Academy Award Revue. 2, 5:10, 8:20. **Metropolitan—** Kay Francis in "Confession." 11:10 a. m., 1:00, 4:45 7:40, 10:25. **Stage:** "Snap Into It," revue featuring the Samuels Brothers and Harriet Hayes. Tomorrow: Gary Cooper and George Raft in "Souls at Sea." **Stage:** "Say It with Melody," starring the Tasty Yeast Jesters.

Keith Memorial— "Make a Wish," featuring Bobby Breen, Henry Armetta. 11:21 a. m., 2:02, 4:46, 7:27, 10. Also "Hot Water," with the Jones family. 10:00 a. m., 12:51, 3:33, 6:15, 8:57. Tomorrow: Preview of "Thin Ice," starring Sonja Henie. 7 and 10 p. m.

Fine Arts— "The Last Night," a Soviet film with English titles. 1:20, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Also "News of the Day," 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Tremont— "After the Thin Man," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2:30, 11:40 a. m., 5:00, 8:18, 9:53. Also "April Romance," with Richard Tauber and Jane Baxter. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:34, 8:12.

Fenway and Paramount— Jack Benny and Martha Raye in "Artists and Models." Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. Also, "She's No Lady," with Ann Dvorak and John Trent. Fenway: 2:30, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 2:06, 5:10, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Blonde Trouble," with Eleanor Whitney, Johnny Downs and others. Also King Solomon's Mines," with Cedric Hardwicke.

Boston— Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy in "Way Out West." 10:10 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Tomorrow: "The Life of the Party," with Gene Raymond and Harriet Hilliard. **Stage:** Ethel Merman, assisted by the Hollywood Hotel Revue of 1938.

State and Orpheum— "Topper," with Constance Bennett and Cary Grant. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2, 6:30, 10:05. Also "Between Two Women," with Virginia Bruce, Franchot Tone and Maureen O'Sullivan. Orpheum: 9:00 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 5, 8:35.

Radio Programs
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Uptown— Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen in "Wee Willie Winkie." 2:30, 6:30, 9:50. Also "Ever Since Eve," with Marion Davies and Robert Montgomery. 1, 4:30, 8.

Modern— "You Can't Have Everything," featuring Alice Faye and the Ritz Brothers. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Public Wedding," with Jane Wyman. 8, 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

South Station Theater— Travel to Manila. "Animal Life of the Sands." "Night in Manhattan," latest Movietone and other shorts.

Colonial— "The Life of Emile Zola," starring Paul Muni. 2:30 and 6:30 daily.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Music

WPA Concert— Tango Ensemble under the direction of Oscar Ehgert. Municipal Building, 133 Tyler Street, Boston. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts— Guidance and lecture on French Painting by Mrs. Gayward. 11.

Press Must Serve to Endure, Williamstown Group Is Told

(Continued From Page 9)

it from internal despotisms of our own contrivance, at the same time that we resist external dangers.

"Some enemies of the freedom of the press are in the press itself. These are the men who ignore the public trusteeship on their institution, who give only one side of the picture, who deal in half truths or whole lies, whether about government, political parties, labor and capital, or about the poor, helpless individual caught in the hideous glare of some news event. Such men put weapons in the hands of those who would end the freedom of the press. Editors and publishers must never forget that the freedom of the press carries with it and implies intelligent public service by the press."

Praise of Norman Thomas

Mr. Thomas spoke a kind word for the American newspaper, although he did not ignore what he regarded as its shortcomings.

"In spite of the great and growing importance of the radio and motion pictures," he said, "newspapers are still the principal means of communication. They determine in the largest degree what is printed and how it is printed, how much of a reality is freedom of discussion in America, and, above all, how general is the information upon which any worthwhile discussion must be based."

Mr. Thomas said he "definitely preferred the American press to the French or even the British, to say nothing of the press in Fascist countries or in Soviet Russia." Long experience as a minority candidate in American politics, he added, had given him "considerable reason to thank and comparatively little reason to attack the press" for its treatment of him.

On the other side of the picture, however, he found reason to regret that in many cities readers obtained no true or objective picture of happenings of great social consequence. He regretted the wiping out of newspapers by consolidation, remarking that sometimes the control of advertisers is "rather direct, although there are newspapers which would throw a profitable contract in an advertiser's face if he would threaten them.

"The problem of the press and civil liberties will remain with us," he asserted, "as long as newspaper publishing is a big business enterprise under capitalism. The alternative is not a completely regimented press under a totalitarian state. But there ought to be no reason why interested groups cannot support their own publications with no censorship or control."

Oppression of a scapegoat minority, ostensibly for the good of the majority is only a prelude to the loss of entire national liberty, so the institute members were warned by James N. Rosenberg of the New York bar, speaking on "Group Defamation and Freedom of Speech." This was a method by which demagogues and dictators rose to power, he said, and suggested that vilification of groups, so far as practiced in the United States, called for particular public vigilance to forestall the common outcome. The freedom of speech, and consequently of the press, was involved, he pointed out.

Speaking last night on the desire of American democracy for peace and means of strengthening this desire, Mr. Thomas joined with Mrs. Harper Sibley of Rochester in placing the complete responsibility for war upon "the nations that have and the nations that want."

Both speakers asserted that recent conflicts originated with those nations that lacked raw materials and the necessities of life. They stressed that the opportunity to preserve peace was in the hands of those nations more abundantly endowed.

The Price of Peace

"The price of peace," Mr. Thomas said, "is the price of a world where all men have free access not only to raw materials but all those things which the progress of our age has made necessary to their lives."

Mrs. Sibley said there would never be "any peace among nations until there was a willingness to give up certain rights." She pleaded for reduction of tariff barriers and more multilateral trade treaties.

"Creditor nations have the responsibility for the peace of the world," she said, "America must be concerned with the abundant life of all nations."

Warning that the phrase "equality and civil liberties for all" was becoming smooth and soothing from over-usage, Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, appealed for a stronger "spiritual affirmation of democracy" which he called the basis of the American form of government.

With this spiritual affirmation, he said, must go an economic order in keeping with the nation's high ideals with political machinery to make it work. The political machinery, he added, should be a mere tool, but it is perverted, he said, at present to wrong uses "because the spiritual affirmation of democracy which should guide, is under a shadow and the appropriate economic order is broken down."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Sept. 2

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

TO-NIGHT
WOR
9 P.M.
GABRIEL HEATTER
noted news commentator
Sponsored by
ROGERS PEET COMPANY
MAKERS OF FINE CLOTHES

Whale Bones Put to an Unusual Use

Whale Ribs Form Archway in Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE PORPOISE, Maine—If you should happen to catch a whale this summer, don't throw the bones away. Use them as lawn ornaments.

That is what Mrs. Herbert Allen of Cambridge, Mass., did at her summer home here. She utilized the jawbone of a gigantic sperm whale, open as if in life, and several ribs as well as sections of the backbone. This summer bright flowers are growing in the lower jaw. The ribs have been improvised into a most unusual archway.

Parts of the backbone resemble old propellers from steamers, only done in bone instead of iron. The skeleton of this whale was placed here probably 25 years ago and stands the march of time very well.

Boston Tops List of Big Cities As an Expensive Place to Live

(Continued From Page 8)

ments. In the observation that, in Boston, only 25 per cent of the revenue comes from the small-home owner. This is an unusual situation because in most cities from 40 to 70 per cent of the homes are occupied by the owners.

It has been found that the small property owner with his vote and his interest in taxes is a most potent force in keeping governmental costs down and efficiency up. In Boston, the bulk of the property is in the hands of larg owners, corporations or trustees who may be vocal but who wield limited political power.

The conclusion drawn then, was that the average Boston citizen must have it made clear to him that he could enjoy lower rents, a cleaner, safer city with improved schools and, best of all, a consciousness of the value of civic morality if he would develop an interest in municipal affairs.

How It Can Be Remedied

It was suggested that the average citizen might welcome such results but would question how his interest in them could bring them into effect. In the words of one member of the research group, "how are you going to get the average man all steamed up over something that he doesn't think he can do anything about."

It was pointed out that Boston on the eve of a mayoralty campaign has no definite reform program outlined, has as yet no candidate in the field even promising definite reform steps if elected—hence only 60 days before the election—Boston was not held to be in a very promising position.

But, as Mr. Loeffler explained, a citizenry demanding that Boston's present City Council of 22 members elected by wards be abolished and replaced by a body of nine members elected at large or by proportional representation could, at one stroke, eliminate one of the principal founts of Boston civic waste. An aroused public opinion could demand and get an effective working city budget—something Boston is said not to have enjoyed for years.

Moreover, such public demands could force improvement in city services. In time, such public consciousness might lead in Boston as it has in several other cities to a new charter or to establishment of a city manager. To arouse such a public opinion was seen at the conference today as Boston's present primary need.

Trade

(Continued from Page 9)

ably will have as an ally the Boston Retail Trade Board, which opposed the legislation during the session. Daniel Bloomfield, secretary of the board, attacked as dangerous legislation, designed to guarantee "markups" to retailers. The board favored passage of another bill prohibiting use of "loss-leaders" or sale of goods below cost, but opposed placing an elevated floor beneath all prices.

Miss Margaret Weisman, secretary of the Consumers League of Massachusetts, will support the repeal drive, if it is started.

Manufacturers Study Law

Meanwhile, it appears that some manufacturers are already preparing to take advantage of the Massachusetts law. The Associated Industries of Massachusetts has received numerous requests from its members for information regarding the provisions. At the Secretary of State's office in the State House many manufacturers and retailers have obtained copies of the law, which is Chapter 398 of the acts of 1937.

Some manufacturers, however, were hesitating to enter price-maintenance contracts, Walter H. Belcher, managing director of the New England Manufacturing Confectioners Association, revealed.

He pointed out that one manufacturer might place himself in an unfavorable competitive position if he forced maintenance of a minimum price on his product while another manufacturer decided to allow price-cutting. Thus all angles of the law are being studied before individual manufacturers take advantage of its provisions.

Offices of Fair Moved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Administrative offices of the 1939 New York World's Fair have been moved from the Empire State Building to the site of the exposition at Flushing Meadows, Queens.

Yale Restores Land For Taxes and Puts $10,000 in City Till

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 1 (AP)—Mayor John W. Murphy announced yesterday that Yale University had agreed to restore about $200,000 worth of its property to the taxable grand list of the city of New Haven.

The university's action was an answer to a request from a special Mayor's committee last spring that Yale render some financial aid to the city. All educational institutions are tax exempt.

The property returned to the taxable lists by Yale will add about $10,000 to the city's tax receipts.

Mayor Murphy made note that the university informed his committee it "expects to continue to pursue a liberal course (in placing property on taxable lists) in certain cases where no definite educational use of the property is in prospect."

Two requests by the committee were refused by Yale: that the university refrain for a 10-year period from withdrawing property from the taxable grant list, and that the university restore to the taxable list its Hillhouse property facing Whitney Avenue north of Sachem Street and 623 acres adjoining the Yale golf course.

The Week in New Hampshire

(Continued From Page 9)

chester; Arthur J. Gergeron of Berlin; Samuel Steinfield of Claremont; Gov. Francis P. Murphy, J. M. Lucier, Attorney Robert C. Murchie, and John Pearson, all of Concord; C. H. Hepworth of Derry, Dr. Fred Engelhardt of Durham, Frank R. Goodale and Edward N. Richards of Exeter, Rodney A. Griffin of Franklin, Carl B. Pattie of Gulfstown, John J. Colony of Harrisville, John Hyatt of Keene, James H. Lucas of Laconia, F. W. Sawyer of Milford, Robert C. Erb, Alvin A. Lucier, Walter W. Murphy and J. P. McElwain, all of Nashua, Rolland H. Spaulding of North Rochester, Mayor A. Erland Goyette of Peterborough, T. E. Cunningham and Huntley N. Spaulding of Rochester, and Arthur S. Brown of Tilton.

New Officials Named

A number of important appointments were made by Gov. Francis P. Murphy last week. William J. Britton of Wolfboro was named chairman of the new state Board of Welfare and Relief. He takes the post formerly held by state Senator Allan M. Wilson of Manchester in the old board. John J. Hallinan of Concord, secretary of the old board, was named to the same post in the new organization and Leo L. Osborne of Sunapee was named to the new board.

The Governor named Burt B. Warren of Nashua, Clarence B. Etsler of Claremont, and Mrs. Bernadette E. Charles of Greenville to an advisory committee for the New York World's Fair.

Councilor George H. Rolfe of Concord was renamed to the Eastern States Exposition Building commission for a four year term. Attorney Timothy F. O'Connor of Manchester was named to the state Planning and Development Commission to fill the vacancy resulting from the expiration of the term of former Mayor Robert Marvin of Portsmouth.

The following were named to the state Board of Accountancy: Prof. Arthur W. Johnson of Durham, head of the department of economics of the University of New Hampshire; Clarence W. Wright of Nashua, and Hiram B. Haskell of Manchester.

Young G. O. P. Outing

The Young Republicans of New Hampshire held their annual outing at Wolfboro last Saturday. A group from Merrimack County had charge of the affair. The committee included Miss Margaret Fallon of Concord, chairman; Miss Gwendolyn Roe, Miss Jeannette Saben, Mrs. Mary De La Hunta, Miss Rosemary MacAuley, Mrs. Charles McGuire, and Mrs. Robert McAllister.

Tax Rates Announced

Good news for owners of real estate in various parts of New Hampshire came last week when tax rates for the year were announced. The City of Manchester, for instance, lowered its rate from the $41 figure a year ago to $38.50. A slight increase was made in Concord because of the restoration of city employee pay cuts. Hillsborough County announced a lower rate of assessment to the communities within it. And the direct state tax for the next two fiscal years has been reduced.

Blueberry Tour

New Hampshire blueberry growers went on a blueberry tour last Friday at the Massachusetts State College at Amherst, Mass., and the Massachusetts Experiment Station, where extensive studies of blueberries are being conducted. Officials of the experimental station at the University of New Hampshire as well as New Hampshire Extension workers have shown an increased interest in blueberries as an additional source of revenue for New Hampshire farmers. The New Hampshire group visiting Amherst were shown several acres of cultivated high bush blueberries, while the method of handling them, as well as the quality and quantity of berries produced was described to them.

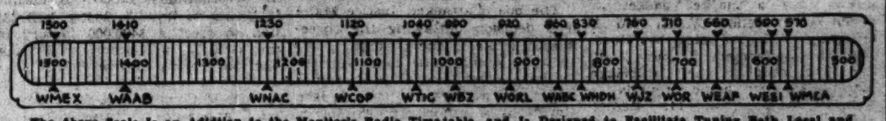
Beach Publicity

Hampton Beach is receiving much publicity by songs and a novel. The Rev. Arthur Pillsbury of Detroit, Mich., a summer resident of Hampton Beach for many years, has written a novel entitled "The Girl From Hampton Beach." Charles H. Leave, conductor of the Hampton Beach band, has written a number entitled "Let's Go Down to Hampton Beach." Then the picture of Bill Elliot, known as the "Singing Cop of Hampton Beach," appears on the cover of another song, "I Wish I Were Back in That Little Old Shack."

Amoskeag Dividend

Amoskeag Industries, Inc., the Manchester-owned corporation that was created about a year ago to liquidate the vast properties of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, declared a 125 per cent dividend to stockholders last week. The dividend was paid 25 per cent in cash and the balance in five-year notes bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. Inasmuch as the organization is purely a liquidating organization a very large percentage of the funds received from the sale of the assets constitutes a taxable profit. Payment of the dividend in this manner removed this paper profit from being subject to federal undistributed profits taxes. The actual profit of Amoskeag Industries must await final disposal of the extensive properties that it still owns.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Organ recital	Animal News Club	Hollywood comment	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:15 "Four Stars"; vocal	Organ recital	While the City Sleeps	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow; sketch	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sports; recordings	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show; so-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loist; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Talk, Mayor Mansfield	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport talk	News; music	Sport comment	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Network speaker	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	Nola Day; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Symphony orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; news	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Serenade; popular	"Sweet Music"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Vocal recital; orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Cavalcade of Music;	Oysters "R" in Season.	"One Man's Family";	"Summer Serenade";	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15 soloist; orchestra	Roy Shield's Revue	dramatic sketch	soloists; orchestra	"Melodic Tones"
8:30 Ken Murray; Os-	Mary Small Junior Re-	Serenade: Wayne King	United States Marine	Frank Ward's Orch.
9:45 wald; Glaskin's Or.	vue; soloists; orchestra	and orchestra	Band concert	"Success Stories"
9:00 F. Parker, tenor;	Frank Black and NBC	"Town Hall Tonight";	Fred Waring's Orch.	Detective drama
9:15 Kostelanetz's Orch.	Symphony Orchestra	Walter O'Keefe; sole-	All-Star football	Detective drama
9:30 Jessica Dragonette;	All-Star football	lists; quartet; Van Stee-	All-Star football	Soloist; orchestra
9:45 soloist; orchestra.	All-Star football	den's Orchestra	All-Star football	"Rhythm Rhapsody"
10:00 Gang Busters; net-	All-Star football	"Your Hit Parade";	All-Star football	Frank Ward's Orch.
10:15 work drama	All-Star football	Himber's Orchestra;	All-Star football	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:30 Cordell Hull, Sec-	All-Star football	soloists; quartet	All-Star football	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45 retary of State	All-Star football	Alistair Cooke	All-Star football	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	All-Star football	Yankee News Service	All-Star football	"Amateur Night in
11:15 T. Dorsey's Orch.	All-Star football	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	All-Star football	Harlem"
11:30 Roger Pryor's Or.	All-Star football	Russ Morgan's Orch.	All-Star football	"Amateur Night in
11:45 Roger Pryor's Or.	All-Star football	Russ Morgan's Orch.	All-Star football	Harlem"

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Musical Clock	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	"Chapel Singers"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade; music	Musical Clock	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George & Juanita, songs	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Music in the Air"	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 "Music in the Air"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30 "Mr. Sunshine"	"As You Like It"; news	Marimba melodies	Morning Carnival	Studio speaker
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Aunt Jemima"	Variations; music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	John's Other Wife; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Book Reviews
10:30 U. S. Marine Band	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 U. S. Marine Band	Viennese Ensemble	Today's Children; sketch	Bachelors; quartet	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Song recital
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Recorded music	"Fashion Congress"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Half Past Eleven"	Shopping talk	Organ recital
11:45 Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hi Boys"; vocal	News Service	New England news
12:00 Continental music	News; Noonday Show;	Organ recital	Lunch music	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	"Mary Marlin"	Poultry talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	Yacht races	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Strollers Matinee	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	"Harvey and Dell"	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Studio musicale	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	Marjorie Mills Hour	Organ recital	"Concertaires"
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Home Hour; talks;	Marjorie Mills Hour	Concert orchestra	Popular songs
2:00 Rambles in Rhythm	reports; Homestead-	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports; music	Dance Music
2:15 Jack and Loretta	ers Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports; music	Popular songs
2:30 WEEI news	Home Forum; talk	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport reports; music	Syncopated Serenade
2:45 Between Bookends	Home Forum; talk	"Men of the West"	Sport reports; music	Syncopated Serenade
3:00 Theater Matinee	NBC Light Opera	Pepper Young's Family	Sport reports; music	Federal Theater: "Por-
3:15 Theater Matinee	Promenade Concert	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sport reports; music	traits in Oil"
3:30 Do You Remember?	relayed from Lon-	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
3:45 "New Voices"	don	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; bulletin	"Club Matinee"	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
4:15 Network speaker	"Club Matinee"	"Personal Column"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
4:30 U. S. Army Band	"Club Matinee"	"Waltz Favorites"	Local sport program	Sport reports
4:45 U. S. Army Band	"Club Matinee"	"The Guiding Light"	Local sport program	Sport reports
5:00 Senate speakers	"Lucille and Lanny"	Tophatters Orchestra	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Clyde Barrie, songs	NBC vocal recital	Organ recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Relay from Paris	Sport reports; music	Townsend Movement
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loists; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; Tony Russell	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	Pert Devens relay	Vocal Varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Elmer Davis, news	"Lum and Abner"	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Melodic Tones"
7:45 Patti Chapin, songs	Jack Randolph, songs	"Jimmy Valentine"	Happy Felton's Orch.	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 "Frits Mahler	"Gun Smoke Law";	Vallee Hour; Tommy	Music By: Bill Wirges;	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15 Takes the Baton";	western drama	Riggs; Jim Tully;	soloists; orchestra	"Blues Serenade"
8:30 Columbia Concert	Helen Traubel, soprano;	other soloists; comedy;	B. Cummins' Orch.	Dance orchestra
8:45 Orchestra	concert orchestra	orchestra	B. Cummins' Orch.	"Movie Stardust"
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	American Jewish Com-	Charles Winninger with	Jed Sanders's Orchestra	Popular vocalist
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	mittee; talks	Shew Boats; Eddie	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Jack Ward, pianist
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	NBC Night Club; com-	Green, comedy; Leon	"Sinfonietta"; orch.	Jack Ward, pianist
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	edy; soloists; orch.	Errol; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"; orch.	Benny Meroff's Orch.
10:00 "Your Adventure";	Pan American Concert;	Music Hall; Bob Burns;	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	DiPietro's Orchestra
10:15 Floyd Gibbons	United States Ma-	Deforest Del Rio; Ma-	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:30 Dramatized news	rine Band; Argentine	rie Charnley; Boris Mar-	Political talk	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45 Dramatized news	vocalist	koff; quartet; orch.	Musical Revue; soloists;	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 E. D. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Weber Orchestra	"Request Serenade"
11:15 F. Dailey's Orch.	Sports Review	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Jack Little's Orchestra	"Request Serenade"
11:30 G. Lombardo's Or.	Slumber Hour	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	Clyde Lucas's Orch.	M. Ayres's Orchestra
11:45 G. Lombardo's Or.	Don Fernando's Orch.	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	Clyde Lucas's Orch.	M. Ayres's Orchestra

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Here and There in Boston Shops

PHOTOS BY THE Christian Science Monitor

Cinderella and her glass slipper had nothing on Ninety and their new transparent shoes! Not that you get it this way in the finished product . . . rather, every Ninety shoe starts first with it: a sort of "see-through" molded model. Which means that, whereas heretofore some manufacturers have been able to see how their shoes conform to the inner structure of the foot, by means of X-ray, Ninety is now in a position to know just what is going on . . . as far as the foot's outer form (that is, the lines, curves, high and low places) is concerned. This process of visualization enables them to give their shoes a more streamlined beauty; to say nothing of a glove-like fit everywhere . . . from heel to toe. There are no little air pockets behind the heel, no unsightly gaping at the side, no heel sliding, and all the other funny little things than can happen to make a shoe uncomfortable. In other words they're practically custom tailored . . . for you and you, and you.

Their new fall line includes many of the high, sweetest effects that will blend in so nicely with the fall costumes. And they look, fall-ish! In deep colors, of suede, calf, lizard, and whatnot. There's one trim oxford of navy blue suede that would fit into anybody's wardrobe. (And you can wear blue accessories with a number of colors, by way of variation). This is a high cut shoe with its slit lacing running through 10 eyelets. Which is quite a few eyelets! The secret being that these eyelets run right down over the instep and right onto the toe territory . . . in much the same manner as your skating shoes lace way down and up. Tiny pin-head perforations, and a bit of stitched designs complete the high heeled shoe. Another number in suede in brown. And a version of Ninety's "Portholes" number, which clicked so well this summer. For purposes of tramping around in bitter fall weather, the open toes and large portholes have been eliminated. But the crisscross effect and unusual lines are there. At 145 Tremont Street.

♣♣♣

Raincoat Lure For Little Girls

Asked to look around for a youngster's raincoat . . . by a mother who didn't quite like the idea of transparent slicker type . . . we found a smart little outfit at Jordan's, which is doubly glamorous for litle girls (and a raincoat isn't exactly the easiest thing in the world to get a child to carry, you know, so the more glamour you can inject, the better!). Because it has a name . . . "The Flying Hostess" and isn't that something? The coat is quite smart, with a flare that's accentuated when they take up on the belt. Double breasted effect; with rows of butions marching up and down either side. With a neat little turn down collar. And of a material that ought to stand plenty of the rough treatment it'll get. But that isn't all by any means. There's a little hat that goes with it. One of those little numbers that can be (and of course will be) worn right over at a definite angle. And in the hat lies the authenticity of the whole outfit . . . nothing less than a "flying hostess" insignia. Just show me the youngster from 7 to 17 who wouldn't wear this outfit; even on a day that was fair and warmer! The sum of $4 buys the set. Up on the third floor, in what they call the Girl's Shop.

It's surprising . . . how many of last summer's (oh, we're already talking as if it were the middle of winter; which just goes to show you what contact with mid-winter clothes will do to you!) fads and fashions were sincere enough to carry themselves right into this coming season. Calottes among them. Regardless of whether they're for the little girl or her mother. But mother must be sure she can wear them! The winter version have little rolls that form a banding around the edges, and they come in fine suede or chiffon velvet. The latter makes quite a dressy, perky little hat; especially if it has been dolled up with a couple of rhinestone clips (or those clips that feature colored rubies) or a soft veil. And they're most inexpensive. Janet Treat

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In Boston Today

Writer Project Advances Woman

After nearly two years of service in the Federal Writers' Project of Essex County, Mrs. Muriel E. Hawks was elevated today to acting assistant director of the project, a post made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Bert J. Loewenberg, who left Boston today for a place on the staff of the University of South Dakota. Mrs. Hawks is a graduate of Wellesley College class of '20 and has since held a position on the English staff of George Washington University.

Nine Judges Held Ready to Retire

One State Supreme Court justice, two Superior Court judges and a half dozen district court judges will retire shortly on 75 per cent salary pensions under the new judicial pension act which becomes effective today, State House sources reported.

Associate Justice John C. Crosby is the Supreme Court judge expected to retire. The Superior Court judges mentioned are Chief Justice Walter Perley Hall and Associate Justice James H. Sisk.

The new law provides that judges of the supreme, superior and district courts may retire voluntarily on pension after reaching 70 years of age and serving at least 10 years on the bench. Approximately 30 judges are eligible for retirement under its provisions, but it is not expected all will avail themselves of it.

However, from State House reports it appears that Gov. Charles F. Hurley will be able to make more bench appointments than any recent Governor. It is understood lawyers are already storming the Governor's office, seeking appointment to the numerous potential vacancies.

The district court justices reported ready to take immediate advantage of the law are Judge William F. Bacon of Newton, whose resignation was submitted to the Governor some time ago; Judge Thomas F. Gallagher of Fitchburg, Judge John Hildreth of Holyoke, Judge Frederic A. Fisher of Lowell, Judge Albert F. Hayden of Roxbury, and Judge John Perrins of West Roxbury.

Tobin, Curley First With Mayor Papers

Maurice J. Tobin, member of the Boston School Committee, and James M. Curley, former Governor, were the first, in that order, of the large group of mayoralty candidates to file nomination papers with the required signatures today. Nomination blanks were issued yesterday.

Candidates have until Sept. 21 to obtain the required 2000 signatures for the nomination. Mr. Tobin stated that he had approximately 18,000 signatures. Mr. Curley's papers were signed by 7125, the latter said. The former Governor added that he had obtained 10,000 more names, but that his campaign staff was checking these.

First of the City Councilors to file nomination papers was Peter J. Fitzgerald, seeking re-election from Ward 13. He had 1000 signatures, he said. Only 300 are necessary.

Eight Filings Made For Connery's Seat

The field of contestants for the Congressional seat of the late Representative William P. Connery (D) of Massachusetts swelled to eight candidates last night, when the deadline for filing nomination papers was reached.

In the fight for nominations at the September 14 primary the candidates are:

DEMOCRATIC: Lawrence J. Connery, brother and secretary of the late Representative; State Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr., of East Boston; Trial Justice Joseph M. Hargedon of Andover, and Charles J. McCarthy of Peabody.

REPUBLICANS: C. P. Nelson Pratt of Saugus, former State Representative and defeated opponent of Mr. Connery in 1936; State Representative Edward D. Sirois of Lawrence; Senator Langone, who is seeking the Republican as well as the Democratic nomination; and Leonard C. Atkinson of Winthrop.

UNION PARTY: Fred G. Bushold of Lawrence, candidate for Governor in 1936, who has also filed nomination papers as an independent.

Reports that Mr. Bushold was endorsed by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, founder of the Union for Social Justice, were "erroneous and without foundation of fact," Miles C. Hayes, national co-ordinator for Social Justice Councils, said today.

"Father Coughlin was never a supporter of the Union party or any other party," said Mr. Hayes, "but candidates in various political parties did receive his endorsement and support in the 1936 campaign. The Social Justice Councils have no candidate, and are in no way interested in political parties.

"Reports that the Social Justice Councils are backing a candidate to Congress in the seventh Congressional district are erroneous and without foundation of fact."

The election will be held on Sept. 28. Its potentialities are being keenly watched by both major parties. If the Republican party should win, the victory would be hailed as indicating a swing back to Republicanism in Massachusetts. The popular late Representative carried the district, the Seventh Congressional, by 28,000 votes in 1936; however, and there appears only a slim chance that a Republican victory may be scored.

Study by Mail Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill. — Correspondence courses were twice as popular last year as they were the year before at the University of Illinois, Dr. Robert B. Browne, director of the extension division reports. The university now gives 80 courses by mail, and 856 persons took them last year.

Mushrooms: By-Product of Modern Factory

Executives of Cambridge plant mix business with pleasure in raising of pure white fungi with customers playing rôles of beneficiaries.

By a Staff Photographer

Fred C. Hersee — George Sauter

Officials of the Cambridge Screw Company, Whose Hobbies Are Raising Mushrooms and Prize Vegetables, Bristle and Flowers

Alice found a mushroom of somewhat extraordinary properties in her journey through Wonderland, but at least it was in its natural habitat—a forest in which she was wandering. Should she today step through the looking-glass to find herself within the practical, mechanical premises of the Cambridge Screw Company's factory, it probably would surprise her to discover in the cool, damp recesses of the factory-cellar three trays of the tiny puffballs.

These mushrooms, faintly luminous in the dark, have no such magical qualities, however, as the one Alice nibbled with startling changes in stature. They are grown for the satisfaction and pleasure of Fred C. Hersee, general manager of the screw company, George Sauter, its president, and their customers.

For, to each of the firm's customers, Mr. Hersee offers a package of mushrooms. Generally, they are accepted.

Trays on Trestles

In the cellar on trestles are the three 15-foot trays in which the mushrooms grow. The 66-degree temperature seldom changes. Near by are the close mesh wire covers which earlier protected the barley-straw bed in which the spawn lay from raids of rats and mice.

Every other day the mushrooms are moistened with a fine spray of water. A coarse spray would spot the tiny plants, according to Mr. Hersee.

On the plant floor, where some 50 machines and 65 men produce minute parts for watches, boilers, radios, automobiles, and occasionally screws, Mr. Hersee is all engineer. When he enters the mushroom cellar, however, only a whirr from above reminds visitors interested in Mr. Hersee's account of the care necessary in cultivating mushrooms that here is the manager of a modern factory.

Although he has been able to recognize several varieties of mushrooms since boyhood, Mr. Hersee only began to cultivate the plant about a year ago. His first attempt was not very successful, he explains.

Success Follows

Since then he has had more success. Small trays have graduated to the 15-foot affairs which are also about three feet wide and a foot deep. And, the marshmallow-like fungi, some ready for the harvest, which have nosed their way through the sifted loam in the past six weeks, indicate a bumper crop.

In the blackness of the cellar, the pure white of the screw plant's mushrooms is emphasized and usually remarked upon, as the common field branches of the family generally are sun-tanned and rain-spotted to a brownish hue. The underground growth of Mr. Hersee's plants explains their pale color.

On display in the factory office, instead of sample cases of shining screws, was a market basket in which golden yellow squash vied in brilliance with red ripe tomatoes. The factory-farmers do not limit their gardening to the Cambridge plant. On their home grounds in Belmont, Mass., both Mr. Hersee and Mr. Sauter grow prize fruit and vegetables. Mr. Sauter specializes in gladioli and delphiniums, while his partner's prize strawberries have taken ribbons at several shows.

But for the next six months, Mr. Sauter and Mr. Hersee will pick about 25 pounds of mushrooms two or three times a week, to the greater improvement of their trade, and the increased satisfaction of their customers.

Yacht Races

(Continued from Page 9)

Adams will take the wheel providing he sails today.

Yesterday the wind being light it was thought that Mr. Sopwith did not ask Mr. Adams to take the wheel because of that lack of wind. It would be interesting to watch the result of a race in which Mr. Adams sailed Endeavour II and Mr. Vanderbilt sailed Ranger.

The two men are the top notch skippers in this country and another duel between Adams and Vanderbilt would recall the days of the 1934 cup trials when Mr. Adams, with Yankee, was beaten by Rainbow by seconds in the final deciding race for the defense honors for the cup.

Ranger Is Faster Boat

Ranger has been conceded by all the better boat over Endeavour II. Criticism of Mr. Sopwith's sailing during the America's Cup series was recorded, and it was thought at that time if someone else had sailed the English challenger there would have been a different story. This theory has been relegated to the winds, for it has been proven on many occasions since the series that Ranger is too fast.

However, few will doubt that Boston's own Charles Francis Adams is a much greater skipper than Mr. Sopwith. Maybe the result will be just the same with Mr. Adams at the helm, maybe Endeavour II will win with Mr. Adams skippering. That is the question that has been asked all summer. Today's race might partially give an answer.

Many have been the questions concerning the first Endeavour's reversal of form since her 1934 challenge. At that time she gave Mr. Vanderbilt a great battle in the America's Cup series winning the first two races. This year her only outstanding races were the two previous to the America's Cup matches, when in the Eastern Yacht Club cruise she beat Yankee and Ranger, and the following day, without Ranger racing, beat all three American boats.

The reason for Endeavour I dropping to three bad lasts in this series, according to Sherman Hoyt, American skipper racing the English boat, is sails and crew. Endeavour II has taken the best sails and left her older sister with the remains. The crew, too, is second rate, for Mr. Sopwith has the crack English crew on his boat. "We haven't a chance in this series," Mr. Hoyt said recently.

Court Scored in Maine Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—The National Labor Relations Board, which yesterday directed a Pittsburgh employer to "disregard" the order of a federal court, has also taken issue with an order of a justice of the Maine Supreme Court.

The board declared that a decision by Justice Harry Manser in regard to a strike of shoe workers at Lewiston and Auburn, Maine, last spring was in conflict with the intent of the Federal Wagner Act, as "even a cursory examination of the act" would show.

Its criticism of the Maine court decision was incidental to another matter, and involved no conflict of authority. The Maine shoe strike was called off by the shoe workers' union of the Committee for Industrial Organization last June 27.

The board attacked Justice Manser's decision outlawing the three-month strike in these words:

"In its opinion the court appears to have interpreted the National Labor Relations Act 'to declare strikes by a minority of employees in a plant illegal.

"That such a declaration did not represent the intention of Congress is clearly evident from even a cursory examination of the act.

"Section 13 [of the act states in unequivocal language that nothing in this act shall be construed so as to interfere with or impede or diminish in any way the right to strike.'"

The labor board's disagreement with the judge was centered in an order upholding the results of an employee election in 12 Lewiston and Auburn shoe plants, July 12-17. The board dismissed protests against the elections brought by the manufacturers and two independent local unions.

$400,000 Factory Permit Is Sought

At a hearing yesterday before the Board of Zoning Adjustment, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company asked permission to erect a $400,000 factory in the vicinity of Dorchester avenue and Old Colony avenue, South Boston.

J. R. McGilvrey and G. P. Townsend appeared for the company. Another proponent was former Gov. James M. Curley who said hope for the city lies in employment and in establishing new industries by which to transfer people from welfare rolls to pay rolls.

Crime War Gaining Cummings Asserts

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 1 (AP)—Attorney General Homer S. Cummings of the United States declared that "the law breaker is no longer a hero," in describing the effects of the crime suppression conference held in Washington early in his term of office.

Mr. Cummings, expressing gratification at the beneficial results of the conference, said the session marked the "turning point in the psychology of the people toward the criminal."

In an interview, the Attorney General repeated his belief that the Supreme Court issue was "not dead," an assertion he made earlier in Albany while en route here from a vacation with Mrs. Cummings.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
†Bremen	Sept. 4	Cherbourg	Sept. 10	Sept. 4	1:00 pm	Sept. 4	3:00 pm
‡Georgic	Sept. 4	Cobh	Sept. 11	Sept. 4	8:00 pm	Sept. 4	9:00 pm
*Rex	Sept. 4	Gibraltar	Sept. 10	Sept. 3	8:00 pm	Sept. 4	9:00 am
‡Champlain	Sept. 4	Havre	Sept. 11	Sept. 3	8:00 pm	Sept. 4	8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Monterey	San Francisco	Sept. 14	Sept. 9	4:00 pm	Sept. 9	8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Sept. 16	Sept. 11	4:00 pm	Sept. 11	8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	Sept. 11	Sept. 6	4:00 pm	Sept. 6	8:00 pm
Empress of Asia	Victoria	Sept. 18	Sept. 13	4:00 pm	Sept. 13	8:00 pm

†Except Irish Free State, Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Irish Free State only. *Italy and Mediterranean countries only. §Special address for France only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Buzzards Bay Fog Ties Up Shipping

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 1 (AP)—Airplanes were grounded, and shipping tied up today by the worst fog in years on Buzzards Bay.

The steamer Marthas Vineyard reached Woods Hole after a long delay, while the Naushon, due here last night with 50 passengers aboard, was unable to make port from the islands until morning.

Coast guard men at Cuttyhunk said the fog was the "thickest we have ever seen out here."

3,000,000 Tourists Give N. E. Best Year Since '29; Spending $500,000,000

More than 3,000,000 tourists spending more than $500,000,000 on recreation for the four New England summer trade since the market crash of 1929 was predicted by the New England Council today following its July and August checkup of the recreation industry.

With one more month of reasonably smooth sailing recreational dollars to count on, the council noted that tourists had already expended almost $500,000,000, leaving no doubt among investigators of a banner recreational year. Thus, New England was promised a tourist season bringing more than 10 times the profits obtained by Switzerland, outstanding focal point for millions of European travelers.

From June 1 to July 15, 1,474,393 persons entered New England from Canada over the New England-Canadian border. This figure excludes those Canadians entering New England via New York and elsewhere.

During the first two months of the vacation season, June and July, the Greyhound Bus Lines carried 28,785 more passengers into New England than for the corresponding months in 1936.

Cup Races Drew Heavily

The America's cup races at Newport drew 20 per cent more craft and 30 per cent more spectators than was the case when T. O. M. Sopwith raced two years ago.

For the first time since before the depression, hotels have reported they are turning people away.

Among inducements to vacation in New England, the council listed, besides the America's Cup races, the national doubles tennis tournaments at Longwood, Brookline, the Berkshire symphony concerts at Stockbridge, and the Eastern Yacht Club races at Marblehead.

The council hit the improved vacation season to a shorter work week, longer week-ends, improvement in general business, increased advertising and publicity and an unseasonably hot summer.

It described the Berkshire symphony as drawing 27,000 persons, many of them from all across the country. A great many of these would not have come otherwise, the council said, but, since they did, they stayed on, vacationing in New England.

First of the states to send vacationists into New England, the council reported, is New York. Next comes Pennsylvania, then New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, and, in sixth place, bumped together, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

Wide Field Covered

The area east of the Mississippi and north of Ohio, the council estimated, was responsible for 72 per cent of New England's vacation business.

From the council's investigations, summer visitors to New England do not pause in one state—before they return they usually have gone through the lot. The average length of stay is 18 days, and the average number in a vacation party is three.

Nearly half of New England's summer visitors apparently prefer hotel accommodation, 35 per cent like the farm home or tourist camp, 12.3 per cent set out to rent or purchase a summer home or cottage.

The seashore ranks first in its appeal to visitors, mountains rank second, lakes third and the countryside fourth.

Swimming and boating are the major enthusiasm of visitors, hiking and climbing second, hunting and fishing third and in fourth place come historical attractions.

Because

August weather was not conducive to shopping comfort, we are giving our customers for the first time ever the opportunity of purchasing our coats at August sale prices in September.

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Evening Round Trip
AFTER 6 P. M. 30c AFTER 6 P. M.
BOSTON to Nantasket or Pemberton
In either direction, except Sundays, Holidays Eves., and Holidays
Steamers leave Rowes Wharf
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Hourly Service from 9:15 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.
Last Boat from Nantasket, 11 P. M.

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Filene's Boston
ANNUAL BACK-TO-SCHOOL SALE!
20% SAVINGS for THIS WEEK ONLY!
GUARDIAN SHOES
Sale prices
Children 17 months to 3 years $2.40 to $3.20. Sizes 3 to 8.
Children 3 years to 6 years $3.40 and $3.60. Sizes 8½ to 12.
Children 6 years to 9 years $3.60 and $4. Sizes 12½ to 3.
Growing girls 9 years to 16 years $4.80. Sizes 3½ to 9.
Boys 6 years to 16 $3.95 and $4.60. Sizes 11½ to 2. $4.60. Sizes 2½ to 6.
Big Boys $5.20. Sizes 6½ to 10.
Filene's famous long wearing SAFE shoes for children. Scientifically correct for growing feet. Made by one of the finest makers of children's shoes we know of . . . and fitted by our expert fitters.
Children's and Girls' Shoe Shop . . . Third Floor
Boys' Shoe Shop . . . Second Floor

September Values
Are Greater Than Ever Before
Bedroom • • Dining Room Living Room Furniture
Call for Mr. Harwood A. Davenport
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COPLEY SQUARE BOSTON
521 Boylston Street—Copley Square

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Clear Your Desk and Your Mind —Dictate Without Delay
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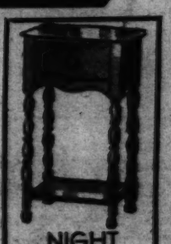
Large 22"x28" OVAL SWING MIRROR and TWO DRAWER DECK
SPOOL BED 3 FOOT 3 or 4 FOOT 6 SIZE
$89.50 SET Delivered

OVAL MIRROR complete with DECK MIRROR SIZE 20"x26" $12.95



NIGHT TABLE $9.95
DRESSING TABLE with MIRROR $29.50 each
DRESSING TABLE BENCH with DRAWER $8.75

MacFayden's Fifth Straight Revives First Division Hope

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Daniel Knowles MacFayden, born in Provincetown and raised in Somerville, was back in good standing at the Beehive this morning. It was thought that the Deacon might be on the sidelines for the greater part of September, with an injury, but he hurried back to work yesterday and brought a 7-to-2 victory to the Bees in the series opener with Cincinnati.

Danny has now won five straight. Starting on Aug. 5 against the Cardinals in the West, he has beaten the Giants, Dodgers twice and Reds in succession. In putting together this string, bringing his victory total to 11, MacFayden has been avaricious with runs. The Cardinals found him for 11 hits, but 10 of their runners were stranded on the bases and only one scored. The Giants managed six hits and but a single run. The Dodgers were silenced to three safeties and another run in the first meeting, but did better in the second with 12 and 5.

Three-Hitter For Dan

Yesterday, MacFayden gave up only three hits in facing the Reds, singles by Kampouris and Myers, and a double by Hub Walker. The Walker-two-bagger came with two on in the sixth and accounted for both Cincinnati runs.

Danny's exhibition yesterday increased hope of a first division berth in the National League for the hustling Bees. At the end of the day they were only four games back of the fourth-place Pirates, with just a month to go. Success in this venture will hinge on the final western invasion of the season, which begins in Chicago Sept. 14.

MacFayden's eleventh put the Bees even with the Reds in their 1937 series. Each has captured nine games, with Jim Turner winning four, Danny three and Lou Fette two for the locals. The final Boston appearance of the Reds came this afternoon in the form of a doubleheader.

The Bees uncovered surprising extra-base power yesterday. At least, it was surprising for them. Their daily output of base hits generally includes five, six or seven singles, but against Jake Mooty and Bill Hallahan they collected a double by Gene Moore, a triple by Debs Garms and a homer by Vince Di Maggio. In all, they made 10 hits, Garms, Roy Johnson, Di Maggio and MacFayden dividing eight evenly between them.

Di Maggio Improved

Di Maggio, incidentally, has batted .357 since donning spectacles. He hit safely three times in five tries against Chicago, failed in five attempts with St. Louis and yesterday got two out of four with the Reds. He owns 11 home runs. Moore has 12.

Whether or not specialists have improved the Californian at the plate is still a matter of debate. However, in previous games at the Hive Vince collected an average some 100 points below his mark in the last four contests. And there are a few who insist this .297 figure will swell when he is more accustomed to the new experience.

Boston will be without big league baseball for two days. Tomorrow's scheduled game with the Reds was moved up to manufacture today's doubleheader. Friday is also open. The Bees oppose the Phillies at Baker Field over the week-end and move to Brooklyn on Monday. Meanwhile, the Red Sox will be entertaining the Athletics and Senators at Fenway Park, with a doubleheader with the A's coming up Saturday.

President's Match Chief Event Today

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 1 (AP)—The President's match, high spot of the national rifle matches, was the chief event today on the two miles of firing line here.

A personal letter of commendation from the President of the United States is the chief prize along with other trophies.

The Wimbledon Cup match and American Legion event also were being fired. The Wimbledon trophy was presented to the American Rifle team in 1875 by Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria of Great Britain.

A new pistol record belonged today to Alfred W. Hemming, Detroit policeman, who scored 289 out of possible 300 in winning the Clarke Memorial Trophy match. The previous record of 285 was set in 1934.

Four Los Angeles policeman won the national rifle association revolver team match with 1119 out of possible 1200. Second place went to the Delaware and Hudson Railway police team from Albany, N. Y., with 1118. Detroit policemen were third with 1117.

Other winners yesterday were:

Leech cup match—Victor Brown, U. S. Marines, Washington, D. C.; second, Charles Ellis, U. S. Coast Guards, Wellfleet, Mass.; third Clarence J. Anderson, U. S. Marines, Washington, D. C.

Camp Perry instructors—R. L. Nelson, Clearfield, Penna.; second, Oscar Duke, Ft. Warren, Wyo.; third, draw between three marksmen to be shot off.

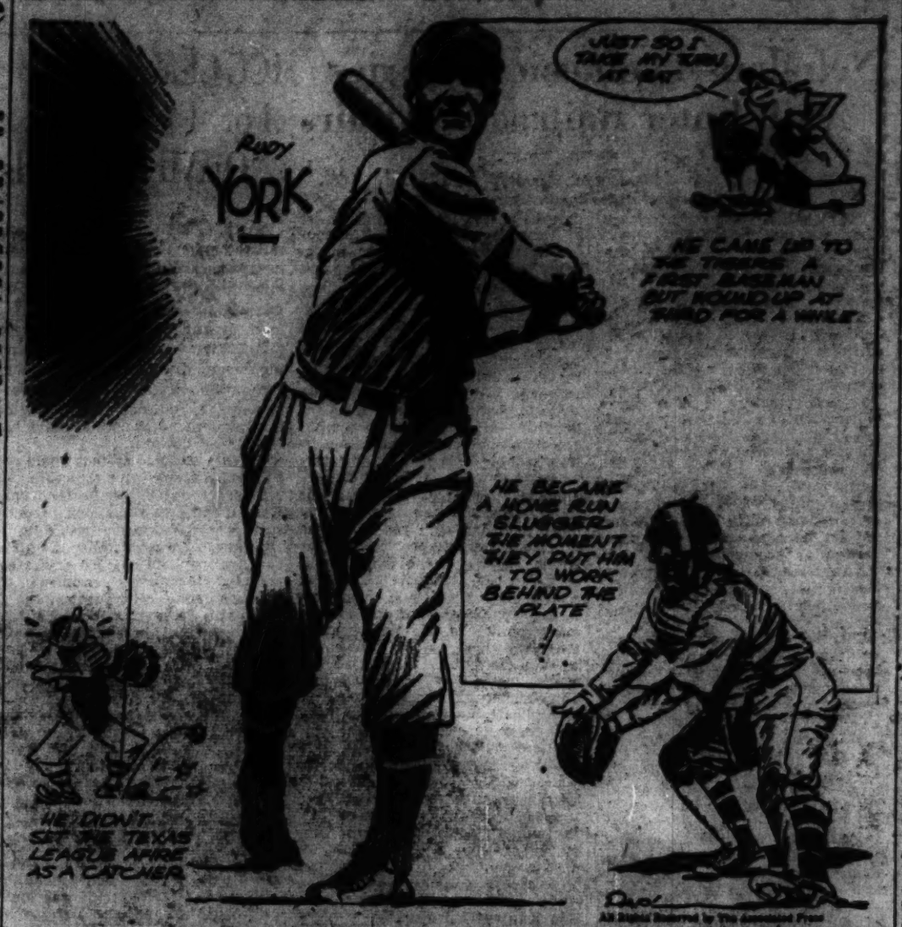
Life members Dewar match—O. T. Krebs, Lorain, Ohio; second, Fred Johannsen, Joliet, Ill.; third, J. K. Crowley, Bristol, N. H.

Small bore 50-yard, restricted—M. W. Williams, Meadville, Penna.; second, H. T. Sheldon, Camp Perry; third, V. H. Carpenter, St. Clair Shores, Mich.

Race Postponed Again

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 1 (AP)—For the second day in succession, lack of wind forced postponement yesterday of the third race of the Scandinavian Gold Cup series for the world six-meter yacht championship.

Thumping Tiger--- —By Pap'


RUDY YORK
JUST SO I TAKE MY TURN AT BAT
HE CAME UP TO THE THRONE A FIRST BASEMAN BUT ROUNDED UP AT THIRD FOR A WHILE
HE BECAME A HOME RUN SLUGGER THE MOMENT THEY PUT HIM TO WORK BEHIND THE PLATE
HE DIDN'T SET THE TEXAS LEAGUE AFIRE AS A CATCHER

To This Young Tiger Rookie Goes the Distinction of Having Broken One of Babe Ruth's Most Prized Home-Run Records. By Hitting Two Yesterday, York Brought His Total for the Month of August to 12. Ruth Hit 17 in September, 1927, the Year He Established His All-Time Record of 60 With the Yankees

Betty Small And Miller Defending U. S. Skeet Titles

DETROIT, Sept. 1 (AP)—Hot as the scorching weather in the opening days since Tuesday, the nation's finest shots continue their quest for new records and titles in the third national skeet championships at the Bloomfield Gun Club today.

Two big target events, the national women's championship and the national 20 gauge championship, are on the schedule and in both competitions youth will try to regain some of the prestige that it lost in the first firing in the tournament yesterday.

Defending champion in the women's event is Betty Small, of Detroit. K. C. Miller, Tyler (Texas) shooter, will put his 20 gauge crown on the block.

Reflecting the increased proficiency of gunners in the comparatively new sport of skeet, two new records were written into the book in the first days firing.

Jackie Horton, of Bridgeport, R. I., set a new mark in the junior event when he broke 99 out of 100 targets. Horton, who started his shooting career at the age of seven with an air rifle, broke the mark of 98 out of 100 set by Max Marquis, of Louisville, in 1935.

He nosed out two youthful Georgians, Harry Harkins, of Atlanta, and Jackie Boardman, of Augusta, both of whom had 98. Richard Shaughnessy, 15, of Dedham, Mass., who amazed the skeet shooting world when he won the junior and all-gauge championships at St. Louis a year ago, broke 96 targets.

The Boardman family collected one title when Clayton, red haired, freckled faced 10-year old brother of Jackie, 16d the sub-junior class, a division for youngsters under 13. He broke 44 targets. James Wallace, 12, of South Lyon, Mich., was second with 42 targets.

Perrin Walker Among U. S. Winners at Turku

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Sept 1 (AP)—The touring American track and field team, making its last appearance before leaving for Sweden, turned in another series of fine performances at Turku yesterday.

Perrin Walker of New York, a former Georgian, won the 100-meter dash in 10.7s. Ray Malott of San Francisco ran the 400 meters in 48.3s. Archie San Romani of Emporia, Kan., failed to equal his previous performance at Tampere, took the 1500 meters in 3m 57.3s. In the field events Mel Walker of Ohio State University won the high jump with a leap of two meters (6f 6¾in) while Cornelius Warmerdam of the San Francisco Olympic Club won the pole vault at 4.27 meters (13f 11 25-32in).

Canadian Lesley Cup Team Names Captain

MONTREAL, Sept. 1 (CP)—C. C. (Happy) Fraser of Montreal has been named captain of the Quebec team that will meet squads from New York, Massachusetts, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh in the Lesley Cup matches at Laval-Sur-Le-Lac Golf Club Sept. 18 and 19.

Fraser will captain Phil Farley, finalist in the Canadian amateur; Gordon B. Taylor, J. W. Ville, Frank Corrigan, J. A. Fuller, F. Gordon Taylor, M. Rogers, J. Ernest Savard, H. Martin and A. Blondeau.

Erastus B. Badger, president of the Massachusetts Golf Association, announced yesterday that selection for the Bay State Lesley Cup team would no longer be limited to scratch men. Handicaps up to eight will be eligible.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	72	47	.605
New York	71	47	.602
St. Louis	65	54	.546
Pittsburgh	62	56	.517
Boston	56	63	.483
Philadelphia	51	68	.429
Brooklyn	49	69	.415
Cincinnati	48	69	.409

Results Aug. 31

Boston 7, Cincinnati 2.
St. Louis 8, New York 1.
Philadelphia 2, Pittsburgh 0.
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 2.

Haas Is Leading In Medal Round

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 1 (AP)—It may be the western amateur golf championship but Alexander Haas from Plum, Fred Haas Jr. of New Orleans carelessly left the impression today in the second round of qualifying play it belonged to the deep south.

"There was no reason," spoke the national intercollegiate titlist from Louisiana State, more to himself than to the gallery at the eighteenth green, "why I missed that four-foot putt."

Haas needed it for a 67, but for nothing else because he already had handed par 71 on the Los Angeles Country Club course a fine lacing and his 68 total was a stroke better than that of any other starter in the field of 250 yesterday.

Paul Leslie of Joplin, Mo., defending champion, stood by. He is exempt from qualifying.

A couple of young southern California players who never had figured prominently in championship play in local circles, Nate Marshall of Los Angeles and Howard Ramsey, Culver City, were a stroke back of Haas when the attack was resumed this morning.

Bruce McCormick, Los Angeles, national public links champion, took 73 strokes. Ray Billows, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who lost to Johnny Goodman on the 36th hole in the national amateur finals last Saturday at Portland needed a 75.

Two former champions also struggled along in the muck—Chick Evans, Chicago, eight times a winner and former national title holder, in the precarious 78 bracket, and Gus Moreland, Peoria, Ill., with a 75.

The 36-hole final will be played Sunday. Match play begins Thursday.

Chelsea Swimmer Second at Toronto

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 1 (AP)—Husky Frank Pritchard, a Buffalo life guard, has pulled $5000 out of the choppy waters of Lake Ontario in the last two years.

Frank's procedure is simple. All he does is enter the Canadian national exhibition's annual marathon swim and capture first place and $2500.

He turned the trick for the second-straight year yesterday when he swam the 10 miles in 4h. 19m. 28s., to finish six minutes or 350 yards ahead of Bill Nolan of Chelsea, Mass., who took the $750 second prize. Nolan's time was 4h. 25m. 45s.

With two straight victories Pritchard matches the feat of Marvin Nelson, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, who was first in 1933 and 1934. Nelson won three races, taking his first in 1930.

Gianni Gambi, of Italy, winner in 1935, finished third with Ben Gasell, Toronto, fourth. Others in order were Stan Pritchard, brother of the victor; Renato Bacigalupo, of Italy; Eddie Faulkner, Kansas City; Bill Sadlo Jr., of Corona, N. Y.; Howard Norton, of Dundas, Ont.; and Nick Ostapyk, of Ottawa.

Rain Halts Game In 'Little World Series'

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1 (AP)—Rain that fell at the end of the fourth inning robbed New Orleans' American Legion junior baseball team of an opportunity last night to even the score in their "little world series" with the East Lynn (Mass.) club.

The Crescent City nine was leading 1 to 0 when Umpire Ernest Quigley of the National League, who was officiating, called play just before the Southerners went to bat in the fifth inning. After 35 minutes of steady rain he called the game no contest.

The rain proved a good break for the eastern champions in more ways than one as it will give more rest to their pitching ace, Roy Bessom, who turned New Orleans back 12 to 1 in the opening encounter Monday night. The teams will resume play in the three out of five series Thursday night.

College Greats Facing Packers Before 85,000

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (AP)—Eleven of the nation's collegiate gridirons last fall will demonstrate their individual wishbone against the champions of the professional football world, the Green Bay Packers, at Soldier Field tonight before more than 85,000 spectators, a record for the series which began three years ago.

Fair weather is the prediction for the game, and with this favor, the contest is expected to be the most brilliant since the series was started in 1934. In the event of rain, the game will be postponed until tomorrow night.

The All-Stars, more than 60 in number, came to the game as the result of an election by the fans of the nation in the greatest sports poll in history. More than 5,000,000 cast their ballots to select the squad which began training at Northwestern University 18 days ago, under the direction of Head Coach Gus Dorais of the University of Detroit and his four assistants, Sam Francis, Nebraska's famous fullback, led all candidates with 1,104,372 votes. Sixty-nine players from all parts of the country make up the All-Stars squad.

Starting Lineup Decided

The starting lineup, to which Head Coach Dorais is committed, was the result of the nationwide poll. However, after the kickoff, he may rush in the players he desires. Since the bulk of the voting was midwestern, the Western Conference supplied a half dozen players, Merle Wendt of Ohio State, Ed Widseth and Earl Svendsen of Minnesota; Vernon Huffman of Indiana, and John Drake of Perdue, and Steve Reid of Northwestern. Pittsburgh supplies the only eastern members of the starting team in Averell Daniell and Bobby Larue. The South has its lone player, Gaynell Tinsley of Louisiana State. Sam Francis is the sole representative in the starting line for the territory between the Mid-West and Pacific Coast. Max Starcevich, of Washington, a Chicago boy, will represent the Pacific Coast Conference.

Manuel "Slinging" Baugh, of Texas Christian will be missing from the starting lineup, yet Coach Dorais has been building his attack around the brilliant passing of Baugh and he will be in there sooner or later. Dorais must challenge Green Bay's great passing combination of Arnie Herber and Don Hutson.

Wide Open Game

By all estimates this battle will exhibit football at its best, a wide open, thrilling contest of passes and end runs. The crowd also will be treated to one of the greatest exhibitions of kicking. Clark Hinkle, Green Bay's great all-around star, is not only a dependable punter, but he can get as much distance as any. To match his performance the All-Stars will lead off with Huffman and Francis, whose long kicks were remembered from last year.

The game will be the fourth in the series that has yet been unable to name the collegians anything more than a tie. The Chicago Bears were held to a tie the first year and each emerged up a victory. The Detroit Lions were held to a tie a year ago.

Coach Dorais will have as his assistants, Elmer Layden of Notre Dame; Lynn Waldorf of Northwestern; Jimmy Phelan of Washington, and Bernie Moore of Louisiana. The coaches also were selected by popular balloting.

More than 40 of the collegians already are under contract to professional clubs, and the other 20-odd will have chances to earn belated opportunities in the cash-and-carry game.

Class J Skippers Hope for Breeze

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Sept. 1 (AP)—Skippers of the America's Cup fleet hoped for a breeze today to enliven what has become merely a daily chase of Harold S. Vanderbilt's smooth-hulled Ranger.

Today's was the fourth of five races for the town of Marblehead Trophy. The fifth will be sailed tomorrow.

Vanderbilt's big sloop, which keeps ahead whether winds are strong or light, now has 18 points, to 15 for Endeavour II, T. O. M. Sopwith's blue racer which bowed to Ranger in its quest for the old but prized America's Cup.

The other point standings: Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee, 11; Chandler Hovey's Rainbow, 10, and Frederick Segrist's old Endeavour, 5.

Ranger came home nearly 13 minutes ahead of Endeavour II yesterday in air so light it would hardly have kept a feather aloft. Yankee was nearly 20 minutes behind the Vanderbilt defender and Rainbow nearly 23 minutes. The old Endeavour was more than half an hour slower than the winner.

It took the vessels more than 3½ hours to finish the exceptionally short windward-leeward course of about 15 miles.

Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, was a guest aboard Endeavour II.

Danish Girl Swimmer Establishes New Mark

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Sept. 1 (AP)—Ragnild Hveger, Danish swimmer, bettered two world's records last night. The Danish miss was clocked in 5m. 14s. in the 440-yard freestyle and 5m. 57.9s. for 500 yards.

The listed world's women records for 440 yards and 500 yards, respectively, are 5m. 22s. by Miss T. Wagner of Holland and 6m. 9.9s. also by Miss Wagner.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	81	37	.686
Detroit	73	49	.598
Chicago	69	53	.566
Boston	64	52	.553
Cleveland	59	59	.500
Washington	54	62	.466
St. Louis	38	81	.319
Philadelphia	37	80	.316

Results Aug. 31

New York 7, Cleveland 1.
Detroit 12, Washington 3.
Chicago 7, Boston 4.
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 2.

The Sports Horizon

By Grover E. Thurgon
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 1—When Alice H. Marble takes the court tomorrow afternoon, as she will in all probability, to inaugurate play the largest and most brilliant field ever assembled in the 60 years of the United States Lawn Tennis Association will be launched. Two hundred and twenty-eight players from nine nations are listed in the championships for men, women, and veterans, representing England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Canada, Poland, Chile, and the United States, which will be played on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club here for the next 10 days.

Despite drastic exclusion of any but those definitely entitled to compete, the committee in charge of the event was unable to reduce the players in the men's singles below 100, so that a seventh round will be required to complete that section of the tournament. This preliminary round, officially called the first round, will include all but 28 of the candidates for the title surrendered by Frederick J. Perry when he turned professional last fall. Thirty-six matches will be played, with twelve of the 16 seeded players scheduled for the opening day.

Byes for Budge and von Cramm

The fortunes of the draw placed the two leaders, J. Donald Budge, and Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, among the byes, and they will not appear before the second day of play, with two Frenchmen, Yvon Petra and Jacques Brugnon, Joseph R. Hunt, the National junior champion, seeded fifth among the Americans, and J. Hal Surface Jr., sixth, also on the side lines for the opening. But as there are plenty of others, Robert L. Riggs, Frank A. Parker, Bryan M. Grant Jr., Henner Henkel, Jiro Yamagishi and Charles E. Hare, to name only a few, there will be plenty to see in and around the stadium tomorrow.

The ladies were held down to 64, so that there are to be no byes in that section of the play. Only one half, probably the lower, which includes Miss Marble, will be played on the first day, according to the plans of S. Ellsworth Davenport, who is in charge of the gigantic task, but there also there is a plethora of material, with Anita Lizana, the Chilean star, now rated by many as a coming Langlen, Mrs. Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, Marieluis Horn, of Germany, and Freda James and Margot Lumb, of the British Wightman Cup team, as well as Dorothy May Bundy and Carolin Babcock, of the American team.

Selecting Outstanding Matches

To select the outstanding matches for the chief courts is another task of difficulty. Among the men, a pair of international matches, with Bryan M. Grant Jr. encountering M. B. Dolloford, of the British invaders, and Hare opposed to Frederic Mercur, the engineer of Bethlehem, Penna., stand out, as most of the others have drawn minor opponents, while outside the seeded ranks, Charles Harris against Gregory Mangin, Robert Harmon against Gilbert Hall, and Arthur Hendrix against Julius Heldman all promise fine displays.

But the ladies are even more interesting, as Miss Marble has for her first opponent Jacqueline Remer, of France, making her first appearance in the United States; Jane Stanton, the lovely young Californian, opposes Miss Lizana, Dorothy Bundy meets Mrs. Blank, the former Bonnie Miller, and Senorita Lizana has Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson, the statuesque Boston star, for her initial opponent. Two of the Canadian players are in difficult places, with Jean S. Milne meeting Marieluis Horn, and Mrs. H. L. Beer chosen against the former Baroness Levi, now Mrs. Blumenthal.

Some Exceptions

While in general the seeded list follows the rankings, there are several notable exceptions. Robert L. Riggs jumps over the two Davis Cup players, Parker and Grant, into second place, while Joseph Hunt, at five, gets into the special list for the first time. Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Gregory S. Mangin are off the list completely, and C. Gene Mako and Wayne Sabin are omitted, just as they were last year. A second-round battle which will mean much to the victor brings Sabin against Frank B. Guernsey, whose brilliant debut at Seabright brought him close to seeding, while another pair of newcomers, Gardner Mulloy and Herman Bickel, are also pitted against each other in the second round, all four having drawn byes.

The veteran championship, the third regularly scheduled event, will be held over until Saturday to give the officials a chance to get the early rounds of the men's singles out of the way before starting the old-timers on their way.

A newcomer this year, Cedric Major, until recently high up among the metropolitan players, is seeded second in this, while Henry H. Bassford, a former titleholder, takes first place in the absence of Raymond D. Bidwell, winner for the last three years, and Clarence M. Charest, who preceded him. Other former champions entered include Frederick C. Baggs and Alfred J. Cawse. An interesting entry is Dr. Herman Kleinschroth, who is acting as manager of the German players in the other events, and was a prominent Davis Cup star in Germany 25 years ago.

New Clubs Admitted To N. E. Soccer League

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 1 (AP)—At a meeting held here last night of the New England division of the American Soccer League three new clubs were admitted to the pro circuit.

The new teams are the Springfield F. C. with James Brennan of Springfield, Mass. at the helm, the Lusitano A. C. of Ludlow, Mass. which will be directed by James Fidalgo of that city and the Scandinavian A. C. of Worcester, Mass. which will operate under the management of Bror Magnerson.

The Pawtucket F. C. will operate the coming season with Ernest Wade, former player and referee in charge.

Two Titles Won By Mrs. Fabyan At Longwood Club

One fitting to footsteps—Mrs. George W. Wightman—must have taken more than passing satisfaction yesterday at Longwood when Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, teamed with Don Budge, won the national mixed doubles tennis title, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3, over the French team of Yvon Petra and Sylvia Jung Rinaldy.

Although Mrs. Wightman never posed as "teacher or coach" of Miss Sarah, all of the young lady's early fame really started in company with Mrs. Wightman. Her first national title, the indoor women's doubles championship came with Mrs. Wightman as partner and since that time she has advanced to unequaled prominence among women players as a doubles strategist.

Mrs. Fabyan, displaying some of the best tennis she has shown in years, teamed with Alice Marble, United States' singles champion, last Monday to take the national women's doubles crown as well.

Mrs. Fabyan, who is the third ranking player of the United States, is unquestionably a better doubles player than she is a singles player. Her record shows that. In 1928 she teamed with Mrs. Wightman to win the national indoor women's doubles championship for her first major title. For the next three consecutive years this pair defended their title successfully. Then in 1933 they teamed to win the crown again.

Her first national doubles title on grass courts came in 1930 when she played with Betty Nuthall of England. In 1932 Mrs. Fabyan played with Helen Jacobs to win the title. Again in 1934 and 1935 this same combination reigned as the national doubles champions.

Mrs. Fabyan's mixed doubles record shows that her first championship victory came in 1932 when she paired with Fred Perry. Then in 1935, with Enrique Maier as her partner, she won the title again.

Mrs. Fabyan has never succeeded in winning the national singles title although she was runner-up in 1934 to Miss Jacobs.

Her play in this tournament has been steady. In her victory with Miss Marble over the defending champions, Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn and Caroline Babcock, it was Mrs. Fabyan's strong forehand that kept the Van Ryn-Babcock combination in the back court throughout the match. Mrs. Fabyan made very few errors and stored away many points as a result of accurate placements.

In the mixed doubles play yesterday Mrs. Fabyan again played brilliantly. While the French pair gave their all, they didn't have enough to outlast the Americans. It was in the second set that Petra and Mme. Henrotin outplayed Budge and Mrs. Fabyan. They broke through Budge's service and then went onto hold their own to win the last set. However, this was all they had left, and the domestic pair went on to win the final set at love.

In the semifinal round which was played earlier in the afternoon, Petra and Mme. Henrotin defeated Dorothy Andrus of New York and Jiro Yamagishi of Japan, 6—2, 6—3. Yamagishi, usually a brilliant player, was way below form. He was seriously handicapped, however, by the fact that someone borrowed his rackets—temporarily it is hoped—and forced the Japanese star to play with old, loosely strung rackets.

Brown Schedules For Fall Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 1—Brown fall sports teams will participate in schedules calling for 29 contests, Dr. Frederick W. Marvel, director of athletics, announced today. The varsity football schedule, previously announced, calls for nine games, the varsity soccer team will play 11 games, freshman football nine and junior varsity football three.

Junior varsity football is being inaugurated this year. A second team operated on an abbreviated schedule basis many years ago, but no attempt has been made to provide a schedule for the reserves in recent years. The Brown schedules for the fall season:

Varsity Football—Sept. 25—Connecticut; Oct. 2—Rhode Island; 9—Harvard at Cambridge; 16—Dartmouth; 23—Columbia at New York; 30—Tufts; Nov. 6—Yale at New Haven; 13—Holy Cross; 25—Rutgers.

Freshman Football—Oct. 16—Kent's Hill; 23—Worcester Academy; 30—Harvard freshmen at Cambridge; Nov. 6—New Hampshire freshmen; 13—Rhode Island freshmen; 20—Holy Cross freshmen.

Junior Varsity—Oct. 22—Dartmouth junior varsity; 29—Rhode Island junior varsity; Nov. 5—Harvard junior varsity.

Varsity Soccer—Sept. 25—Wesleyan; Oct. 2—W. P. I.; 9—Harvard at Cambridge; 15—Dartmouth; 20—Army at West Point; 23—Williams; 27—Yale at New Haven; 30—M. I. T. at Cambridge; Nov. 3—Clark at Worcester; 13—Tufts at Medford; 19—Connecticut at Storrs.

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U. S. Trade Balance Smallest in 44 Years, But World Likes Its Securities

U. S. Shows Its Smallest Trade Balance Since '93

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—The United States has just balanced its books for 1936 covering commercial and financial relations with other nations. That is to say, the Commerce Department issues its annual estimates of the balance of international payments in the last calendar year.

The books reveal that Uncle Sam's so-called "favorable" balance of trade—the excess of exports over imports—has shrunk to $34,000,000, the smallest total since 1893. Meantime, however, foreigners have been continuing their enthusiastic purchase of American securities.

Long-term capital investment of foreigners in the United States exceeded the investments of Americans abroad by $758,000,000 while short-term banking funds seeking haven in the United States were in excess of American funds abroad by $404,000,000. A total of $1,162,000,000 thus represented the influx of foreign capital over and above the amounts that flowed out. Such a sum is, of course, far in excess of any amounts that Europeans would have had to pay had they not defaulted on the war debts. In short, the "transfer problem"—which has been held by various financial authorities to prevent the payment of war debts because it was argued foreigners could not obtain the means of transferring the funds, was surmounted to the net total of $1,162,000,000.

Basis of Balance

This Substantial balance was possible largely because on the other side of the ledger the United States was buying gold and silver. In effect, therefore, the gold which now lies buried at Fort Knox, Ky., and the silver held in various government repositories, has been exchanged by the United States for stocks and bonds and bank deposits now held by foreigners.

To represent the transaction graphically, a foreigner who a year ago held ownership of an ounce of yellow metal now has about $35 worth of a steel plant or an automobile factory or of an oil well somewhere in the United States, or else has a deposit of $35 in an American bank which he can draw out at short notice.

The $34,000,000 "favorable" trade balance is smaller than for many years not because of a decline in American exports but due to an increase in imports. Critics of the Administration attribute it to the Hull reciprocal trade policy, which stimulates exporters. Defenders of that policy do not regard an excess of exports as really particularly favorable.

Must Buy in Order to Sell

They feel the United States has to buy in order to sell, and in many instances importation of raw materials is responsible for much internal profit in the United States through their subsequent manufacture. Thus, importation of $100 worth of rubber might mean profits for carriers, manufacturers and workers in Akron, wholesalers and retailers, while exportation of $100 of cotton would re-pay only the cotton planter, factory, and shipping firms.

The real internal economic profit from the rubber manufacturer might be several times greater than the profit from cotton, particularly if the cotton were sold at the world market price which may be below the cost of production.

Even the $34,000,000 "favorable" trade balance may be threatened if the American neutrality policy should lead to an embargo toward Japan. In 1936 the United States sold to Japan $31,000,000 more than was bought from Japan. On the other hand, the United States bought from China $37,000,000 more than China bought from the United States.

A summary of the nation's foreign balance sheets follows:

Net Payments From Foreign Sources	
Merchandise	$34,000,000
Merchandise adjustments	25,000,000
Interest and dividends	330,000,000
Paper currency movements	22,000,000
Long-term capital investment	758,000,000
Short-term banking funds movement	404,000,000
Miscellaneous services	90,000,000
Unmeasured, adjustable, and errors	191,000,000
Total	$1,862,000,000
Net Payments From the U. S.	
Freight and shipping	$61,000,000
Tourist expenditures	372,000,000
Immigrant remittances	110,000,000
Charitable, etc., contributions	32,000,000
Government transactions	65,000,000
Miscellaneous capital items	12,000,000
Gold movement	1,030,000,000
Silver movement	180,000,000
Total	$1,862,000,000

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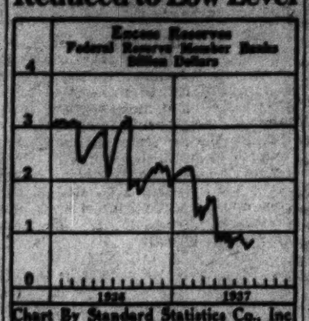

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Before the increases in bank reserve requirements and the sterilization of gold imports, banks had such sizable balances of excess funds on hand that seasonally expanding business needs had little or no effect on the money market. At present, however, excess reserves of member banks have been reduced to around $780,000,000 from around $3,000,000,000 in the early part of 1936.

These excess reserves are not evenly distributed over the country. Relatively speaking, the city banks are not so favorably situated in this respect as the country banks, as shown by the recent tight situation in New York which necessitated outside borrowing of federal funds by a few banks in order to meet required reserves, as well as further liquidation of holdings of government securities.

Standard Oil Cos. 9-Mos. Dividends Larger This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—That the Standard Oil group of stocks will pay $152,413,136 in cash dividends to stockholders during the three quarters of this year, is the figure set by Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co., member of the New York Stock Exchange, in a compilation just made.

Payments for the third quarter are estimated at $31,978,898. In the third quarter last year payments amounted to $29,911,506 and for the first nine months of 1936 they were $124,600,645.

The increase recorded so far this year in the total payments continues the upward trend in effect since 1933 and indications are the distributions for the year will compare favorably with the peak of $286,526,728 paid in 1930.

The increase in the third quarter over the same period last year reflects the higher dividends paid by Standard of California, Standard of Kentucky, Humble Oil and Refining, South Penn Oil, the Union Tank Car Company and several smaller units.

Of the pipe line members of this group making distributions in the current quarter two are paying more than at this time last year.

U. S. Investments Net Owners Abroad Added $67,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Foreign investments in the United States netted their owners $238,000,000 during 1936, the Commerce Department reports.

This was an increase of $67,000,000 over 1935. The department attributed the upturn largely to higher dividend payments on American stocks last year and heavier foreign security purchases in the United States.

Of the total investment payments to overseas owners, $130,000,000 came from common and preferred stocks, compared with only $83,000,000 from this source in the previous year.

Income to Americans from foreign investments was listed at $568,000,000 last year, compared with $521,000,000 in 1935.

Of the department's report, analyzing the balance of international payments last year, said "immigrant remittances" from the United States to other countries totaled about $115,000,000 in 1936, compared with $92,000,000 in the previous year.

The 1936 remittances by alien and other residents in this country to relatives and families abroad compared with similar income to this country of only $5,000,000.

The report said 320,000 American citizens visited overseas countries during 1936, spending $229,000,000.

The department said the net capital inflow to the United States was $1,172,000,000 last year from all other countries, or $365,000,000 less than in 1935. The capital inflow approximately paralleled imports of gold and silver.

General Reinsurance Earns $2.23 on Stock

NEW YORK — For six months ended June 30, last, General Reinsurance Corporation and subsidiaries reports consolidated net underwriting and investment income of $446,542, after taxes and allowance for minority interest, but before capital gain or loss and federal tax thereon, equivalent to $2.23 a share on 200,000 outstanding $5-par capital shares.

During the half-year, the aggregate unearned premium reserve of General Reinsurance Corporation and its subsidiary, North Star Insurance Company, increased $489,623, or 16 per cent. This addition to the premium reserve was $101,125 more than that for the corresponding 1936 period and was due principally to an increase of $156,062, or 24 per cent in the net written premiums of North Star, which for the first half of 1937 totaled $802,262. In the same period, net written premiums of General Reinsurance Corporation were $3,882,273, an increase of $67,872 over the 1936 period; premium volume increased in all branches except accident and health and fidelity and surety.

Australian Wool Sales Reflection Of Strong Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Results of the 1936-37 Australian wool-selling season were decidedly favorable in that proceeds were £85,000,000 Australian currency), an increase of £10,000,000 over the results for 1935-36 and nearly double the 1931-32 season. In short, this is how Australia has lifted herself from the economic depression.

The average price per pound for greasy and scoured wool was 16.8 pence, about two pence more than the 1935-36 average, six pence more than that of 1934-35, and double that of 1931-32.

Statistics for the year to June 30, 1937, are not yet available, but figures issued by the National Council of Woolselling Brokers show that from July 1 to May 31 the sales of wool at the principal selling centers in Australia were 2,687,853 bales, which realized £56,058,273 in Australian currency. Compared with the corresponding period a year before, the quantity sold shows an increase of 32,845 bales, and the amount realized an increase of £8,877,742.

United States Factor

Winchcombe, Carson Ltd., one of the largest wool-selling firms in Australia, says: "When America buys the raw material, her efforts influence the activities of other nations. World consumption and production of the sheep's staple year by year are mostly so close to balancing that the additional buying forces such as was experienced from the United States must give a special fillip to prices. For that reason the quantity of wool which America buys during the coming season will play an important part on values. Not only directly, but also indirectly America influences demand.

"Despite the fact that her mills are long established, she is an extensive importer of Yorkshire products when her internal conditions are favorable. Up to the end of April in the 1936-37 season, Australian exports of wool to the United States were 259,681 bales. In 1935-36 the total was 90,126 bales, and in 1934-35, only 19,736 bales. Despite the competition of artificial fibers, wool is wanted at moderate costs for millmen which provide remunerative returns for growers. On that basis, consumption is likely to provide a ready outlet for the clip."

Great Britain remains the greatest market for Australian wool. Her purchases during the 1936-37 season amounted to about 1,000,000 bales, worth approximately £20,000,000. The figures for the previous three seasons were—1933-34, 835,160 bales; 1934-35, 1,125,331 bales; 1935-36, 957,985 bales.

No country's attitude exceeds that of Yorkshire in determining the buying policy of the world's consumers. If the English trade shows by its buying activities that reason for confidance in prices exists, that opinion proves acceptable to most users elsewhere. That is to a great extent due to the large export trade in mill products Britain experiences. Her business in that regard extends to practically all countries in the world. Her trade gives a most general indication of world business conditions.

Japan Boycott Ineffective

The most startling feature of that season was the decision of Japan in May, last year, to boycott the Australian wool auctions in retaliation for Commonwealth tariff adjustments. That boycott continued until the end of the year while negotiations were in progress for a resumption of Japanese buying. Japan reentered the market in January and bought substantially, fulfilling a purchasing quota agreed on by the two countries' Governments. The Japanese, in the meantime, had been buying in New Zealand, South Africa, and Argentina, and buyers with requirements unfulfilled because of the Japanese activities in those markets, transferred their own purchasing to Australia. Thus Australia was little affected by the Japanese boycott. Australia obtained indirect recompense for Japan's absence from her own auctions.

Apparently the world's wool consumers have found that the recent level of prices have proved a workable basis of raw material costs. A sharp rise in January checked trade to some degree, but over other periods trade has been well maintained. The keen demand for the small remainder of the world's clip indicates the necessity which exists for the mills to obtain supplies of the raw material.

Wool prices appear likely to remain on a highly satisfactory basis for growers, as far ahead as can now be seen by experts here. Germany and Italy have bought more wool in the last eight months than for some time past, but stocks in those countries are depleted, despite the increased use of artificial fibers. If some arrangement is eventually made to facilitate larger buying in Australia by those countries, the existing demand for wool would be greatly augmented.

The present situation is a tussle between the cost of the raw material and the selling figures for mill products. Wool is in a strong statistical position, but from the retail trade back to the manufacturer who buys tops and yarns, a strong resistance has developed against the advanced prices necessitated by the higher cost of wool in March and April. All evidence points to wool being wanted at a price. The last Australian auctions of the season, showing a slight tendency for prices to ease, has assisted in clarifying the outlook in regard to raw material costs.

What prospects exist for larger supplies of wool in Australia and elsewhere, an increase largely depends on seasonal conditions, but, provided they are reasonably favorable, it is probable that the Australian clip will increase considerably in the years ahead.

Nebulous Economic Theories Still Enter Railroads' Affairs

By Harold M. Flansburg

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The recent plea of the railroads, in connection with their shrinking net income, that they are receiving only about 2.35 per cent on their invested capital, revives a formidable myth of economic theory, that of the alleged "reward" to which capital is entitled for its abstinence.

This is not to belittle the parlous financial condition of the American railroads, nearly a third of whose mileage is in a state of prolonged bankruptcy, and whose prospects of making ends meet are getting thinner every day.

But it is to say that the idea of a fair return on invested capital has been one of the most futile and, in fact, dangerous ideas ever popularized by economists. It is dangerous because it is an error on which both statesmen and owners have uneconomically attempted to act.

The concept of capital has never had an objective meaning. It has been a subjective term, like "saving," referring to the purposes of an owner. Thus Adam Smith points out that part of a man's property he used for his own satisfactions was not capital, but that which he used in the hope of making a living, or of making money, was his "capital." His intention made the difference.

This setting up of an imaginary category to include things owned for the particular purpose of making money began to cause confusion as soon as it was applied to problems outside the thoughts of the owner of the capital. Naturally, anything he chose to call "capital" was capital to him. But its futility as a social concept appeared when it was applied, for example, to a man's slaves. To him they were "capital." But they could not be called capital in any sense which took slaves into account as human beings. Their owners' "rights" were their "wrongs." The term "capital," applied to them, was invidious.

But this is only an extreme case of the difficulty. It also appeared when mortgages, bonds, or other evidences of debt were reckoned as "capital." One man's capital was another man's burden. Capital was merely a claim on someone else. In this sense the nation's capital was the nation's debt.

Over these problems the classical economists struggled manfully but in vain. "Capital" stubbornly refused to become anything more tangible or measurable than owners' intentions.

Other Abstractions

Still the notion persisted that something which, in an individual person's thoughts, could be totaled, must be subject to totaling in the aggregate; just as the notion persisted before Columbus that a world which appeared to every beholder as flat to the horizon must be flat in the aggregate total of its surface.

Taking the notion of capital literally, economic statisticians began to attempt estimates of the "total of national capital," and of such things as the "rate of accumulation of capital."

But here again the idea ran into confusion, even though cross-adjustments were made for the one man's credit which was another man's debit. The totals were generally limited to tangible property devoted to money-earning purposes. But the trouble was—and is—that property kept in perfect condition may still be—junk. Productive equipment, thought of as capital, is subject to obsolescence, and obsolescence is a bookkeeper's guess.

Everyone in Wall Street knows the difference between "book value" and "market value." But insofar as figures on the "accumulation of capital" could be set down, they were aggregations of book value. There can be no accumulations of market value except as the market expands. Apart from an expansion in the market for goods, which automatically expands the earning power of property devoted to money making, any addition to the privately imagined "capital" or "book value" of a corporation or individual is likely to steal the market away from the owner of some other privately imagined "capital" by underselling or outselling him and thereby causing obsolescence of his property; and the ultimate end of obsolescence is the conversion of "capital" into junk. "Capital," to be baldly specific, is nothing more than "the hope of making money through property ownership." To imagine that there can be an "accumulation of capital" apart from an increase in the purchasing power of the market is like imagining that there can be an increase in the total winning power of the players of a game of Monopoly apart from the increase in the paper money being used in the game.

Washington Fallacies

Under the mandate of the Valuation Act of 1913 the Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroads spent around $200,000,000 trying to find the capital value of the railroads, before Congress allowed them to abandon the task. Even the definition of value was so complicated that one of the commissioners once said of the law, "I would rather undertake to recite the Chinese alphabet backward than read the thing anyway, because it does not mean anything after you have read it." There was the problem, for example, of what is the capital value of a railroad terminal property in a large city, which could not be sold without wholly altering the use and marketability of all the adjacent land. And there was the problem of what is the value of a railroad line which originally cost $60,000 a mile and which would cost $100,000 a mile to duplicate, but which, due to highway, barge, pipe-line or coastal competition, could not be operated without a loss under any imaginable rate scale high or low. The effort at measuring value degenerated into a legal and dialectic brawl over the underlying assumptions (subjective viewpoint) on which the measurement was to be based. The bookkeepers' guesses depended on whom they worked for and what they wanted to prove.

The danger in this concept lay in its close tie-up, through Victorian economic theory, with class-conscious interpretations of economic phenomena. The nineteenth century economists were keenly interested in the distribution of the national income among three imagined categories, land, labor, and capital, reflecting three important political interests engaged in a triangular contest in England in the first half of the century. In considering the "return" on "capital" they mistook the capitalist's hopes for his results. They assumed that if he spent $1,000,000 on "fixed" or "sunk" capital that he had something of permanence which would enable and entitle him to make money. They found it difficult, sometimes impossible, to think about the perishability of "capital" through the corrosive influence of competition and the progress of the industrial arts, but easy to think of "sunk capital" as the practical equivalent of [illegible].

This impressive but fallacious build-up of Old Man Capital was not long in being seized on by the political enemies of industrial adventurers, who began to criticize them for getting away with more than they have actually ever been able to get away with. As logical and moral armament against this attack, orthodox economists, the industrial adventurers' fans, drew into economic idiom (despite their ardent claim to be "scientifically" aloof from moral considerations) the dialectic of "fair return," "entitled to," and "earnings."

Railroads a Football

When they were able to sell these essentially political slogans, society was persuaded to protest them in this "fair return," but thereby became involved either in subsidizing obsolescent investments with public funds, or in putting a brake on the progress of the industrial arts in order to protect vested interests.

The railroads have been all round the ring in this controversy. They were first attacked as monopolistic monsters, their sins being aggravated in the public eye by the going academic theories of the capitalist and his success. Having had the political point of view pounded into them by events, they how habitually seek protection in theoretical pleas that they are "entitled to a fair return on their investment."

How unrealistic this would sound in an unregulated economy is obvious if one imagines General Electric Company complaining that it was entitled to prices yielding a fair return on its property account. Incidentally GE has spent about $200,000,000 on its property and carries it at a book-value of about one quarter of that.

However, the railroads are in the center of a planned transportation economy, and in a planned economy, book values rather than market values are taken as the cue to a "fair return," and the plausibility of the "capital value" fiction is more of an asset than it is a free-for-all economy.

Canada Sells Bills On .628 P. C. Basis

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Tenders have been accepted by the Bank of Canada on behalf of the Finance Minister for $25,000,000 Dominion of Canada Treasury Bills, due Dec. 1, 1937.

The average discount price was $99.84374 and the average yield .628 per cent.

Du Pont to Build $750,000 Chemical Plant in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — A $750,000 chemical plant is being constructed by engineers of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Inc., at Bellewood, near Richmond.

Albert K. Missimer, du Pont service superintendent, said the building will be the home of the Old Hickory Chemical Company, a du Pont subsidiary. It will be used for the manufacture of carbon bisulphide.

Meanwhile, work is continuing at Arnphill on the addition to plant [illegible] of the three rayon plants there. Officials said that when it is completed the production of rayon will be increased approximately 25 per cent.

It is expected that a portion of the new unit will be in operation by January and that it will be ready for full production in the spring.

New England Utility To Issue New Stock

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission authorized the Webster and Southbridge Gas and Electric company to issue 96,000 shares of capital stock with a par value of $25 each.

The company is a subsidiary of the New England Power Association. It operates in Massachusetts. It is to acquire the properties of the Worcester Electric Light Company by a consolidation. The 96,000 shares of capital stock will be issued to the New England Power Association which will, then surrender for cancellation the shares of the Worcester Electric Light Company which it now holds.

Rochester Gas & Electric

NEW YORK (AP)—Rochester Gas & Electric Corp. offered $3,000,000 general mortgage 3¾ per cent bonds due 1967 at a price of 102¾ per cent and interest. Proceeds of the new financing will be used for general construction and improvement. The offering was made through a group headed by the First Boston Corp.

Exchange Seat Sale $75,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements were made for the sale of membership in the New York Stock Exchange at $75,000, lowest price since April, 1936, and $8000 under the previous transaction.

ICC Chairman Is For Unification Of All Railroads

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—A single railroad system in the United States, as a logical solution of railroads' difficulties," was proposed here by Carroll Miller of Washington, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in addressing the opening session of the forty-ninth annual convention of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners. Mr. Miller said his views were his own.

"Such a national system would result in a simple rate structure, no differently rated territories, uniform tariff classifications, reduction of transportation waste to a minimum and many other manifest benefits," he told the 300 delegates, among whom were members of 44 state public utility bodies.

He said he was confident a fair plan could be worked out to have all the rail carriers operated as one system if there was sufficient public interest and demand for such procedure.

"By whatever equitable means one national system might be accomplished," he added, "security owners generally should ultimately be in a better position than under the present competitive and complicated conditions."

Better Utilities Sentiment

Increased co-operation between state and federal commissions in utility rate investigations was forecast by Alexander M. Mahodo of Charleston, W. Va., president of the association. He and Clyde S. Bailey of Washington, D. C., secretary and assistant general solicitor, said increasing prestige of both state and federal commissions was causing utilities voluntarily to make readjustments.

Nelson Lee Smith of New Hampshire, chairman and vice-president, said problems to be studied by the convention included:

Strong opposition to any governmental reorganization plan which would change the status of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Power Commission or Securities and Exchange Commission.

Changes to the Minton Bill which proposes to limit powers of federal courts in overruling findings of Public Service Commissions.

Position of the SEC

Robert E. Healy, a member of the SEC, told the association that the commission had "no desire to intrude upon that large province of supervision and regulation which is yours." He urged interchange of ideas and information.

The Holding Company Act of 1935, he said, was intended to supplement state regulation by giving a federal agency jurisdiction over uncontrolled holding companies.

"We all know," he added, "that state regulatory bodies too often have found themselves seriously handicapped, even balked in their attempt to supervise local operating companies because they had no power over the parent holding companies and little reliable information about them, and so found it difficult to regulate or even analyze important intercompany relationships."

Growth and Financing

That there is every indication that expansion in the public utility industry has not ceased and that it soon will require largely increased facilities to meet the demands upon it, was another declaration of Commissioner Healy.

He went on to say:

"The need for additional capital inevitably will follow. It is agreed that the capital actually invested in the preferred and common stocks of operating companies is entitled to a reasonable return. Therefore, when an operating company has invested the additions to its depreciation or retirement reserve and the addition to earned surplus, which conservatism requires should be made from year to year, it has no other recourse but to enter the capital market for any further funds required.

"It has seemed to some of us that a sounder approach to the debt problem is to regard debt from a relative rather than from an absolute point of view. Therefore, the interests of the public, consumers and investors, would seem to be better protected by an insistence upon increased maintenance and depreciation provisions in indentures and by further restricting the percentage of debt that can be issued against additions. By so doing there are retained in the business earnings that might otherwise be paid out as dividends, and a large percentage of the company's capital has to be raised through the medium of junior securities. Under such a policy, the total debt might show an increase from year to year, but its ratio to the company's sound assets would not increase and, in fact, might show a tendency to decrease."

Birds Eye Foods Plans Big Expansion Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Birds Eye Frosted Foods is planning for fall the largest advertising and merchandising campaign since the company was first started, according to Edwin T. Gibson, president. The advertising appropriation is 40 per cent larger than last year, and newspaper campaigns in black and white space are being scheduled in 15 cities where the company has intensive distribution.

In addition to large space advertising in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester and Syracuse papers where Birds Eye products were promoted last year, it is planned to use newspaper advertising in Cleveland, Albany, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, New Haven, Providence and Hartford.

The Christian Science Monitor and a national magazine will also be used and daytime radio programs in Boston, New York and Chicago have been scheduled.

Unification

© Harris & Ewing

Carroll Miller

Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Whose Personal View Is That Advantages of One Big Railroad System Are Many, Including Investors' Interests

Louisiana's New Industrialization Total $26,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The rising tide of industry in the South is shown in 10 contracts for new industrial construction in Louisiana valued at $1,034,200, Gov. Richard W. Leche and company representatives signed the contracts, which provide for a 10-year tax exemption for the companies involved.

Since the Governor's industrialization campaign was begun, $26,000,000 of new factory construction has been announced for this State. The latest batch of contracts will open jobs for several hundred persons.

Briefly, the construction involves:

Addition, costing $400,000, to plant of Falstaff Brewing Company, New Orleans; $300,000 sugar cane grinding mill of Duhe-Bourgeois Sugar Company, Jeanerette; $50,000, and perhaps $200,000, addition to steel products plant of Harry Brothers Company, New Orleans; $50,000 plant of DeLuxe Foods Corporation, dairy products, in New Iberia; $75,000, fruit and vegetable storage plant of the Terminal Cold Storage Company of New Orleans; $35,000 addition to plant of Southern Steel Barrel Company, New Orleans, to manufacture steel drums for paints, oils and varnishes; only plant of the kind in the State; $10,200 addition to plant of the International Lubricant Company, Jefferson parish, to manufacture aluminum stearate, for processing greases and motor oils; $26,000 plant of Pure Ice and Cold Storage Company, Lake Charles; $13,000 plant of H. L. Hopkins Sash & Door Company, Lafayette; $35,000 addition to plant of Great Southern Box Company, Jefferson parish.

9-Ct. Cotton Loan Seen Low Enough To Aid Free Flow

WASHINGTON (AP)—Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials say they expect the 9 cents a pound government loan on this year's cotton crop is low enough to encourage the free flow of cotton in trade channels.

Since prices are lower than recent years and large supplies are indicated, export volume of American cotton may increase in international trade, they said.

"Loans of this type are a success," said J. B. Hutson, assistant agricultural adjustment administrator, "if they remain below market price levels and do not cause an accumulation of stocks in government hands."

Mr. Hutson said the 9 cent level—a cent below 1933 and 1935 loans and 3 cents under the 1934 rate—was "an attempt to set the rate low enough to permit cotton to move freely in domestic and trade channels."

Cotton exports from the United States have been on a downward trend in recent years. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and advisers say the high rate of the 1934 loan at 12 cents, reduced both exports and domestic consumption, with a resultant eventual loss to both the grower and government funds.

The latest survey on international cotton trade—for the August-June period of 1936-37—showed this country supplied about 46 per cent of the world trade compared with an average of 65 per cent in the 10 years ended in 1933. At the same time British India, Egypt, Brazil, Peru and Argentina increased their share of the world cotton trade.

New Commodity Rules to Prevent Market 'Rigging'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—All commodities covered by the statute are now included in reporting requirements under the Commodity Exchange Act, according to a ruling just made by Henry A. Wallace, secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, who said that this is "to prevent large operators from manipulating prices by making a concerted drive on the market through several different commission houses." The new rules were designated Articles III through VII and relate to cotton, butter, eggs, potatoes and mill feeds, and become effective on Oct. 1.

Each of the articles is practically identical as to each of the commodities covered, and is divided into four general sections. The first section defines and distinguishes between the cash or spot commodity and the commodity future.

Daily Report Asked

The three following sections of each article prescribe the form and content of a report which clearing members of contract markets must submit daily:

"This report only includes six routine items which every well-organized futures commission house has constantly available," the Commodity Exchange Commission announced. "They are (a) total open accounts at previous close, (b) trades today, (c) total open accounts at close today, (d) net position at close of today, (e) deliveries made and received, and in the case of cotton, (f) delivery notices passed today."

Reports covering these matters are required by the rules to be filed with the local office of the Commodity Exchange Commission not later than 30 minutes before the next official opening. In explanation of the new rules the commission said:

"Whenever a futures commission merchant has customers who are net long or net short a specified amount, that commission merchant must report daily to the Commodity Exchange administration regarding the operations of those customers as long as their position continues to be equal to or over the specified limit. These limits are: For cotton, 5000 bales; for butter, eggs and potatoes, 25 carlots, and for mill feeds, 500 tons. The reports covering these special accounts must show the net long, or the net short position of each account.

"The amounts specified are so large that only the transactions of the largest traders must be reported. They are to be classified as hedging, spreading (straddling, as it is known in the cotton trade) speculative, or commission house accounts.

After Personal Reports

"It is especially important that the operations of large traders should be constantly known, inasmuch as their transactions have an important influence upon the market.

"A daily report is also required from every person whose open contracts (contracts which have not been settled by an offsetting transaction or delivery) equal or exceed the amounts specified above, which are designated 'special accounts.' Each trader shall show by futures and by markets his total open contracts; whether the account is hedging, spreading, or speculative; the total transactions executed; and the deliveries made or received on the day covered by the report.

"It is anticipated that only a limited number of persons will be involved in this requirement. Inasmuch as their transactions are of especial importance because of their size, a constant record of their operations is considered essential."

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U. S. Trade Balance Smallest in 44 Years, But World Likes Its Securities

U. S. Shows Its Smallest Trade Balance Since '93

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—The United States has just balanced its books for 1936 covering commercial and financial relations with other nations. That is to say, the Commerce Department issues its annual estimates of the balance of international payments in the last calendar year.

The books reveal that Uncle Sam's so-called "favorable" balance of trade—the excess of exports over imports—has shrunk to $34,000,000, the smallest total since 1893. Meantime, however, foreigners have been continuing their enthusiastic purchase of American securities.

Long-term capital investment of foreigners in the United States exceeded the investments of Americans abroad by $758,000,000 while short-term banking funds seeking haven in the United States were in excess of American funds abroad by $404,000,000. A total of $1,162,000,000 thus represented the influx of foreign capital over and above the amounts that flowed out. Such a sum is, of course, far in excess of any amounts that Europeans would have had to pay had they not defaulted on the war debts. In short, the "transfer problem"—which has been held by various financial authorities to prevent the payment of war debts because it was argued foreigners could not obtain the means of transferring the funds, was surmounted to the net total of $1,162,000,000.

Basis of Balance

This Substantial balance was possible largely because on the other side of the ledger the United States was buying gold and silver. In effect, therefore, the gold which now lies buried at Fort Knox, Ky., and the silver held in various government repositories, has been exchanged by the United States for stocks and bonds and bank deposits now held by foreigners.

To represent the transaction graphically, a foreigner who a year ago held ownership of an ounce of yellow metal now has about $35 worth of a steel plant or an automobile factory or of an oil well somewhere in the United States, or else has a deposit of $35 in an American bank which he can draw out at short notice.

The $34,000,000 "favorable" trade balance is smaller than for many years not because of a decline in American exports but due to an increase in imports. Critics of the Administration attribute it to the Hull reciprocal trade policy, which stimulates exporters. Defenders of that policy do not regard an excess of exports as really particularly favorable.

Must Buy in Order to Sell

They feel the United States has to buy in order to sell, and in many instances importation of raw materials is responsible for much internal profit in the United States through their subsequent manufacture. Thus, importation of $100 worth of rubber might mean profits for carriers, manufacturers and workers in Akron, wholesalers and retailers, while exportation of $100 of cotton would re-pay only the cotton planter, factory, and shipping firms.

The real internal economic profit from the rubber manufacturer might be several times greater than the profit from cotton, particularly if the cotton were sold at the world market price which may be below the cost of production.

Even the $34,000,000 "favorable" trade balance may be threatened if the American neutrality policy should lead to an embargo toward Japan. In 1936 the United States sold to Japan $31,000,000 more than was bought from Japan. On the other hand, the United States bought from China $37,000,000 more than China bought from the United States.

A summary of the nation's foreign balance sheets follows:

Net Payments From Foreign Sources	
Merchandise	$34,000,000
Merchandise adjustments	25,000,000
Interest and dividends	330,000,000
Paper currency movements	22,000,000
Long-term capital investment	758,000,000
Short-term banking funds movement	404,000,000
Miscellaneous services	98,000,000
Unmeasured,adjustable,and errors	191,000,000
Total	$1,862,000,000
Net Payments From the U. S.	
Freight and shipping	$61,000,000
Tourist expenditures	372,000,000
Immigrant remittances	110,000,000
Charitable, etc., contributions	32,000,000
Government transactions	65,000,000
Miscellaneous capital items	12,000,000
Gold movement	1,030,000,000
Silver movement	180,000,000
Total	$1,862,000,000

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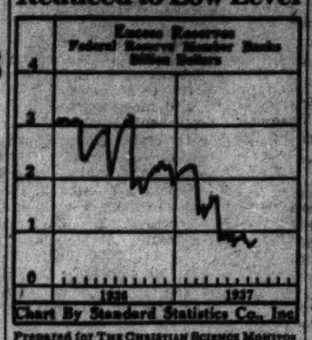

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Before the increases in bank reserve requirements and the sterilization of gold imports, banks had such sizable balances of excess funds on hand that seasonally expanding business needs had little or no effect on the money market. At present, however, excess reserves of member banks have been reduced to around $780,000,000 from around $3,000,000,000 in the early part of 1936.

These excess reserves are not evenly distributed over the country. Relatively speaking, the city banks are not so favorably situated in this respect as the country banks, as shown by the recent tight situation in New York which necessitated outside borrowing of federal funds by a few banks in order to meet required reserves, as well as further liquidation of holdings of government securities.

Standard Oil Cos. 9-Mos. Dividends Larger This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—That the Standard Oil group of stocks will pay $152,413,136 in cash dividends to stockholders during the three quarters of this year, is the figure set by Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co., member of the New York Stock Exchange, in a compilation just made.

Payments for the third quarter are estimated at $31,978,898. In the third quarter last year payments amounted to $29,911,506 and for the first nine months of 1936 they were $124,600,645.

The increase recorded so far this year in the total payments continues the upward trend in effect since 1933 and indications are the distributions for the year will compare favorably with the peak of $286,526,726 paid in 1930.

The increase in the third quarter over the same period last year reflects the higher dividends paid by Standard of California, Standard of Kentucky, Humble Oil and Refining, South Penn Oil, the Union Tank Car Company and several smaller units.

Of the pipe line members of this group making distributions in the current quarter two are paying more than at this time last year.

U. S. Investments Net Owners Abroad Added $67,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Foreign investments in the United States netted their owners $238,000,000 during 1936, the Commerce Department reports.

This was an increase of $67,000,000 over 1935. The department attributed the upturn largely to higher dividend payments on American stocks last year and heavier foreign security purchases in the United States.

Of the total investment payments to overseas owners, $130,000,000 came from common and preferred stocks, compared with only $83,000,000 from this source in the previous year.

Income to Americans from foreign investments was listed at $568,000,000 last year, compared with $521,000,000 in 1935.

Of the department's report, analyzing the balance of international payments last year, said "immigrant remittances" from the United States to other countries totaled about $115,000,000 in 1936, compared with $92,000,000 in the previous year.

The 1936 remittances by alien and other residents in this country to relatives and families abroad compared with similar income to this country of only $5,000,000.

The report said 320,000 American citizens visited overseas countries during 1936, spending $229,000,000.

The department said the net capital inflow to the United States was $1,172,000,000 last year from all other countries, or $365,000,000 less than in 1935. The capital inflow approximately paralleled imports of gold and silver.

General Reinsurance Earns $2.23 on Stock

NEW YORK — For six months ended June 30, last, General Reinsurance Corporation and subsidiaries reports consolidated net underwriting and investment income of $446,542, after taxes and allowance for minority interest, but before capital gain or loss and federal tax thereon, equivalent to $2.23 a share on 200,000 outstanding $5-par capital shares.

During the half-year, the aggregate unearned premium reserve of General Reinsurance Corporation and its subsidiary, North Star Insurance Company, increased $489,623, or 16 per cent. This addition to the premium reserve was $101,125 more than that for the corresponding 1936 period and was due principally to an increase of $155,062, or 24 per cent in the net written premiums of North Star, which for the first half of 1937 totaled $802,358. In the same period, net written premiums of General Reinsurance Corporation were $2,852,273, an increase of $87,672 over the 1936 period; premium volume increased in all branches except accident and health and fidelity and surety.

Australian Wool Sales Reflection Of Strong Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Results of the 1936-37 Australian wool-selling season were decidedly favorable in that proceeds were £85,000,000 Australian currency), an increase of £10,000,000 over the results for 1935-36 and nearly double the 1931-32 season. In short, this is how Australia has lifted herself from the economic depression.

The average price per pound for greasy and scoured wool was 16.8 pence, about two pence more than the 1935-36 average, six pence more than that of 1934-35, and double that of 1931-32.

Statistics for the year to June 30, 1937, are not yet available, but figures issued by the National Council of Woolselling Brokers show that from July 1 to May 31 the sales of wool at the principal selling centers in Australia were 2,687,853 bales, which realized £56,058,273 in Australian currency. Compared with the corresponding period a year before, the quantity sold shows an increase of 32,845 bales, and the amount realized an increase of £8,877,742.

United States Factor

Winchcombe, Carson Ltd., one of the largest wool-selling firms in Australia, says: "When America buys the raw material, her efforts influence the activities of other nations. World consumption and production of the sheep's staple year by year are mostly so close to balancing that the additional buying forces such as was experienced from the United States must give a special fillip to prices. For that reason the quantity of wool which America buys during the coming season will play an important part on values. Not only directly, but also indirectly America influences demand.

"Despite the fact that her mills are long established, she is an extensive importer of Yorkshire products when her internal conditions are favorable. Up to the end of April in the 1936-37 season, Australian exports of wool to the United States were 259,681 bales. In 1935-36 the total was 90,126 bales, and in 1934-35, only 19,736 bales. Despite the competition of artificial fibers, wool is wanted at moderate costs for millmen which provide remunerative returns for growers. On that basis, consumption is likely to provide a ready outlet for the clip."

Great Britain remains the greatest market for Australian wool. Her purchases during the 1936-37 season amounted to about 1,000,000 bales, worth approximately £20,000,000. The figures for the previous three seasons were—1933-34, 835,160 bales; 1934-35, 1,125,331 bales; 1935-36, 957,985 bales.

No country's attitude exceeds that of Yorkshire in determining the buying policy of the world's consumers. If the English trade shows by its buying activities that reason for confidence in prices exists, that opinion proves acceptable to most users elsewhere. That is to a great extent due to the large export trade in mill products Britain experiences. Her business in that regard extends to practically all countries in the world. Her trade gives a most general indication of world business conditions.

Japan Boycott Ineffective

The most startling feature of that season was the decision of Japan in May, last year, to boycott the Australian wool auctions in retaliation for Commonwealth tariff adjustments. That boycott continued until the end of the year while negotiations were in progress for a resumption of Japanese buying. Japan reentered the market in January and bought substantially, fulfilling a purchasing quota agreed on by the two countries' Governments. The Japanese, in the meantime, had been buying in New Zealand, South Africa, and Argentina, and buyers with requirements unfulfilled because of the Japanese activities in those markets, transferred their own purchasing to Australia. Thus Australia was little affected by the Japanese boycott. Australia obtained indirect recompense for Japan's absence from her own auctions.

Apparently the world's wool consumers have found that the recent level of prices have proved a workable basis of raw material costs. A sharp rise in January checked trade to some degree, but over other periods trade has been well maintained. The keen demand for the small remainder of the world's clip indicates the necessity which exists for the mills to obtain supplies of the raw material.

Wool prices appear likely to remain on a highly satisfactory basis for growers, as far ahead as can now be seen by experts here. Germany and Italy have bought more wool in the last eight months than for some time past, but stocks in those countries are depleted, despite the increased use of artificial fibers. If some arrangement is eventually made to facilitate larger buying in Australia by those countries, the existing demand for wool would be greatly augmented.

The present situation is a tussle between the cost of the raw material and the selling figures for mill products. Wool is in a strong statistical position, but from the retail trade back to the manufacturer who buys tops and yarns, a strong resistance has developed against the advanced prices necessitated by the higher cost of wool in March and April. All evidence points to wool being wanted at a price. The last Australian auctions of the season, showing a slight tendency for prices to ease, has assisted in clarifying the outlook in regard to raw material costs.

What prospects exist for larger supplies of wool? In Australia and elsewhere, an increase largely depends on seasonal conditions, but, provided they are reasonably favorable, it is probable that the Australian clip will increase considerably in the years ahead.

Nebulous Economic Theories Still Enter Railroads' Affairs

By Harold M. Flansburg

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The recent plea of the railroads, in connection with their shrinking net income, that they are receiving only about 2.8s per cent on their invested capital, revives a formidable myth of economic theory, that of the alleged "reward" to which capital is entitled for its abstinence.

This is not to belittle the parlous financial condition of the American railroads, nearly a third of whose mileage is in a state of prolonged bankruptcy, and whose prospects of making ends meet are getting thinner every day.

But it is to say that the idea of a fair return on invested capital has been one of the most futile and, in fact, dangerous ideas ever popularized by economists. It is dangerous because it is an error on which both statesmen and owners have uneconomically attempted to act.

The concept of capital has never had an objective meaning. It has been a subjective term, like "saving," referring to the purposes of an owner. Thus Adam Smith points out that part of a man's property he used for his own satisfactions was not capital, but that which he used in the hope of making a living, or of making money, was his "capital." His intention made the difference.

This setting up of an imaginary category to include things owned for the particular purpose of making money began to cause confusion as soon as it was applied to problems outside the thoughts of the owner of the capital. Naturally, anything he chose to call "capital" was capital to him. But its futility as a social concept appeared when it was applied, for example, to a man's slaves. To him they were "capital." But they could not be called capital in any sense which took slaves into account as human beings. Their owners' "rights" were their "wrongs." The term "capital," applied to them, was invidious.

But this is only an extreme case of the difficulty. It also appeared when mortgages, bonds, or other evidences of debt were reckoned as "capital." One man's capital was another man's burden. Capital was merely a claim on someone else. In this sense the nation's capital was the nation's debt.

Over these problems the classical economists struggled manfully but in vain. "Capital" stubbornly refused to become anything more tangible or measurable than owners' intentions.

Other Abstractions

Still the notion persisted that something which, in an individual person's thoughts, could be totaled, must be subject to totaling in the aggregate; just as the notion persisted before Columbus that a world which appeared to every beholder as flat to the horizon must be flat in the aggregate total of its surface.

Taking the notion of capital literally, economic statisticians began to attempt estimates of the "total of national capital," and of such things as the "rate of accumulation of capital."

But here again the idea ran into confusion, even though cross-adjustments were made for the one man's credit which was another man's debit. The totals were generally limited to tangible property devoted to money-earning purposes. But the trouble was—and is—that property kept in perfect condition may still be—junk. Productive equipment, thought of as capital, is subject to obsolescence, and obsolescence is a bookkeeper's guess.

Everyone in Wall Street knows the difference between "book value" and "market value." But insofar as figures on the "accumulation of capital" could be set down, they were aggregations of book value. There can be no accumulations of market value except as the market expands. Apart from an expansion in the market for goods, which automatically expands the earning power of property devoted to money making, any addition to the privately imagined "capital" or "book value" of a corporation or individual is likely to steal the market away from the owner of some other privately imagined "capital" by underselling or outselling him and thereby causing obsolescence of his property; and the ultimate end of obsolescence is the conversion of "capital" into junk. "Capital," to be baldly specific, is nothing more than "the hope of making money through property ownership." To imagine that there can be any "accumulation of capital" apart from an increase in the purchasing power of the market is like imagining that there can be an increase in the total winning power of the players of a game of Monopoly apart from an increase in the paper money being used in the game.

Railroads Jail-Locked

Under the mandate of the Valuation Act of 1913 the Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroads spent around $300,000,000 trying to find the capital value of the railroads, before Congress allowed them to abandon the task. Even the definition of value was so complicated that one of the commissioners once said of the law, "I would rather undertake to recite the Chinese alphabet backward than read the thing anyway, because it does not mean anything after you have read it." There was the problem, for example, of what is the capital value of a railroad terminal property in a large city, which could not be sold without wholly altering the use and marketability of all the adjacent land. And there was the problem of what is the value of a railroad line which originally cost $60,000 a mile and which would cost $100,000 a mile to duplicate, but which, due to highway, barge, pipe-line or coastal competition, could not be operated without a loss under any imaginable rate scale high or low. The effort at measuring value degenerated into a "legal and dialectic brawl over the underlying assumptions (subjective viewpoint) on which the measurement was to be based. The bookkeepers' guesses depended on whom they worked for and what they wanted to prove.

The danger in this concept lay in its close tie-up, through Victorian economic theory, with class-conscious interpretations of economic phenomena. The nineteenth century economists were keenly interested in the distribution of the national income among three imagined categories, land, labor, and capital, reflecting three important political interests engaged in a triangular contest in England in the first half of the century. In considering the "return" on "capital" they mistook the capitalist's hopes for his results. They assumed that if he spent $1,000,000 on "fixed" or "sunk" capital that he had something of permanence which would enable and entitle him to make money. They found it difficult, sometimes impossible, to think about the perishability of "capital" through the corrosive influence of competition and the progress of the industrial arts, but easy to think of "sunk capital" as the practical equivalent of [illegible].

This impressive but fallacious build-up of Old Man Capital was not long in being seized on by the political enemies of industrial adventurers, who began to criticize them for getting away with more than they have actually ever been able to get away with. As logical and moral armament against this attack, orthodox economists, the industrial adventurers' fans, drew into economic idiom (despite their ardent claim to be "scientifically" aloof from moral considerations) the dialectic of "fair return," "entitled to," and "earnings."

Railroads a Football

When they were able to sell these essentially political slogans, society was persuaded to protest them in this "fair return," but thereby became involved either in subsidizing obsolescent investments with public funds, or in putting a brake on the progress of the industrial arts in order to protect vested interests.

The railroads have been all round the ring in this controversy. They were first attacked as monopolistic monsters, their sins being aggravated in the public eye by the going academic theories of the capitalist and his success. Having had the political point of view pounded into them by events, they now habitually seek protection in theoretical pleas that they are "entitled to a fair return on their investment."

How unrealistic this would sound in an unregulated economy is obvious if one imagines General Electric Company complaining that it was entitled to prices yielding a fair return on its property account. Incidentally GE has spent about $200,000,000 on its property and carries it at a book-value of about one quarter of that.

However, the railroads are in the center of a planned transportation economy, and in a planned economy, book values rather than market values are taken as the cue to a "fair return," and the plausibility of the "capital value" fiction is more of an asset than it is a free-for-all economy.

Canada Sells Bills On .628 P. C. Basis

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Tenders have been accepted by the Bank of Canada on behalf of the Finance Minister for $25,000,000 Dominion of Canada Treasury Bills, due Dec. 1, 1937.

The average discount price was $99.84374 and the average yield .628 per cent.

Du Pont to Build $750,000 Chemical Plant in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — A $750,000 chemical plant is being constructed by engineers of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Inc., at Bellewood, near Richmond.

Albert K. Missimer, du Pont service superintendent, said the building will be the home of the Old Hickory Chemical Company, a du Pont subsidiary. It will be used for the manufacture of carbon bisulphide.

Meanwhile, work is continuing at Ampthill on the addition to plant 1—one of the three rayon plants there. Officials said that when it is completed the production of rayon will be increased approximately 25 per cent.

It is expected that a portion of the new unit will be in operation by January and that it will be ready for full production in the spring.

New England Utility To Issue New Stock

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission authorized the Webster and Southbridge Gas and Electric company to issue 96,000 shares of capital stock with a par value of $25 each.

The company is a subsidiary of the New England Power Association. It operates in Massachusetts. It is to acquire the properties of the Worcester Electric Light Company by a consolidation. The 96,000 shares of capital stock will be issued to the New England Power Association which will then surrender for cancellation the shares of the Worcester Electric Light Company which it now holds.

Rochester Gas & Electric

NEW YORK (AP)—Rochester Gas & Electric Corp. offered $3,000,000 general mortgage 3¾ per cent bonds due 1967 at a price of 102¾ per cent and interest. Proceeds of the new financing will be used for general construction and improvement. The offering was made through a group headed by the First Boston Corp.

Exchange Seat Sale $75,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements were made for the sale of membership in the New York Stock Exchange at $75,000, lowest price since April, 1935, and $8000 under the previous transaction.

ICC Chairman Is For Unification Of All Railroads

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—A single railroad system in the United States, as a logical solution of railroader difficulties," was proposed here by Carroll Miller of Washington, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in addressing the opening session of the forty-ninth annual convention of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners. Mr. Miller said his views were his own.

"Such a national system would result in a simple rate structure, no differently rated territories, uniform tariff classifications, reduction of transportation waste to a minimum and many other manifest benefits," he told the 300 delegates, among whom were members of 44 state public utility bodies.

He said he was confident a fair plan could be worked out to have all the rail carriers operated as one system if there was sufficient public interest and demand for such procedure.

"By whatever equitable means one national system might be accomplished," he added, "security owners generally should ultimately be in a better position than under the present competitive and complicated conditions."

Better Utilities Sentiment

Increased co-operation between state and federal commissions in utility rate investigations was forecast by Alexander M. Mahodo of Charleston, W. Va., president of the association. He and Clyde S. Bailey of Washington, D. C., secretary and assistant general solicitor, said increasing prestige of both state and federal commissions was causing utilities voluntarily to make readjustments.

Nelson Lee Smith of New Hampshire, chairman and vice-president, said problems to be studied by the convention included:

Strong opposition to any governmental reorganization plan which would change the status of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Power Commission or Securities and Exchange Commission.

Changes to the Minton Bill which proposes to limit powers of federal courts in overruling findings of Public Service Commissions.

Position of the SEC

Robert E. Healy, a member of the SEC, told the association that the commission had "no desire to intrude upon that large province of supervision and regulation which is yours." He urged interchange of ideas and information.

The Holding Company Act of 1935, he said, was intended to supplement state regulation by giving a federal agency jurisdiction over uncontrolled holding companies.

"We all know," he added, "that state regulatory bodies too often have found themselves seriously handicapped, even balked in their attempt to supervise local operating companies because they had no power over the parent holding companies and little reliable information about them, and so found it difficult to regulate or even analyze important intercompany relationships."

Growth and Financing

That there is every indication that expansion in the public utility industry has not ceased and that it soon will require largely increased facilities to meet the demands upon it, was another declaration of Commissioner Healy.

He went on to say:

"The need for additional capital inevitably will follow. It is agreed that the capital actually invested in the preferred and common stocks of operating companies is entitled to a reasonable return. Therefore, when an operating company has invested the additions to its depreciation or retirement reserve and the addition to earned surplus, which conservatism requires should be made from year to year, it has no other recourse but to enter the capital market for any further funds required.

"It has seemed to some of us that a sounder approach to the debt problem is to regard debt from a relative rather than from an absolute point of view. Therefore, the interests of the public, consumers and investors, would seem to be better protected by an insistence upon increased maintenance and depreciation provisions in indentures and by further restricting the percentage of debt that can be issued against additions. By so doing there are retained in the business earnings that might otherwise be paid out as dividends, and a large percentage of the company's capital has to be raised through the medium of junior securities. Under such a policy, the total debt might show an increase from year to year, but its ratio to the company's sound assets would not increase and, in fact, might show a tendency to decrease."

Birds Eye Foods Plans Big Expansion Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Birds Eye Frosted Foods is planning for fall the largest advertising and merchandising campaign since the company was first started, according to Edwin T. Gibson, president. The advertising appropriation is 40 per cent larger than last year, and newspaper campaigns in black and white space are being scheduled in 15 cities where the company has intensive distribution.

In addition to large space advertising in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester and Syracuse papers where Birds Eye products were promoted last year, it is planned to use newspaper advertising in Cleveland, Albany, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, New Haven, Providence and Hartford.

The Christian Science Monitor and a national magazine will also be used and daytime radio programs in Boston, New York and Chicago have been scheduled.

Unification

© Harris & Ewing

Carroll Miller

Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Whose Personal View Is That Advantages of One Big Railroad System Are Many, Including Investors' Interests

Louisiana's New Industrialization Total $26,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The rising tide of industry in the South is shown in 10 contracts for new industrial construction in Louisiana valued at $1,034,200, Gov. Richard W. Leche and company representatives signed the contracts, which provide for a 10-year tax exemption for the companies involved.

Since the Governor's industrialization campaign was begun, $26,000,000 of new factory construction has been announced for this State. The latest batch of contracts will open jobs for several hundred persons.

Briefly, the construction involves: Addition, costing $400,000, to plant of Falstaff Brewing Company, New Orleans; $300,000 sugar cane grinding mill of Duhe-Bourgeois Sugar Company, Jeanerette; $50,000, and perhaps $200,000, addition to steel products plant of Harry Brothers Company, New Orleans; $50,000 plant of DeLuxe Foods Corporation, dairy products, in New Iberia; $75,000 fruit and vegetable storage plant of the Terminal Cold Storage Company of New Orleans; $35,000 addition to plant of Southern Steel Barrel Company, New Orleans, to manufacture steel drums for paints, oils and varnishes; only plant of the kind in the State; $10,200 addition to plant of the International Lubricant Company, Jefferson parish, to manufacture aluminum stearate, for processing greases and motor oils; $36,000 plant of Pure Ice and Cold Storage Company, Lake Charles; $13,000 plant of H. L. Hopkins Sash & Door Company, Lafayette; $35,000 addition to plant of Great Southern Box Company, Jefferson parish.

9-Ct. Cotton Loan Seen Low Enough To Aid Free Flow

WASHINGTON (AP)—Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials say they expect the 9 cents a pound government loan on this year's cotton crop is low enough to encourage the free flow of cotton in trade channels.

Since prices are lower than recent years and large supplies are indicated, export volume of American cotton may increase in international trade, they said.

"Loans of this type are a success," said J. B. Hutson, assistant agricultural adjustment administrator, "if they remain below market price levels and do not cause an accumulation of stocks in government hands."

Mr. Hutson said the 9 cent level—a cent below 1933 and 1935 loans and 3 cents under the 1934 rate—was "an attempt to set the rate low enough to permit cotton to move freely in domestic and trade channels."

Cotton exports from the United States have been on a downward trend in recent years. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and advisers say the high rate of the 1934 loan at 12 cents, reduced both exports and domestic consumption, with a resultant eventual loss to both the grower and government funds.

The latest survey on international cotton trade—for the August-June period of 1936-37—showed this country supplied about 46 per cent of the world trade, compared with an average of 65 per cent in the 10 years ended in 1933. At the same time British India, Egypt, Brazil, Peru and Argentina increased their share of the world cotton trade.

New Commodity Rules to Prevent Market 'Rigging'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—All commodities covered by the statute are now included in reporting requirements under the Commodity Exchange Act, according to a ruling just made by Henry A. Wallace, secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, who said that this is "to prevent large operators from manipulating prices by making a concerted drive on the market through several different commission houses." The new rules were designated Articles III through VII and relate to cotton, butter, eggs, potatoes and mill feeds, and become effective on Oct. 1.

Each of the articles is practically identical as to each of the commodities covered, and is divided into four general sections. The first section defines and distinguishes between the cash or spot commodity and the commodity future.

Daily Report Asked

The three following sections of each article prescribe the form and content of a report which clearing members of contract markets must submit daily:

"This report only includes six routine items which every well-organized futures commission house has constantly available," the Commodity Exchange Commission announced. "They are (a) total open accounts at previous close, (b) trades today, (c) total open accounts at close today, (d) net position at close of today, (e) deliveries made and received, and in the case of cotton, (f) delivery notices passed today."

Reports covering these matters are required by the rules to be filed with the local office of the Commodity Exchange Commission not later than 30 minutes before the next official opening. In explanation of the new rules the commission said:

"Whenever a futures commission merchant has customers who are net long or net short a specified amount, that commission merchant must report daily to the Commodity Exchange administration regarding the operations of those customers as long as their position continues to be equal to or over the specified limit. These limits are: For cotton, 5000 bales; for butter, eggs and potatoes, 25 carlots, and for mill feeds, 500 tons. The reports covering these special accounts must show the net long, or the net short position of each account.

"The amounts specified are so large that only the transactions of the largest traders must be reported. They are to be classified as hedging, spreading (straddling, as it is known in the cotton trade) speculative, or commission house accounts.

After Personal Reports

"It is especially important that the operations of large traders should be constantly known, inasmuch as their transactions have an important influence upon the market.

"A daily report is also required from every person whose open contracts (contracts which have not been settled by an offsetting transaction or delivery) equal or exceed the amounts specified above, which are designated 'special accounts.' Each trader shall show by futures and by markets his total open contracts; whether the account is hedging, spreading, or speculative; the total transactions executed; and the deliveries made or received on the day covered by the report.

"It is anticipated that only a limited number of persons will be involved in this requirement. Inasmuch as their transactions are of especial importance because of their size, a constant record of their operations is considered essential."

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Stock Market Shows Decided Weakness Today

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—Under the weight of more insistent selling, which spread from leading industrials to the specialties, the stock market yielded fractions to 3 points today.

Although the trading pace was somewhat faster than Tuesday, activity dried up around the final hour.

Transactions ran at the rate of around 750,000 shares for the full session.

Utilities displayed more resistance than most other groups, and analysts attributed this in part to the comparatively steady rate of power production.

Predictions of less robust steel business this coming fall put this group under a cloud, and with many traders unsure of general business trends, other parts of the list lacked support.

Issues which found the going hard much of the time were United States Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Crucible Steel, Vanadium, American Rolling Mill, Wheeling Steel, National Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Case, International Harvester, Deere, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Standard Oil of California, American Can, Westinghouse, Continental Oil, Santa Fe, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Baltimore & Ohio, Pullman, Radio, Paramount, Zenith Radio, Commercial Credit, Air Reduction, American Locomotive and Union Carbide.

Phillips Petroleum met with selling, and at one time was down more than 2 points following the company's announcement of steps to issue new stock. Improved earnings brought a mild demand for Archer-Daniels and Vick Chemical.

Bonds Quiet and Soft

Rail liens were disposed to fall back a little in today's bond market, following a slow rise since the week-end.

Some industrial and utility issues filed the gap by moving up fractionally, but in general the market was lethargic. Only two or three trades were recorded in the federals in the first half of the session and these involved but trivial price changes.

Bonds of Santa Fe, St. Paul, Chicago & North Western, Great Northern and Northern Pacific slid off ¼ to around a point. There were similar recessions in Studebaker 6s, Walworth 4s, Armour 4s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s.

Light gains were made by Western Union 5s, Bethlehem Steel 3⅜s and 4¼s, American Telephone 3⅛s, Cuba Northern Railway 5½s and New York Central 5s.

Most dealings in foreign loans were accompanied by lower prices. Japanese 6s dropped about 1½. Italian and some South American obligations gave up fractions.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—Lack of support in the curb market today brought fractional losses in the active list, and a few sharper dips in inactive specialties.

Electric Bond & Share lost a little ground, and the $6 preferred dropped about a point. United Light & Power preferred gave up 1¾. Aluminum Co. of America was off 2½.

Fractionally lower in the late dealings were Gulf Oil, New Jersey Zinc, Fisk Rubber, Technicolor and St. Regis Paper. Cord Corporation moved against the main trend, rising about 1½.

Business Personals

Storrs J. Case has been appointed director of advertising and sales promotion for Graham-Paige Motors Corp. Roy B. Blanchard, who has been acting advertising manager, was appointed sales promotion manager.

Edward E. Spafford, formerly national commander of the American Legion, heads a new investment fund, Listed Securities, Inc., formed by its national incorporator, the First Mutual Corp.

An arrangement has been entered into between Herrick, Berg & Co. and Southgate & Co. whereby the former house will carry the accounts of Southgate & Co. and execute and clear the transactions therein. Southgate & Co. in turn will service the accounts of the Boston office of Herrick, Berg & Co. For the convenience of clearing and maintaining Southgate & Co.'s accounts, Herrick, Berg & Co. have moved their Boston office to 185 Devonshire Street, the present address of the other firm. William J. Cornwell, William G. Chaunce Mullen, Edward J. Picone and John E. Winston, all formerly with the Boston office of Herrick, Berg & Co., will be associated with Southgate & Co. beginning Sept. 1.

President R. H. Cochrane of Universal Pictures Company announced that N. L. Nathanson, president of Famous Players Canadian Corporation, has become associated with Universal Pictures through the purchase of a substantial number of shares in Canadian Universal Film Company, Ltd.

Robert V. White has been admitted to membership in the firm of Jackson & Curtis.

Melville L. Brown has been admitted to membership in the firm of Redmond & Co.

Canadian Auto Output

OTTAWA—Production of automobiles in July numbered 17,941 units, against 23,841 in June and 10,475 in July last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Passenger-car production was 12,513 units, 7422 being made for the Canadian market and the balance intended for export. During the first seven months of this year 146,512 motor vehicles were made, or 26 per cent over the 116,423 units in the like period of 1936.

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1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
85	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	49	48	48	Aug27
89	62¼	Acme Steel (4)	2	72	72	72	— 1½
23⅝	13	Adams Exp (.30g)	11	17½	17½	17½	— ½
28⅝	23½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
36	28	Addressograph (1.40)	*2	33½	33	33	— ½
4¾	2	Advance Rumely	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
80½	64½	Air Reduction (1a)	7	67¾	66⅞	66⅞	— ⅛
5¼	3¼	Air-Way El Ap	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
15⅝	11	Alaska Jun (.40g)	3	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
5¾	3⅝	Allegheny	3	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
56⅛	39	Allegr pf xw	1	39	39	39	Aug27
30¾	29¼	Alleg pf 100 wr	1	29	29	29	— 1¼
30	29	Alleg pf 100 ww	1	29	29	29	— ¼
32½	29	Alleg pr pf	1	30	29	29	— ¼
45⅜	30½	Alleg Stl (1.20g)	3	33¾	32	33	— 1⅛
27⅞	17½	Allen Indust (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	Aug27
264½	215	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	5	225	225	225	— 7
17⅛	16½	Allied Kid (1a)	1	16½	16½	16½	Aug27
33½	20	Allied Mills (2g)	2	22	21¾	22	— ⅛
21⅝	15	Allied Stores (.50a)	20	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	— ½
28	24	Allied Stores pf (6)	1	28	28	28	Aug18
82½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	76	63½	62	62	— 1¾
39¼	21½	Alpha P Cem (1)	*2	23½	23½	23½	Aug21
47⅞	44	Amal Leather	2	5	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
52½	35¼	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	— ½
114⅞	80	Amerada (3)	10	90¼	87	87	— 3¾
101⅛	83	Am Ag Ch Del (8½g)	4	93	91½	91½	— 2½
41⅝	20½	Am Bank Note (½g)	1	25	25	25	
80⅝	67¼	Am Brake Sh 11½pf	3	58¾	57½	58	— ¼
121	80¼	Am Can (4g)	7	101	100¾	100¾	— 2⅝
174	153½	Am Can pf (7)	2	159	159	159	— ½
71	42¼	Am Car & Fdy (½g)	3	41⅝	41½	41⅝	— ⅝
104½	73	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	72	72	72	— 2
33¾	28	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	8	31⅝	31½	31¼	— ⅜
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	150	150	150	Aug25
112	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	107½	107½	107½	
23⅝	13⅝	Am Coalprop	3	14	14	14	— ⅛
30¾	20½	Am Comm Alcohol	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅝
33⅝	25	Am Crystl Sug (2½g)	1	25	25	25	— ⅛
13½	6⅝	Am Encaustic Tiling	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
17	10½	Am European	9	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	Aug25
13¾	6½	Am & Foreign Pow	21	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
58⅞	37	Am & For P 6% pf	9	40	40	40	Aug26
68⅞	45	Am & For P 6% pf	3	47½	46	46	— 1
38½	18¼	Am & For P 5 pf	8	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
21	14¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
11¼	5½	Am Hide & Leather	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
55¾	36¾	Am Hide & L pf (3)	5	42	42	42	Aug23
52⅜	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	44	44	44	
4¾	2½	Am Ice	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1¾g)	1	23½	23½	23½	Aug30
17¾	12¾	Am International	4	13	13	13	
58⅞	37	Am Locomotive	5	44	43½	43½	— 1¾
135	101¼	Am Locomotive pf	2	108	108	108	— 1⅜
29⅜	18⅜	Am M & Pdy (¾g)	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7¾	Am M&Mct (.60)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
58¾	43¼	Am Metal (¾g)	6	50½	49	49	— 2
129½	112	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Aug25
16½	7	Am Power & Light	27	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
87½	49¼	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	3	58⅞	58½	58½	— ⅝
72½	40¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	3	50½	50	50	+ ⅝
29½	18⅜	Am Rad & St S (.60)	55	19¾	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll Mill (1.10g)	53	37	35¼	35⅝	— 2¼
101⅝	97½	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	7	98	97	97	— ⅛
36	26¾	Am Safety Raz (2)	5	27½	27	27	Aug25
29	22¼	Am Seating (¼g)	9	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
105¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (2½g)	45	88	86½	85½	— 3½
154	138½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	139½	139½	139½	— ½
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	3	55	54	54	— 2
73¼	48⅛	Am Stl Fdrs (1½g)	12	49¾	48½	48½	— 2⅝
26½	15	Am Stores (1¼g)	2	15	15	15	— ½
56⅞	37	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	44	44	44	Aug26
143¾	123⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	Aug31
28⅞	21¼	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	23¼	22¾	23¾	
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	166⅞	165½	165½	— 1½
99	73¾	Am Tobacco (5)	4	78	77½	77½	+ ½
99⅞	74½	Am Tobacco B (5)	8	79¾	79	79	— ⅝
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	137⅞	137⅛	137⅞	Aug30
30½	11⅝	Am Type Founders	12	12⅝	11¾	11¾	— ⅝
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	26	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	92	92	92	Aug28
14⅜	7⅝	Am Woolen	7	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
79	54½	Am Woolen pf (3¾)	4	62	61¼	61¼	— 1¾
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L & S	6	14⅛	13½	13½	— ⅝
185	100	Am Zinc L & S pf	1	175	175	175	Aug 9
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	1	60	60	60	
69⅛	47¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	113	54¾	53¾	53¼	— 2
97	79	Anacon W&C (2½g)	2	82½	82½	82½	Aug20
24¾	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	2	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ¾
37½	18	Andes Copper	1	22	22	22	Aug30
10¾	5½	A P W Paper	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
46	39⅝	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	3	43	42½	42½	+ ¾
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	Aug31
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	41	11⅜	11	11	— ½
99⅛	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	83¾	83¾	83¾	— ⅝
126	96	Armour Ill. pf (7)	2	103⅜	103	103	Aug26
73½	54⅜	Armstrong Ck (1¼g)	12	59⅝	58½	58½	— 1
16¼	11	Arnold Const (⅝g)	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	2	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
24¾	15⅝	Asscd Dry Goods	15	17¾	17	17	— ¾
101	82½	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	Aug24
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	1	107	107	107	Aug27
57½	49¾	Associates Invest (3)	1	53⅜	53⅛	53¼	+ ⅛
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2g)	7	72	71⅛	71⅛	— 1⅝
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	1	94½	94½	94½	+ 1½
55½	44⅛	Atl Coast Line	13	45½	43½	43½	— 2¾
29	14½	Atl Gulf & W Tn	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
49	20¾	Atl G & W In pf	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅝
37	26⅞	Atl Refining (1)	19	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
116½	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜	+ ⅜
18½	14⅞	Atlas Corp (.80)	9	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
52⅜	50	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	50	50	50	Aug31
94	68½	Atlas Pwdr (2½g)	3	76⅛	73½	73½	Aug27
18¼	10¼	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	1	16	16	16	
9½	5⅝	Austin Nichols	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	12	6½	6	6	

—B—

11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	27	5½	4⅞	4⅞	— ¾
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
23¾	19¾	Baldwin Loco ct wi	18	20¼	19½	19½	— 1⅛
120	70	Baldwin Loco pf	1	93	93	93	Aug23
120	73½	Baldwin Loco pf asd	1	95	95	95	Aug19
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	53	23¾	22⅞	22⅞	— 1⅛
47¾	27¾	Balt & Ohio pf	5	27½	26⅞	27	— ⅜
47⅜	27¾	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	43	43	43	+ 1⅜
43⅜	27⅝	Barber Co (¾g)	19	28½	26½	26⅝	— 2½
32	22	Barker Bros	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	Aug31
35¼	20⅜	Barnsdall (1)	29	22½	20¾	21	— 1½
20¼	13¾	Bayuk C (.56¼g)	5	14½	14	14	— ¾
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	3	24	23⅝	23½	Aug27
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Aug 9
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112	112	112	Aug30
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	5	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
88½	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	88½	88½	88½	Aug 4
30½	18	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	18	18¾	18	18	— 1¼
23¾	20¾	Benef In Ln (1.32½g)	7	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	5	57	56¾	56¾	— ⅜
105½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	83	91¾	89½	89½	— 3⅜
20	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Aug31
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	116	116	116	+ 1
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (3g)	3	61½	60¾	61½	Aug25
38	24	Black & Decker (1a)	3	27	27	27	— 1⅛
29⅞	21¾	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	2	22	22	22	— 1
49¾	27½	Boeing Airplane	23	31⅞	30¼	30¼	— 1
48½	37	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	3	45	44½	44½	— 1
25	23	Bond Stores (1.60)	16	24¾	24	24¾	Aug31
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	15	23¼	23	23	— ⅜
50¾	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	12	48	46½	46½	— 1½
15¾	8	Boston & Maine	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Aug31
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	2	2	2	Aug31
35¾	26½	Bower R Bear (2g)	4	31½	31½	31½	— ½
23¼	15	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	18	17	16	16	— 2
59⅞	39½	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	8	43	42	42	— 1¾
53½	41¾	Briggs & St (2¾g)	1	50	50	50	+ 1
47	37¼	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	5	38	38	38	— ½
8	2¾	Bklyn & Queens T	5	3½	3	3	— ¼
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	16	16	16	Aug31
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	19	19¼	18¼	18¼	— 1
102¼	57	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	9	53	53	53	— 5½
52¾	26¼	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	2	28½	28	28	— ⅛
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	4	43½	43½	43½	Aug27
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	8	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	13	17⅜	17	17	— ⅝
14⅜	7⅛	Budd Mfg	25	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅝
7¾	4¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (1)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
65¼	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	9	54½	53	53	— 2½
18⅜	15¼	Burlington Mills (1)	1	16	16	16	Aug31
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	9	28	27½	27½	— ¼
11¾	4½	Bush Terminal	2	5	5	5	
39	15	Bush Term 7% deb	1	16½	16½	16⅜	Aug23
18½	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	8	15⅜	15¼	15½	— ⅜
36¾	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	31	31	31	— ½
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Zinc	11	6½	6¾	6⅝	— ⅛
33¾	17½	Byers Co	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
34⅜	25¼	Byron Jackson (1g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅜

—C—

48¼	33¼	Calif Pack (1¼a)	1	35	35	35	+1
52	50	Calif Pack pf (3½)	1	52	52	52	
6⅜	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	22	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
20½	12	Calumet & H (1.10g)	17	14⅝	14	14	— 1¼
37⅜	24	Campbell Wy (1)	2	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅛
38½	22½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	117	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅝
17½	11½	Canadian Pacific	26	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	4	44	44	44	Aug27
18½	13¼	Cap Adm A (⅛g)	5	13½	13¼	13½	— ⅛
35⅞	30	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	
9½	6½	Carriers & G (.10g)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
191¾	138	Case (J I)	3	164	162	162	— 3
100	85	Caterpil Tractr (3)	5	93	91	91	— 3
105½	103½	Caterpil Tr pf (6)	1	105	105	105	
41¼	26⅝	Celanese (1⅝g)	27	35½	34⅝	34⅝	— 1⅛
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	Aug31
48⅜	36½	Celotex (.60g)	1	38½	38½	38½	— 1½
39¾	30	Cent Aguir (1¼a)	1	30½	30½	30½	— ⅝
13⅜	6⅛	Cent Fdry	11	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
41⅝	18	Cent Hdn NJ	3	20½	19½	19⅝	— ⅝
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	1	12½	12½	12½	Aug27
14¾	8½	Century Rib M (.30g)	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Aug14
88⅜	60	Cerro de Pasco (4)	8	67½	67	67½	— ½
23⅜	11½	Certain-teed	3	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & P (2)	5	52⅜	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅜
48	14½	Checker Cab	1	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	Aug31
68⅞	47	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	29	47¾	46¼	46¼	— 1
100	90½	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	91½	91½	91½	Aug26
90½	65½	Ches Corp (3)	2	81½	81½	81¼	— ¼
4¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13½	6¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
6¾	3	Chi & N W	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
19½	9¼	Chi & N W pf	2	10¾	10	10	— ⅞
4	1¼	Chi Ot West	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	8½	Chi Ot West pf	8	9¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
32	21	Chi Mail Or (1¼a)	7	23¼	23⅜	23⅜	— 1⅛
3¼	1⅜	Chi M St P & P	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Aug27
7¼	3¼	Chi M St P & P pf	27	3½	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	4	22½	22	22¼	— ⅝
46	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	7	44½	43¾	44½	+ ⅝
3¾	2	Chi Rk Is & P	14	3	3	3	— ⅛
8¾	3⅞	C R I & P 6% pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Aug30
17	9¼	Eastern Rolling Mill	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
198	151	Eastman Kodak (8)	7	184½	183	183	— 3
37½	29½	Eaton Mfg (1¾g)	6	32¾	32¼	32¼	— ⅝
16	10¾	Eitington Schild	5	11¼	11	11	— ¼
7¼	4½	Elec & Mus (.15g)	6	5½	5½	5½	
45½	34¾	Elec Auto L (2.40g)	9	37¾	37¼	37½	— ⅜
16	9¼	Elec Boat	22	11½	11¼	11½	— ⅛
26¾	14½	Elec Pow & Light	66	20½	19½	19½	— 1
87	58½	Elec P & L $6 pf	4	68¼	68	68	— ¼
92¼	62	Elec P & L pf	1	73	72¼	72½	— ¼
44½	32½	Elec Stor Bat (2)	2	35	35	35	+ ¼
2	1	Elk Horn Coal	1	1	1	1	Aug30
8	3	Elk Horn Coal pf	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
29	21¾	El Paso N Gas (1.30g)	3	26	25¾	25¾	
60	53	Endicott-Johnson (4)	1	82¼	82½	82½	— ⅜
17¾	8	Eng Pub Svc	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Aug27
74	55	Eng Pub Svc pf (8k)	1	58	58	58	Aug26
81	60	Erie P R pf xw (5½)	1	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	Aug31
86½	65	Erie P R 5% pf (6k)	3	66	65½	66	Aug27
9¾	4⅜	Equitable Of Bldg	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Aug31
23⅜	13½	Erie RR	12	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
35⅜	19½	Erie 1 pf	1	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— 1⅛
26¼	14¼	Erie 2 pf	1	15	14⅞	15	Aug28
14⅜	7⅞	Eureka Vac Clean	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
34¼	18	Evans Prod (1)	5	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ½
6⅜	2¾	Exchange Buffet	9	2¾	2¾	2¾	

—F—

71⅞	49½	Fairbanks Mor (1a)	5	56½	54¾	54¾	— 1¾
210½	150	Fairbanks M pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Mar31
70	45⅝	Fajardo Sugar (2g)	1	48½	48½	48½	— 1¼
29⅜	16⅜	Fed Light & Trac	1	17	17	17	Aug27
150	68½	Fed Mining & Sm	1	123	123	123	—17
129	94¼	Fed M & Sm pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Aug12
11½	6¼	Fed Motor	5	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
11½	5½	Fed Screw	2	7	7	7	
6	3	Fed Water Serv A	2	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
43¾	31½	Fedd D Stores (1½g)	2	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ½
108⅞	92½	Fedd D Strs pf (4½)	1	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
45⅝	36	Fid P Fir Ins (1.60a)	1	40½	39¼	39¼	— ¾
41⅜	31	Fireston T&R pf (4½)	6	33	32½	32½	— ⅜
107½	101½	Firestn T&R pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Aug24
42¼	39½	First Nat Strs (2½)	1	40½	40½	40½	
46¼	26¼	Flintkote (1)	10	27½	26⅝	26⅝	—2⅝
58½	46	Florence Stove (1g)	2	46	46	46	Aug23
39½	31	Florsheim Sh A (2)	3	32	32	32	Aug26
9⅛	3¾	Follansbee	6	4	3⅞	4	Aug31
58	47	Food Mach (1a)	3	47½	46½	46½	—1
54½	36	Foster Wheeler	4	37	36½	36½	—2
18⅜	7⅞	Francisco Sug	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Aug30
32¼	24¼	Freeport Sul (1g)	12	28½	27⅝	27¾	—1

—G—

7½	4½	Gabriel A	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	11¾	Gair (Robert)	7	12¾	12½	12½	— ¾
39¼	32	Gair (Robt) pf (3)	1	33	33	33	— ½
19½	10¾	Gar Wood Ind (¼g)	6	11	10¾	10¾	
15½	10½	Gen Am Investors	9	13	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
105⅛	98	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	2	100½	100½	100½	Aug10
86⅝	61	Gen Am Trans (1½g)	5	62½	61½	61½	—1¾
19½	10¾	Gen Baking (.60)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
14	7⅞	Gen Bron

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Market for Wool In Boston Firm; Activity in Sight

Weekly Wool Trade Review

Raw wool is definitely on a firmer basis the world over since the openings of the new Australian season at prices that were about 5 per cent above the closing sales of June vindicating Boston wool men in their recent forecasts of a higher market.

Business in the Boston market has dragged along in low speed for several weeks, due partially, at least, to the approaching openings in Sydney, England's wool industry, apparently fully aware of the basic strength of raw material, bid keenly at the opening in Sydney, and the opinion in the Boston trade seems to be that American mills will soon attempt to cover future requirements, stimulating a lethargic market into new activity.

Meantime, actual trading is scattered and small in aggregate. Most of the current business obviously is to piece out stocks to complete old orders for goods. New orders are distinctly scarce in the goods market, and mills are not yet inclined to anticipate future requirements in raw wool.

Buyers are not ignoring the situation in raw wool, however, as evidenced by the fact that low bids are offered now and again to test out the market. Such offers are invariably rejected, and were before the Sydney openings disclosed the basic strength in primary markets, for raw wool.

Western grown wools are more or less neglected. Buyers that were in the market were unwilling to pay more than 95c, scoured, for good French, combing fine territory wools in original bags. Occasionally a small weight is found that can be bought at that figure, but most holders refuse to consider such a moderate price.

Wool business in the West is decidedly quiet where growers have been particularly insistent on full asking prices. In some cases growers have shaded their prices a bit, but buyers say it is not enough to produce business. Growers and country dealers in the West are estimated by Boston wool men to hold about 50,000,000 pounds of wool. In Texas some contracting is being done in autumn clip around 30c, in the grease.

Mohair is in light demand at the moment, although prices are firm and stocks are small. In Texas, some contracting is being done around 60c or a bit more, for adult mohair. Shearing of the fall clip in Texas will get under way in a short time, probably by mid-September.

Wheat Fails to Hold Gains in Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (AP)—Enlarged buying around noon today temporarily lifted wheat prices about a cent above the previous close but the gain could not be held.

Late selling that beat values back to yesterday's finishing level was associated to some extent with an apparently authoritative cable indicating rain was falling in Argentina anad that fairly general moisture relief might occur. Traders said foreign importers' demand for American wheat might depend to a large extent on the size of the Argentine crop this season.

Wheat closed ⅛ higher to ⅝ lower compared with Tuesday's finish, September 103¾-04, December 1.05⅝-⅞, and corn was ⅛ up to 2¼ down, September 95¼-⅝, December 62¼-⅜. Oats unchanged to ⅜ up.

California Water Service Revenues Gain Over Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Gross revenues of the California Water Service Company for the year ended July 31, 1937 amounted to $2,447,816, as compared with $2,232,435 for the preceding 12 months. Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, other than Federal income tax, totaled $1,204,649, as against $1,116,949.

Gross corporate income, the balance before bond interest, depreciation, etc., amounted to $1,251,457, which compares with $1,123,237 for the 12 months ended July 31, 1936.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: International developments tended to unsettle stock exchange dealings today and stocks closed on a slightly lower note.

Paris: The Paris Bourse closed irregular with trading inactive. Industrial shares were generally firm and government bonds were in better demand.

Liverpool: The cotton market closed 6 to 8 points lower as speculators continued cautious. Hedging and realizing were partly offset by trade calling. Some traders expressed the view that hedge pressure would cause prices to ease to a level where the cotton loan terms would prove attractive.

Seeks Delisting From Curb

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission granted an application by the New York Curb Exchange to strike from listing and registration Ulen & Co. 6 per cent convertible sinking fund gold debentures, due Aug. 1, 1944, bearing three stamps. The commission's order will become effective at the close of the trading session Sept. 7.

Mar-Tex Oil Buys Property

NEW YORK (AP)—Mar-Tex Oil Co., developer of Texas oil properties, announced purchase of the 1667-acre Dickinson Field, Texas, property of Kenben Oil Co., for $1,325,000, of which $325,000 is payable in cash and the balance out of oil when, as and if produced and sold.

N. Y. Central Trust Payments

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Central Railroad announced it would pay final installments, totaling $844,000 on three equipment trusts, each bearing 4½ per cent interest and all of the year 1922.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
14 3¼s '41	106.21	106.21	106.21
2 3¼s '43-44	106.29	106.29	106.29
1 4s '54-44	111.3	111.3	111.3
9 3¼s '47-45	102	102	102
3 3s '46-46	103.26	103.26	103.26
5 4¼s '52-47	115.28	115.28	115.28
80 3¼s '52-49	97.24	97.21	97.24
13 3¼s '54-51	99.13	99.13	99.13
7 3¼s '60-55	100.2	100.2	100.2
12 3¼s '85-56	99.7	99.3	99.7

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3¼s '47-42	101.10	101.10	101.10
3 3¼s '64-44	102.14	102.14	102.14

Home Owners' Loan

1 2¾s '49-39	100.4	100.4	100.4
97 3s '52-44	101.30	101.30	101.30

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	103½	103½	103½
11 Adams Exp 4s '47	101½	101½	101½
2 Alleghany 5s '44	91⅛	91¼	91¼
2 Alleghany 5s '50 ct	97	97	97
1 Am&For P 5s 2030	74½	73⅝	73⅝
1 Am Int 5½s '49	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
18 Am T&T 5½s '43	113½	113½	113½
10 Am T&T 3½s '56	99¼	98⅞	99
4 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	104	103¾	104
8 Am T&T 3½s '61	99¾	99¾	99½
1 Am T Pdr cv 6s '50	122	122	122
1 Am W W & E 6s '57	107½	107½	107½
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106	106	106
4 Arm Del 4s '57	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2 Arm Del 4s '55	98½	98⅝	98½
4 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108¾	108¾	108¾
23 AT&SF 4s '95	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
6 AT&SF ad 4s '95 st	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 AT&SF 5s 1968-95	107½	107½	107½
7 AT&SF T 5h L 4s '52	113	113	113
1 Atl&Cha AL 4½s '44	109½	109½	109½
3 A C Line 1st 4s '52	102½	102½	102½
1 ACL cit 4s '52	89½	89½	89½
4 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	44½	44½	44½
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	43	43	43
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	70	70	70
3 Austin & N W 5s '41	106	106	106
5 B&O rfg 4s '95	88¼	87¾	87¾
10 B&O 1st 5s '48	106	106	106
4 B&O rfg 5s '95	75¾	75½	75¾
15 B&O 5s '95F	75½	75	75
19 B&O cv 4½s '60	62½	62	62
27 B&O 4s '48	100¼	100¼	100¼
13 B&O&PLE&WV 41	100¼	99¾	100
10 B&O 5s S W '50	98⅝	96⅝	98⅝
1 Ball TPa 5s '48 B	118¼	118¼	118¼
15 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104½	104	104
23 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜
2 Bost & Me 5s '67	74½	74½	74½
1 Bos & NY Air L 4s'55	22	22	22
3 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	78¾	78½	78½
5 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	100¼	100¼	100½
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	93½	93⅛	93⅛
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '97 B	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5 Bush T Bridge 5s '60	97	97	97
1 Canag Sug 7s '42 ct	21¾	21¾	21¾
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s2'31	113¾	113¾	113¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '58	113¾	113¾	113¾
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
21 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116	116	116
3 Can Pac 5s '54	108	108	108
16 Can Pac 4½s '60	103½	103½	103½
46 Can Pac 4s perp	95⅝	94⅝	94¾
1 Caro C&O 5s '38	103	103	103
4 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	24½	24½	24½
1 Cen Hud G&E 3½s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Cen Ill E&G 5s'61	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	102	102	102
15 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	108½	107⅞	108½
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	80½	80½	80½
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	45½	45	45
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	120	120	120
1 Certain-td 6½s'48	81	81	81
2 C&Ohio 4½s '93	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96 R	97½	97	97
1 Chi&Alton 3s '49	47¼	47¼	47½
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	28	27½	27½
13 Chic Gt West 4s '59	31½	31	31½
5 Chic Ind&L 6s '35	31½	30½	30½
26 CMSP&P rfg 5s 2000	7¾	7	7¼
1 Chi&NW rfg 4s 2037	21½	21½	21½
11 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	13¾	13½	13¾
56 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	22	22	22
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	30¼	30¼	30¼
7 CRI&P 2½s'45 ctf	16	16	16
4 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	9¼	9	9
3 CRI&P 4s '88	21	20⅝	20⅝
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	16	16	16
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	14¾	14	14
3 Ch Un Stk 3½s '63	106¾	106½	106¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	106	104½	105
14 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	102	101½	102
9 Ch & NW 1st 4s '49	103½	103	103½
2 Cinn G&E 3½s'66	101	101	101
2 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	104½	104½	104½
1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	100½	100½	100½
1 Clev Cl Iron 4½s '50	107	107	107
12 Clev Elec Il 2¾s '61	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Clev Un Term 4½s '72	110	110	110
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	106½	106½	106½
4 Col P&I 5s '70	84½	84	84
2 Col & So 4½s'8	62½	62½	62½
5 Col Gas 5½s '52 May	101	101	101
14 Colombia G 6s 1961	100	100	100
10 Col Ry Pw &L 4s '65	106½	106½	106½
1 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97½	97½	97½
1 Com'l Tr 3½s '51	103	103	103
1 Conn R&L 4½s '51 st	107	107	107
13 Con Coal Del 5s '60	46	46	46
1 Con Edis 1st 4s '39	104½	104½	104½
5 Con Edis 3½s '56	104½	103⅞	104¼
2 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106	106¼	106
3 Con Oil 3½s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s '70	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Consum Pow 3½s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Container 3s '43	101½	101½	101½
5 Crane Co 3½s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Crown Cork 4s '56	106½	106½	106½
1 Cuba Mo Ry 5½s '42	47	47	47
1 Cuba R R 6s '46	46	46	46
1 Dayton P&L 3¼s '60	105¼	105¼	105¼
11 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	85	84¾	84¾
1 D&R G 4s '36	24½	24½	24½
1 D&R G West 5s '35	12	12	12
2 D&R G West 5s '78	16½	16½	16½
3 Det Ed 4s '65	109	109	109
6 Dow Chem 3s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106¼	105½	105¾
6 Erie rfg 5s '67	67¾	67½	67½
11 Erie rfg 5s '75	67¾	67¼	67¼
1 Erie & Jer 6s '55	117½	117½	117½
7 F'bks Morse Mn 4½s'50	103	102¾	103¾
2 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Fed Lt & T 6s '54 B	94	94	94
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	13	12½	12¾
5 Fla E Sst 5s '74	13¾	13½	13½
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 GenMotAccept 3s '46	103	103	103
15 GenMotAccep3½s '51	101½	101¾	101¾
7 Goodrich 4½s '56	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Goodrich 6s '45	104¾	104¼	104½
9 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Gt Nor 5s '73	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	104	104	104
7 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	104½	104½	104½
1 Gt Nor 4s '41 A	113½	113½	113½
41 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	120¼	119⅞	119⅞
35 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	107¾	107⅜	107⅝
2 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	93	93	93
1 G Bay & W deb B	11¾	11¾	11¾
9 GulfMobInd 5½s '52	102	102	102
10 Gulf M & N 5s '50	96	95¾	95¾
1 Gulf St Ut 4½s '61	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
15 Gulf St Util 4s '66	102½	102½	102½
1 Gulf St Util 4½s '48	102½	102½	102½
2 Hous Oil Sec 5½s'40	102½	102½	102½
10 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	42½	42	42
11 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	67	67	67
16 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	29	29	29
15 Il Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Ill Cen 5s '52	75	75	75
16 Ill Cen 4s '55	75	75	75
12 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	62¼	62	62
7 Ill Cen 5s '55	85	85	85
2 IC&CStLaNO 5s'63A	71½	71½	71½
11 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32	67¾	67¾	67¾
2 Interb R Tr 6s '32	21	21	21
32 Interb RTr rfg 5s'60	64¾	64	64¾
1 Interb RTr rfg5s'60reg	63¾	63¾	63¾
22 Int Hydro Pow 6s '47	100¼	100	100
2 Int Ot Nor 1st 6s'52	30	30	30
2 Int Hydro El 6s '44	81¾	81½	81¾
6 Int Paper 6s '55	97½	97¾	97¾
6 Int Paper 5s '47	102	102	102
1 Int T&T ser 4½s '39	88½	88	88
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	86	86	86
2 Int T&T 3s '55	70½	70½	70½
2 JamesF&Cle 4s '59	83½	83½	83½
30 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	104½	104	104½
5 K C South 5s '50	80	80	80
2 K C South 3s '50	83¼	83¼	83¼
2 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	94½	94½	94½
11 Koppers Co 4s '51	104	103⅞	104
5 Kresge Found 3½s '47	99½	99	99½
1 Lac Gas 6s '53A	54	54	54
2 Lac Gas 5s '53	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	63	62¾	63
8 Lac Gas 5s '39	95½	95½	95½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	46	46	46
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	44¾	44½	44¾
1 Leh Val G 6s '40	46	45	45
11 Leh Val N 4½s '76	100	100	100
2 Leh Val NY Term5s'54	101	101	101
3 Leh Val Term 5s '41	101	101	101
7 Liggett & M 5s '51	121½	121½	121½
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	101½	101½	101½
1 Long Isl rfg 4½ '49 st	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Louisia & Ark 5s '60	84¾	84¾	84¾
7 LouisN 4½s 2003	104½	104	104
5 Louis & N un 4s '40	107	107	107
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	89½	89½	89½
15 Lou Dan&Bir 3½s'66	102	102	102
1 Maine Cen 4s '60	102½	102½	102½
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	78¾	78¾	78¾
3 Manhat Ry 4s '90	33	33	33
4 McKes&Reb 5½s'50	104½	104½	104½
2 Mead Corp 6s 45 A	104¾	104½	104¾
2 Mich Cen 4½s '79	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 MilEl&Ry&L 5s '61 B	102¾	102	102¾
1 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	103	103	103
2 MSP&SSM 5½s '49	12¾	12¾	13¼
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	21	20½	20½
2 Mo-Ill 5s '50	57	57	57
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	69½	69½	69½
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	61	61	61
6 Mo Pac 5½s '49	10¾	10¼	10¾
6 Mo Pac 5s '77	18½	18	18½
11 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	14¼	14	14¼
5 Mo Pac 5s '80 B	25	25	25
5 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 Monongah Ry 4s '60	109	109	109
2 Mon WPaPS 5½s '60	104¾	104½	104½
15 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	96	94¾	94¾
5 Mor & Essex 4s '55	83	82¾	83
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 Nassau El 4s '51	34	34	34
6 Nat Dairy 5½s '51	104¼	104¼	103⅝
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104	104	104
6 Nt RRMex 4s&lsaid	3½	3½	3½
6 Natl Steel 4s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 New Eng T&T 5s '52	113¾	113¾	113¾
3 NJpgT&E 4½s '61B	107½	107½	107½
3 NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	107	107	107
10 N O Pub Sv 5s 52A	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 N O Pub Sv 6s '52D	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 NYAQ&ElRR 3½s'46	105½	105½	105½
6 NYC City 4s 1963	97	97	97
1 NYC&StL 4½s'2013A	97	97	97
11 NYC cn 4s '98	97½	97	97
9 NYC 3½s '60	103½	103½	103½
10 NYC 3½s '52	102½	102½	102½
17 NYCGMR 4½s 2013	97	96¾	96¾
9 NYCGMR 3½s'97	90	90	90
1 NYC La 6s 3½s '98	88	88	88
1 NY Chi &St L 6s '50	95	95	95
1 NY Chi&St L 5¼s'74A	99½	99½	99½
11 NY Chi&St L 4½s '78	83½	83½	83½
6 NY Chi&St L 4s '78	83½	83½	83½
3 NY Ch&StL 4s '80	100½	100½	100½
1 NY Edis 3½s '65	101½	101½	101½
1 NY Lack&W 6s'73A	97½	97½	97½
1 NYNHaH 4½s'67	24½	24½	24½
5 NYNHaH 6s '40	18½	18½	18½
4 N O&W ref 4½s '77	15½	15½	15
1 N O & W gen 6s '53	12	12	12
3 NY Ry 6s '57 st	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 NY &N Gas 6s '51A	100	100	100
1 NY Steam 6s '56	105½	105½	105½
1 NY S&W gen 5s '40	14	14	14
15 NY Tel 4½s '39	107½	107½	107½
6 NY Tel 3½s '67	101¾	101¼	101¾
3 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	10½	10½	10½
5 Niag Falls P 3½s '66	104	104	104
8 Niag Sh 5½s '29	101½	101½	101½
4 Nort Sou 5s '61 ct	22	22	22
12 Nort Sou 5s '81 ct	22	22	22
1 Nor Am W 4s '46	117¾	117¾	117¾
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104	104	104
11 Nor Pac 4s 2047	110¾	110½	110¾
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	94½	94½	94½
7 Nor Pac 4s '97	103½	103¼	103½
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	74	73½	74
3 Nor Pac 3s '61	101	100¾	101
15 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	99½	99	99½
1 Ohio Pub Svc 7s '47	111½	111½	111½
8 Okla G&E 3½s '66	100½	99½	100½
10 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	102½	102½	102½
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s '68	106½	106½	106½
5 Pac Gas El 4s '41	104½	104½	104½
15 Pac T&T 3½s '66	101	101	101
2 Pac T&T 3½s '66B	101½	101½	101½
2 Para Pict 6s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Pen Ohi&Det 4½s '77	106	106	106
17 Pen P&L 4½s '81	111½	111½	111¾
1 Pen Co 4s '63	101½	101½	101½
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	106½	106½	106½
1 Pen RR 4½s '84E	106	106	106
24 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	101½	101	101
1 Pen RR 3½s'70	93½	93½	93¾
3 Pen RR 3½s'Z3	104½	103½	104
20 Peoria & E 1st 4s'40	90½	90	90
5 Pere Marq 5s'56	100½	100½	100½
16 Phelps Dodge 3½s'83	114¾	114¼	114¾
9 Phila Co 5s'67	99½	99	99¼
29 Phil Elec 3½s'67	104¾	104	104¾
1 Phil Read C&I 6s'49	11½	11	11½
1 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	24½	24½	24½
15 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	66½	66	65½
11 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	19¾	18½	18½
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	84½	84½	84½
1 Reads 4½s '97A	100	100	100
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	88½	88½	88½
3 Rem Rand 4½s'56	102½	101¾	102½
2 Republic Stl 6s'48	118	118	118
7 Republic Steel 4½s'61	96	95¾	96
3 Repub Steel 4½s'56	97½	97	97
8 Safeway Strs 4s '47	103¾	103	103¾
1 SaguenayP&L4½s'66	101½	101½	101½
8 StJosRyL&P 5s'37	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 StL&SF 4½s'50 A	97	97	97
10 StLIMSouthRy'33	73½	72½	73½
1 St L S F 5s '50B	22½	22½	22½
1 St L S F 5s '50 ct	20	20	20
9 St L S F 4½s '78	20¾	20¼	20¾
1 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	19	19	19
12 St L S F 4s '80A	21½	20¾	20¾
4 St L S F 4s 1950A ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
3 St L S W rfg 4s '89	20	20	20
13 SA&A Pass 4s '43	150½	99¾	99¾
1 SanAntPubServ 6s '52	110½	110½	110½
2 San Diego G&E 4½s'65	107½	107½	107½
15 Seab A Lin 6s '49	11	11	11
2 Seab A Lin 6s '35A st	11½	11½	11½
1 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	14½	14½	14½
11 Sea-AllPin 4s '56A st	9	9	9
1 Shell Un 2½s '51 @	99½	99½	99½
8 Simmons Co 4s '52	100½	100½	100½
1 Skelly Oil 4s '51	105½	105½	105½
1 So Bell Tel 3s '79	105½	105½	105½
1 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106½	106½	106½
1 So Cal Gas 3½s'Bd	100½	100	100½
5 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106½	106½	106½
5 So Cal Gas 3½s'65	104½	104½	104½
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	101½	101½	101½
1 So Pac 4½s '49	82	82	82
4 So Pac 4½s '81	81½	81½	81½
18 So Pac 4½s '69	82½	82½	82½
1 So Pac rfg 4s '81	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 So Pac 4s '49	93½	93	93½
10 So Pac 3½s '46	89	89	89
3 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 So Pac SPPac 4s '80	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 So Pac 3½s '81	84	84	84
10 South Ry gen 4s '56	78½	78½	78½
4 South Ry 4s M&O '38	99½	99	99½
34 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	107½	107½	107½
2 Stand Oil Ky 4s '51	106½	106½	106½
1 Studebaker 6s '45	107½	107½	107½
1 Sun Oil 3½s '51	103½	103½	103½
10 Tenn Cop&Ch 6s '44	103½	103½	103½
1 Tex Co 3s '65	104½	104½	104½
15 Tex Corp 3½s '51	101½	101½	101½
2 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	113½	113½	113½
60 Third Ave aj 5s'60	43½	43½	43½
8 Third Ave 4s'60	106	106	106
5 TideWaterAssO3½s'52	100½	100½	100½
1 Tri Continental 5s'53	115	115	115
1 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	113¼	113¼	113¼
8 Un Pac rfg 4s2008	104½	104½	104½
14 Unit Drug 5s'53	94½	93½	94
1 US Pipe&Fdy 3½s'46	123¾	123¾	123¾
1 US Rub 5s'47	107	107	107
1 US Rub 5s'56	101½	100½	101¼
1 Util P&L 5½s'47	45¼	44¼	45
8 Util P&L 5s '59	45	44½	45
10 Vanadium 5s '41	102½	102½	102½
9 Vertient Sug 7s'42 ct	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Va El & Pow 4½s'52A	110½	110½	110½
19 Virginian Ry 3s'66	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Walker H 4½s'45	106½	106½	106½
3 Walworth 5s'55	97	97	97
6 Walworth 4s'55	84½	84½	84½
2 Warner Bros 6s'39	95	95	95
10 Warner Quinl 6s'39	53½	53	53½
1 West Pen P 3½s'66	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 West Md 4s '52	100½	99¾	99¾
7 West Pac 1st 5s '46	29¾	29¼	29¼
2 West Pac 5s '46 asd	29½	29¼	29¼
3 West Un 5s '38	101	101	101
11 Western Un 5s '51	85½	83¾	85½
2 Western Un 4½s '50	85½	85	85½
3 Western Un 5s '60	87¾	87¾	87¾
2 West Shore 4s 2361	91¾	91¾	91¾
7 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	101	100¾	100¾
5 Wilson & Co 4½ '55	103½	103½	103½
15 Wilson & Co 3¾s '47	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Wis Cen 4s '49	23¾	22¾	23¾
18 Youngst S&T 4s '61	103	102½	102½

Foreign Bonds

9 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	96	95½	95½
12 Antioquia 7s '45A	12	11½	11½
5 Antioquia 7s '45B	11½	11½	11½
1 Antioquia 7s '45 C	11½	11½	11½
37 Antioquia 7s '45 D	11½	11½	11½
5 Antioquia 3s '7s '57	11½	11½	11½
103 Argentine 4s '72	95¼	94¾	95¼
58 Argentine 4½s '71	103	102¾	103
5 Ayg 6s '50 Oct	100⅞	100⅞	100

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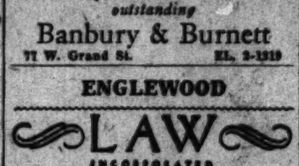
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PENNSYLVANIA

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vacations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A comment by Sappho on the subject of "Beauty" forms the basis of today's cryptic quotation:

"ZYXA BC VUXTABSTR BC

DEEF, XGF ZYE BC DEEF ZBRR

CEEG XRCE VU VUXTABSTR."

Factual Figuring

Today, Wednesday, September 1st, starts a new month. To the number of Wednesdays in this month ——— add the number of the day of this month on which the first day of autumn occurs ———; subtract the number of the day on which the U. S. Constitution was adopted in 1787 ———; multiply by the number of the day on which the full moon occurs ———; and divide by the number of the day on which the new moon occurs ———. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different six-letter words from the six letters given below. Use all six letters in each word:

E G S S T U

How Many Marbles?

A boy was told to place his marbles eight inches apart in a row six yards, two feet, and eight inches in length, the two end marbles to be four inches from the end of the row. How many marbles did the boy have?

Rival Presidential Candidates

"Night Hawk," a Monitor reader in Osage City, Kansas, shares the following list of rival presidential candidates. Can you match them correctly as indicated by the examples checked?

1	Grant	Van Buren	
2	Garfield	Blaine	
3	Hughes	Seymour	✓
4	Cleveland	Polk	
5	Hastings	Wilson	
6	Harrison	Cox	
7	Clay	Buchanan	
8	Fremont	Hancock	
9	Harrison	Cass	
10	Taylor	Roosevelt	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Appointing Committees

Question: A bylaw reads: "The board of trustees shall appoint such standing and special committees as it may deem requisite to carry on its work and assign to such committees their respective duties."

A special corporate meeting was held, the call of which read: "A special corporate meeting will be held . . . to consider our finances, and to take definite action thereon." When the business had been partly transacted, a motion was made "that the corporate body appoint five members to act as a committee to further the promotion of dedication," and further stated for minute references, "that the board of trustees should not be consulted in this matter."

During the discussion it was argued that this was a violation of the above-quoted bylaw and also that it was contrary to the call of the meeting, as no connection could be shown between the call and the motion. The questions are:

(a) Was the motion in order as regards our bylaw?

(b) Was the motion in contradiction to the call of the meeting?

(c) After the motion had been passed by the membership, could the maker of the motion appoint the chairman of the evening, the First Reader and the Second Reader to select the five members who were to act as the "committee for the promotion of dedication"?

Answer: (a) Yes, based upon the information given. The bylaw quoted permits the board to appoint committees to carry on its work, but does not specifically delegate to it the power to appoint all committees. Thus, unless some other bylaw conflicts, the body, by inference, reserves the right to appoint a special committee if it deems necessary.

(b) Yes, in the writer's opinion, although it is a moot point. It would depend upon circumstances. If the principal purpose for the meeting, as generally understood, was the discussion of finances as they affected the question of dedication, the motion would seem valid, since the meeting was for the purpose of "taking action." If, however, the discussion of finances was chiefly in regard to the general current expenses, it would scarcely seem valid to bring in a motion having to do exclusively with the promotion of dedication.

(c) The maker of the motion could not do this without the consent of the others present, indicated in some way. A motion that a committee be appointed should preferably specify the method of appointment, and the chair should request that it be thus completed before entertaining it. If this is not done, the question of method should be decided immediately after the motion is adopted. Frequently this detail is agreed upon by general consent, and probably this is what happened. At any rate, that was the effect, if no one objected to the procedure.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Peraea

We learn from the Jewish historian Josephos, a contemporary of Jesus, that at that period, the district of Palestine which lay to the east of the river Jordan was known as Peraea; and it seems to have corresponded closely in its extent to what the earlier Hebrews described as Gilead.

Strangely enough, the actual name "Peraea" is not mentioned in the New Testament, whose writers refer to this district in more general terms as the territory "beyond Jordan." Bearing in mind this identification, however, it is clear that a great part of the work of John the Baptist was carried on in this province (cf. John 1:28; 3:26); while, for a time, Jesus himself lived there (John 1:40-42), visiting it also on other occasions (e. g. Matt. 19:1f). Herod Antipas, ruler of Galilee during almost all the Master's life, also held sway over the territory of Peraea.

Daily Anecdote

A Graceful Gesture

Magnanimity in defeat is ever the darling of history. Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln were political rivals,—rivals in the highest sense of the word. That is, they were well-matched in talents and sincerity, fair-fighting antagonists, in an open field.

In private life Lincoln was not particular about his clothes. "His clothing was usually old and shabby," says one of his biographers, "but their condition gave him little concern." But in his public appearances Lincoln made an effort to "doll up." For his first inaugural he dressed up—and was correspondingly uncomfortable. He appeared on the platform on the east front of the Capitol in a suit of fine regulation black broadcloth, and carried a ponderous gold-headed cane and a new high silk hat.

As he stood there, cane and hat in hand, he looked embarrassed and uncertain enough. Finally he thrust the cane in an angle of the railing. But the hat—the hat! The small speaker's table could not accommodate it, and he hesitated to put it on the floor. So there he stood, just holding it.

Douglas occupied a seat several benches behind Lincoln, at the aisle end of the bench. Seeing the President's predicament, he rose gracefully, stepped forward, took the hat, returned to his place, seated himself, and held the hat until the conclusion of the exercises.

The Cartoonist Looks Back Over August

In Lighter Vein

The Link

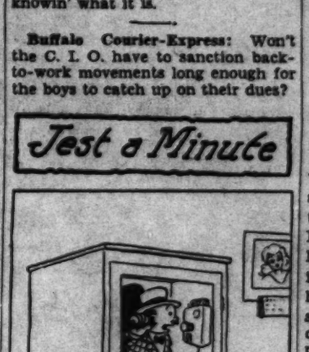
Instructor: "You say in this paper that you know the connecting link between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. What is it?"

Student: "Here."—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

Playing Safe

"We are going to New York after our appearance on the radio."

"No place like a large city for hiding out."



—New Yorker

"Would you care to renew that subscription, Mrs. Wallace? I've decided to take some postgraduate courses."

Brevities

North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc. ©: An Egyptian, Hadji Ali, now showing in London, offers to swallow anything. He will be tested shortly with a day's victory claims from Spain.

Humorist: A mirror-hall has been constructed on the ground floor of a new women's store. And, of course, there is always the chance that patrons will also buy something.

New Yorker: There are signs that the railroads are winning back the good will of the public. This is largely due to the cheerful way they gave us the two-cent fare the very moment they were forced to.

Nate Collier's Uncle Abner: A politician is a fellow who can solve the unemployment problem without knowin' what it is.

Buffalo Courier-Express: Won't the C. I. O. have to sanction back-to-work movements long enough for the boys to catch up on their dues?

Test a Minute

I've run out of nickles, dear—maybe it would be cheaper if I went to see the movie.

What's In a Name

Ruth was a sweet girl. She was reading a book that gave the meaning of names. Her mother was watching her, and thinking of all the young men who were attracted to her.

"Mother," said Ruth, "it says Philip means lover of horses, and James means beloved. Mother, what does George mean, I wonder?"

"I hope, my dear," said her mother, "that George means business."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Explicit

A farmer had engaged a young man from the city to work for him. The new man was constantly putting the end boards of the carts on wrong. He would put the front board on behind and the back board on the front. Finally, the farmer painted a large "B" on each board and called the man's attention to them.

"Now," he said, "you can't make any more mistakes. That 'B' is for 'before' and this 'B' is for 'behind.'"

The Reason

"Well," mused the taxi-driver, who had been handed his exact fare, "I have known some people to give a bit over."

"Aye," replied our old Aberdeen friend," and thot was precisely ma reason for asking ye tae stop underr a lomp."—London Daily Herald.

High Hat

Client: "Has this dog a good pedigree?"

Salesman: "If he could talk, he would not speak to either of us."—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Not Disappointed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tulsa, Okla.

Alvie Dague Jr., 17-year-old Tulsa aviation enthusiast, was selected with five other boys at a national airplane model contest at Detroit, to represent the United States at the International Wakefield contest at Middlesex, England. Alvie was making preparations for the trip when he realized that there would not be sufficient funds for him to go. Undaunted, the youth crated his model plane and shipped it to England to be flown in the contest by proxy.

The next day the Tulsa World carried a story telling of the incident. The required $500 for the young man's trip was promptly donated, although the donor preferred to remain anonymous; and Dague's application for passport was made, pictures were taken, clothes were bought, and instructions for him to follow were handed to him at the last moment. The youth himself was busy all day crating another model plane to take in case something happened to the one he had sent.

He boarded an American Airlines plane and landed in New York the next morning. There he received his passport together with his credentials, and sailed for Liverpool via the S. S. Europa.

A steamship office in St. Louis, the Chase National Bank in New York, and the National Aeronautic Association in Washington all took part in the hurried arrangements for the trip, while federal authorities also lent their aid.

"Anybody who has accomplished as much as this youth should be encouraged," a local banker said, after having spent a whole day making arrangements for the trip. "You can't tell when you've got another Lindbergh."

Those who were instrumental in making the trip possible for Dague were rewarded by news from London that he had won a coveted award in the international contest.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Home Town Contest

Do you know your own home town? Very well? This game gives everyone a chance to prove it—or otherwise.

Make a careful and accurate list of all the buildings and places of business for a number of blocks on one side of a street. Give your guests each a pencil and a blank sheet of paper. Ask them to write down from memory all the buildings and business firms on, say, the left side of Main Street from Second Street to Sixth. Set a time limit of not more than 15 minutes.

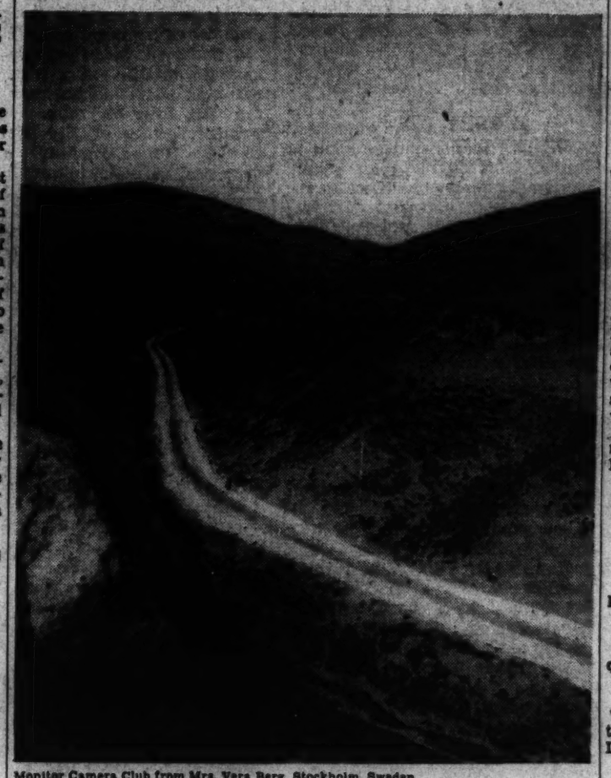
At the end of that time the players pass their papers one to the left, and each corrects the list he receives as the previously prepared true list is read out.

A small prize may be given the one who has the largest number right, but all will be surprised at the opportunities for tripping in a subject they all know so well.—Greta G. C., New Westminster, B. C.

Quotation for Today

THOSE who bring sunshine to the lives of others cannot keep it from themselves. — J. M. Barrie.

The Road From Jerusalem to Jericho



Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Vera Berg, Stockholm, Sweden

A Highway Dear to Every Bible Student: Beyond the Hills Is the Dead Sea, 1300 Feet Below Sea Level

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Kitchen Renovating

A card received in the mail one morning announced that a woman in our town would be glad to render services in remodeling kitchens. It was a service I had frequently wished for, so immediately reached her by phone.

She made a study of the kitchen and noted requirements. Whether the suggestions given by her were for rearrangements of furniture, or perhaps only adding a few shelves or closets or entire new fixtures, her interest was personal and considerate and her charges were according. She made arrangements with the carpenter or plumber—or simply gave her ideas, leaving the work to be carried out by the owner.

This was indeed a service, and the results were satisfactory.—Mrs. A. F. R., Laurel, N. Y.

For the Scrapbook

Cause of Cowardice

Guilty consciences always make people cowards.—Pilpay.

Silence Is Golden

Well-timed silence hath more eloquence than speech.—Tupper.

The World's Need

What this world needs is not battleships, but friendships.—Sir Harry Lauder.

Desire

Every wish is like a prayer—with God.—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Cheerful Ignorant Skidmore*

By Le Pelley

IT'S GOOD TO BE GOING HOME AGAIN— ISN'T IT, SKIDMORE?
MERFF
I SUPPOSE YOU'RE LONESOME FOR YOUR OLD PAL BEOWULF— OH WELL— JUST BE THANKFUL YOU DON'T HAVE TO GO BACK TO SCHOOL LIKE I DO !!
I DON'T SEE WHY DOGS SHOULDN'T HAVE TO GO TO SCHOOL JUST LIKE ANYONE— — THERE'S PROBABLY LOTS OF THINGS YOU DON'T KNOW
YES— SOMETIMES IT'S A WONDER TO ME HOW YOU CAN BE SO HAPPY— — YOU'RE SO IGNORANT !!!

Animal Town—*A Glass Rock Disappears*

By Dummer

WHERE IS THAT GLASS ROCK YOU FOUND REDDY?
RACKY COON WAS LOOKING IT OVER AND IT SLIPPED OUT OF HIS PAW.
THIS IS SO STEEP. NO WONDER THAT ROCK ROLLED A LONG WAY
IT IS EASY FOR ANYTHING TO SLIP HERE.
THAT YOUNG LION JUST PICKED UP OUR GLASS ROCK AND IS RUNNING AWAY WITH IT
WE WILL GET THAT GLASS ROCK BACK EVEN IF IT IS THE LAST THING WE DO. ANIMAL TOWNERS NEVER GIVE UP
MY! WHAT EXCITEMENT! WATCH FOR NEXT WEDNESDAY'S MONITOR
DUMMER

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Removing Tar

When driving through the country, it is often impossible to avoid going over newly tarred streiches of road; and the tar is thrown on the rear mudguards, the rear of the body, and on the bumpers.

One method of removing this without injury to the finish follows: First sprinkle the areas with plain warm water, and then in a few minutes apply a thick coating of lard. In another few minutes the tar may be wiped off.—H. S. P., West Mansfield, Mass.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "What is beautiful is good, and who is good will soon also be beautiful."

Factual Figuring: 3 plus 22, minus 17, times 30, divided by 4, equals 33.

Letter Juggling: Guest, Gusts.

How Many Marbles?: 31 marbles.

Rival Presidential Candidates: Grant-Seymour; Garfield-Hancock; Hughes-Wilson; Cleveland-Blaine; Harding-Cox; Hoover-Roosevelt; Clay-Polk; Fremont-Buchanan; Harrison-Van Buren; Taylor-Cass.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Good-by, Nine Billions

CITIZENS of the United States through their elected national officials have lately said good-by to more than $9,000,000,000. This is the record of appropriations for the session of Congress just closed. Most of the money remains to be paid out during the present fiscal year, but there is no doubt of its departure, and actually the taxpayer is saying only "au revoir" to some of it, for part of the total is borrowed money and eventually he must find it again to pay the debt.

Counting 30,000,000 families in the United States, this amounts to pledging the earnings of each one of these families to the extent of an average of $300 during the coming year or some coming year to pay the expenses of the Federal Government, not to mention local and state government.

"But I don't pay it," says someone. In fact, so think a great many someones. But don't they pay? The personal income tax, the only one levied according to "ability to pay," brings into the Treasury about $1,000,000,000 a year, and the estate and gift taxes, which also fall on the rich, net about half that much more. The rest of the $9,000,000,000 comes in corporation income taxes, which are passed along in prices, in excise taxes which the multitude pay on tobacco, liquor, gasoline, toilet articles, and so forth, in customs duties which raise the cost of domestic goods as well as imports—and in borrowing which increases the public debt.

Unofficial estimates now are to the effect that when the present fiscal period ends next July the deficit for the year will be around $900,000,000—in other words, that taxes will have fallen that far short of covering the bill run up by Congress and the Administration, and that this much will have been added to the national debt, now above $37,000,000,000 for the first time.

And what does that $37,000,000,000 mean? It means that on an average each one of those 30,000,000 families is under a $1200 mortgage for past governmental services not yet paid for. It means that if Mr. Citizen thinks he is ahead because he has a $1200 savings account, he is really only even with the board if his Government's debts were liquidated.

It means, moreover, that if each wage earner in a community the size of New York City with all its five boroughs were to lay aside $300 a year (in addition to his pro rata $300 for current costs) for the purpose of retiring that debt, without interest, it would take fifty years to pay off the $37,000,000,000 principal.

Is such a debt more than the United States can carry? Probably not. But it is more than it can carry comfortably. And it is more than it is good business for a nation to pay interest upon. The only way to reduce it is to redress the balance of the national budget, to economize to the extent that with rising business the tax returns will more than cover expenditures.

Taxes could be raised, but this should not be necessary and would be no compliment to the Administration. President Roosevelt has just signed a forty-seven-page bill to plug tax loopholes; there should be at least equal attention to plugging leaks in the use of those funds after they are collected. Mr. Roosevelt, after repeated promises of a balanced budget, has made rather stern retrenchment demands on the regular departments, but has approved large new outlays for housing and a cotton subsidy. Congress has talked economy, but has voted pork barrel appropriations beyond the executive budget. Economy in the next session will require as critical an eye on Congress as on the President.

That economy cannot wisely be much longer delayed. Banks, already heavily loaded with Government bonds, are apathetic about buying more. They are not frightened about the Government credit, but they simply prefer good commercial paper now. Thus it is believed the recent cut of the Federal Reserve Bank rediscount rate to the unprecedentedly low figure of 1 per cent is designed partly to support the market on which the Government must sell its bonds. If concern for the Treasury's borrowing rate is going to hang over the Federal Reserve Board, that board will be in a bad way when the time comes—as is momentarily expected—when it ought to raise interest rates to check the start of a runaway boom.

The size of the budget and the debt is vital matter to every American.

Toward Peace in the East

OPPORTUNITY used to be said to knock but once. Yet after all the rapping she has done on the door of the League of Nations, there she stands again where in 1931 she pleaded for action by League powers in the Manchurian crisis and where in 1935 she waited with a message from Ethiopia.

In 1937, China still goes through the formality of stating her case in Geneva!

It is regrettable that this should seem surprising. The action expresses the sort of tenacity that is much needed by all nations today. Cynics may say it expresses a desperate hope, a forlorn one. But in a period of too much cynicism, it should be noted that the ideal of collective security has not dropped quite from sight even in the quicksands of many betrayals.

China has not thought it useless to present her case to world opinion. This is at least in contrast with a current belief that such opinion can be utterly disregarded. The action at least affirms faith that the world is not entirely without conscience, and such affirmations tend to quicken those influences they recognize.

Specifically, China's plea for international judgment on her position indicates she would welcome a consultation of the signatories of the Nine Power Pact, which this newspaper urged yesterday. If Japan is as sure of the correctness of her position, she too will welcome consultation among the nations which, with Japan and China, in 1922 signed definite agreements as to rights in the Far East.

Unfortunately, Japan's experience with world opinion organized under the League has been of a sort to bolster an assumption that all she needs to fulfill her own sense of destiny is arms in Asia and a high-handed attitude in the world. This assumption probably was strengthened when her present incursion on the mainland brought no such immediate outcry from other nations as did the opening of the Manchurian campaign. But Japanese leaders should keep an ear near earth for the loud rumble of indignation that is rising from a comparatively mild first response to her new aggression.

Certainly no nation could fail to hear the murmur once consultation among the neutral seven of the nine powers got under way. And were that meeting to crystallize world opinion in a demand for a peaceful settlement—fair to both China and Japan—a new page would be written not only in the history of the Far East but in that of the development of collective security the world over. This is not a forlorn hope, but a present possibility.

Is This "Honest Labor"?

THE United Automobile Workers of America, biggest of the younger children of John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization, has officially declared, in convention at Milwaukee, in favor of the sit-down strike "as a weapon in labor struggle"—in the face of the warning of labor's friend, Secretary Perkins, that this method is unlawful, dangerous, and "full of hazards to the democratic development of trade unionism," and the dictum of the courts that the "sit-down" constitutes trespass and larceny.

It is as though the leaders of this union and its parent organization—who are far from being ignorant or unintelligent men—had said: "Yes, we know the sit-down is illegal and that it is frowned upon by the majority of Americans, but it's an effective weapon, and who's going to stop us?"

This is the same organization which settled its strike with General Motors early in the year, signing a contract agreeing not to stop work until certain arbitration machinery was called into play—and then engaged in numerous unauthorized strikes almost immediately. Naturally, the head of General Motors publicly questions the worth of such an agreement.

It is difficult to see how Mr. Lewis can convince the American public, and industry in general, of the responsibility of his organization (a thing quite aside from the justice of his cause) if it persists in calling unauthorized strikes and indorses such illegalities as the "sit-down."

Is it fair to capital, is it fair to the public at large, is it fair to the workers themselves to continue the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs in all industries until such time as the labor unions shall take steps to make themselves responsible?

Legislation has been enacted at Washington to protect labor and labor unions against injustice by employers. Is not the public, as well as employers, entitled to an equal measure of protection?

Jolly Barber

IT IS a legitimate part of the barber's profession to tell stories, and the customer who endangers himself by laughing while he is being shaved has only himself to blame—such is the purport of a recent legal decision at Delhi in India. This is to put a very sharp edge to the barber's wit, and to leave the customer at the mercy of "the most unkindest cut of all."

He comes, in any event, to a feast of humor in worse case than Damocles, for every hair on his face attracts a suspended blade, and to indulge himself is to invite catastrophe. If he has a strong sense of humor, he may well elect, after this decision, to keep his beard, and be

> . . . merry in hall
> Where beards wag all,

rather than attempt a precarious gravity in the barber's saloon. He may prefer to laugh in his beard, rather than risk doing so on the wrong side of his face.

Yet the case of the barber is also a sad one. Unlike Scheherazade, he finds the success of his stories recoiling upon himself, and his pride, as a tonsorial artist, apt to suffer from a bad bit of what De Quincey would have called "tooling." It is a difficult problem: the raconteur hopes to achieve laughter, the barber a masterpiece of execution. As for the customer, who hopes only to achieve a quick shave, he appears, in the Orient, to be somewhat irrelevant. In the Occident, however, his rights are better recognized, and the feeling is prevalent that he is even entitled, if he prefers it, to be shaved in silence.

'The Retreat of Britain'

Book News of the Day

WHEN an old-guard anti-Imperialist writes in defense of Empire, there must be something in it—*pace* Leftists and Marxists—worth defending. And when that defense is conducted by the author of "The Great Illusion," the illumination to the reader can be guaranteed. For Sir Norman Angell is a thinker, and in DEFENSE OF EMPIRE (London: Hamish Hamilton, 6s.) he thinks aloud and incisively on one of the most burning diplomatic questions of the day, namely the continuous "retreat" in Manchuria, Ethiopia and now Spain of the key member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

What precisely is it that has compelled Britain during the last seven years to accept for herself and for the entire Empire a steady worsening of the British world strategic position, which has allowed Japan well inside China on the road to India, Italy to straddle the Suez Canal and march alongside the Commonwealth's African Empire, and finally the Fascists and National Socialists in Spain to threaten the other exit of the Mediterranean as well as the African armed forces of her closest ally France? And what is the explanation of the attitude of "jubilation" adopted by so much of British opinion—especially conservative—whenever a new form of international aggression worsens the Empire's defensive position?

* * *

If it is Moscow Communism and fears of "world revolution," it is completely out-of-date. The recent Fascist challenges have not been met, Sir Norman adds, partly because they have been presented not as challenges to Britain but as challenges to the League, a League moreover thoroughly distrusted by much Conservative opinion. And that League is commonly conceived of, not as a group of States pursuing a common defensive policy, but as an entity apart from its Government-Members. The author puts much of the blame on the Foreign Office, an office, he recalls, responsible for the Hoare-Laval surrender and for that extremely naïve belief—according to the authority of the famous Times editorial—that Japan really did not intend to set up a "Manchukuo" puppet-State.

Believers in Anglo-American co-operation will find sad though wholesome reading in the rejection out of hand of the Stimson offer by Sir John Simon, thereby giving an immense boost to the Japanese aggressors, as well as the further cold douche on the American willingness during the anti-Italian sanctions to throw over in favor of the League the whole "freedom of the seas" doctrine maintained at such bloody cost for more than 150 years. Sir Norman, however, rather glosses over the fundamental question whether the Stimson offer actually included armed American assistance, for against international gangsters mere diplomatic gestures are useless unless backed by force.

* * *

As for the Empire, it has been more and more "de-Imperialized" and its strongest communities are now as independent of Westminster as they are of Washington. Their only link, through the Crown, is collective defense of democratic communities possessing no longer the right to exploit subject peoples, and that is the only Imperial defense for which the young men of today will march. Such an "alliance" precludes "encirclement" because membership is open to all, offering to others "the precise principle of defense we claim for ourselves."

P. S.

Liberalism—With Other People's Money

West Harwich, Fifteen Miles

IT TOOK just twenty minutes to reach West Harwich by automobile yesterday, a matter of some fifteen miles, and I could not help recalling the all-day trips we made by horse and carriage when I was quite small.

I would sit wide-eyed and breathless close to mother, who, after vigorously cranking the telephone box, would ask for "209, Ring 21." This was Mr. Nye's number, owner of the livery stable—Carriage Horses, Hauling, Hay, Grain & Oats, and the following would ensue:

"Good morning, Chester" . . . she would say, "I'd like to make a trip to West Harwich tomorrow. About nine o'clock. . . . Have the man put in the horse's dinner and we shall water him in the shade. And Chester, the rubber-tired carriage. Thank you."

And so began the excitement of going to Harwich to spend the day with Aunt Sarah at her house across from the village church! It was hardly "spending the day with Aunt Sarah," for it took us practically all day to get there and back.

Long before the appointed time, I would settle myself in the hammock, where I could get a full view of the lane for nearly a mile—a dirt road in those days—to catch the first glimpse of a black speck with a cloudburst of dust in its wake.

Just before nine o'clock a sleek, black horse and carriage would arrive from Hyannis, and following, the man in a buggy to take the driver back to the stables. The horse was fresh and eager to be off, and it was with a certain amount of trepidation that I clambered up on the front seat, for he wouldn't stand still, and the little pedal, so near the front wheel, would back and fill. But once up on the seat beside mother, confidence was regained. She was a horsewoman.

The carriage was wonderful. I can see it now. The upholstered front and back seat; the fringe around the top that swayed with the motion of the carriage; the shiny black dashboard that my feet just wouldn't reach; the whip on the right, rarely used, that bent back slightly in the breeze.

The climax came when mother let me drive. Time was when I was only allowed to put my hands on the reins, or hold the buckled ends, but to sit in the driver's seat and drive was supreme delight. Mother would say, "Keep him going, keep him going," whereupon I would try desperately to find the response in him that mother always gained. The touch of her hands on the reins meant authority, and the horse never failed to quicken his step and hold his head a little higher.

Bass River, South Yarmouth, West Dennis, Dennisport, and then West Harwich. I always wished we would keep going all the way to Chatham. But at the high box hedge and tall cedars we turned into Aunt Sarah's yard.

I do not recall much about our actual visit—so overshadowed is it by the attentions given the horse—relieving him of his bridle, adjusting the feed bag, lugging water from the pump

Today the only horses within sight on that part of Cape Cod are those in the hay fields. There are no fringed-topped carriages, or families going to West Harwich for the day. I should certainly like to call "209, Ring 21," one of these summer mornings, and ask Chester Nye for a horse and carriage.

M. A. B.

Translating Our Times

Exposé on Expositions

EXPOSITIONS are relatively a recent find . . . they date from the end of the 18th century and bear the stamp of English comfort.

. . . The old (European idea of a) Colonial pact that compelled dominions to purchase from the home market was based on secrecy. A Peruvian had, under the penalty of death, to ignore that there were better watches than Spanish watches. England first saw that a different game must be played . . . (and so) freed herself from industrial esotericism.

In London, in 1756, the Society of Arts dared to be the first to shed public light on the work of weavers and the secrets of the British porcelain makers . . . then in 1761 the inventors . . . of agricultural material (did the same).

In 1797 the French imitated this and filled the Palace of St. Cloud with models of textile looms, and were the first to transform a stock of samples into a commercial fair. . . .

Expositions have been responsible for raising free trade out of the speculative into the realm of facts.—Paul Morand (noted French author) in Marianne, Paris.

Spanish Loyalists' Edict

WE WANT a government chosen by us (the people) and not one merely handed to us by the generals (of the Spanish army) and the wealthy landowners. Franco and his Moors, Italians and Germans will never subjugate Spain. We people of Spain believe it is better to die standing upright than to live on our bended knee.—Broadcast from the Official Loyalist Government Radio Station EAR, Madrid.

THIS SHORT, crisp utterance shows the spirit which animates Spain's Loyalists. The civil war issues are so fundamental that Señor Julio Alvarez del Vayo, former Foreign Minister of the Spanish Republican Government, recently said mediation is impossible and the Loyalist forces will "fight to the bitter end." Señor del Vayo also tersely announced that at the League's September meeting, the Valencia Government will boldly demand that the Covenant be invoked against the "aggressors."

Spanish Rebel's Edict

THE GOVERNMENT of His Excellency the Generalissimo Franco, the authentic representative of the Spanish nation . . . raise(s) an energetic protest against the presence (at) the League of Nations of the delegation of the . . . red government of Valencia which, far from representing the Spanish people with their ancient and glorious history . . . appear in the guise of an ambassador of anarchy and crime. . . .—From a Note of General Franco to the League of Nations, as published in Diario de Burgos, Burgos.

GENERAL FRANCO supports his well-known claim to be "the authentic representative of the Spanish nation" by stating that he is master of two-thirds of the Peninsula; that the Loyalists, or "reds" as he calls them, have broken up the homogeneous Spanish state, ignored international law, granted autonomy without authority of the Spanish Constitution, exterminated a cultured clergy, violated individual guarantees and the respect of private property, destroyed Spain's art and treasures. And so on.

China's Epic

CHINA IS now passing through the most . . . dramatic phase of her long history . . . (It is due to China's delayed response to European pressure upon the ancient civilization of the Far East. . . . The Western nations together with the United States . . . forced upon the gates of trade and put an end to the seclusion of the self-sufficing empires of the East, which had hitherto moved in their own orbits.

Japan's reaction to this pressure . . . was much quicker than that of China, because Japan is a much smaller country. . . . Japan carried through in a remarkably short time a transformation (or modernization) of the national life which astonished the Western world. . . . The Great War gave Japan the opportunity for (the) enlarged basis (from which it) is now threatening China.

The slowness of China to react (is due to) her size, social structure and historical antecedents. . . . If a modern single nation-state is going to emerge from the old loosely-knit civilization it will be a phenomena of the greatest significance.—P. Roxby in The International Observer, Copenhagen, Denmark. Mr. Roxby is Professor of Geography at the University of Liverpool, England.

Prague, Parachutes—and a Prize

THE PARACHUTE trick (is) the main attraction at the Czechoslovak Aviation Show. The enthusiastic interest shown by Praguites on the first day has now become serious and permanent. The numbers of parachutists attempting to jump increases each day, and among them is even a priest, the first to take to the air in this way. The five thousandth parachutist is now being incessantly awaited, for whom, be it man or woman, a great surprise awaits in the shape of a table service of twenty-six pieces to be solemnly bestowed as soon as he or she lands. That's what you call "landing in clover."—L'Europe Centrale, Prague.

The Wide Horizon

Cleveland: Labor Laboratory

By Ernest Kirschten

VIRTUALLY every aspect of the country's current labor unrest is reflected in Cleveland. More than six months ago the first important automobile sit-down strike occurred there. Just now the city is in the van of those affected by the Lewis-ising of textiles. The Cleveland plants of the Republic Steel Corporation probably will be the last from which the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee will withdraw its pickets. Meanwhile, the city has contributed national officers to the Independent Labor Federation of America, fostered at Hershey, Penna. This variety and magnitude of Cleveland's problems make it an excellent laboratory in which to study developing labor trends.

Of these, the first and the most important is the intense conflict that is developing between the American Federation of Labor and its schismatic offshoot, the Committee for Industrial Organization. This fight is being waged on the express orders of William Green.

The city has been known as a "good labor town" since the days of Mayor Tom Johnson, of single-tax and three-cent-fare fame. Even today, after heavy C. I. O. inroads, the A. F. of L. can boast 100,000 dues-paying members in the population of something more than a million in the metropolitan area. And the A. F. of L. business agents are not giving up this rich stake—or their lucrative jobs—without a fight.

Just now that fight is being concentrated largely in the knit goods industry. To insure victory the older labor group has entered into alliances with employers and with thugs. It has taken to "escorting" strike-breakers into plants closed by walk-outs of the International Ladies Garment Workers.

* * *

The air is full of charges and countercharges. But this much seems to be beyond reasonable dispute. While still in the Green fold, the I. L. G. W. began an intensive membership drive in the mills affiliated with the Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association. Last Spring this was followed by another drive—this one under the C. I. O. banner. Almost 90 per cent of the workers were union members when the Garment Workers made overtures to Philip Frankel, secretary of the manufacturers' group, for collective bargaining. These efforts ended with a request for a conference on June 5.

The employers' answer was dramatic. All power suddenly was turned off in one of the plants. The employees, already members of the C. I. O., were assembled in the cafeteria. There a company official told them that organization of the mill seemed inevitable, and that, therefore, it was the wish of the company that they should join the A. F. of L. Then he introduced Coleman Claherty, who had been ejected from the C. I. O.'s United Rubber Workers in Akron, as a Green organizer. This former blacksmith proceeded to establish a new knit goods workers' union. Under the circumstances, there was nothing for the I. L. G. W. to do but to present formal demands for recognition of the older, established union. As rapidly as these were rejected, strikes were called.

Early in June, the Garment Workers turned to the National Labor Relations Board with requests for mill elections, but before hearings on the requests could begin, the manufacturers announced that closed shop agreements had been signed with the A. F. of L. in all the struck plants. Strangely, these contracts said nothing about wages, hours or working conditions other than that they were to be considered at some fit time.

Strike-breaking members of this organization have been "escorted" to their "jobs" by regiments of A. F. of L. business agents and hired hoodlums, something that inevitably led to an outbreak of violence.

* * *

C. I. O. leaders accuse the police of condoning this. One hears that charge from steel strikers as well as textile workers. According to these people, the Cleveland police have a strike-breaking technique far more subtle than that of the Chicago police who shot down ten persons outside the South Chicago Republic Steel plant May 30.

Of course, the charge is vigorously denied by Mayor Harold H. Burton, who likes to think of himself as a reform mayor and a liberal follower of Newton D. Baker. He insists that so far as labor is concerned his policy has been one of strict neutrality.

Before his election, Cleveland was losing ground as an industrial center, he said. Plants were being moved elsewhere because of labor trouble. He sought to counteract this by announcing that Cleveland would remain a good place for the worker, but that it would also be "a city in which a business would be glad to have its plant."

Business was impressed. Republic Steel moved its headquarters to Cleveland and also started construction of a huge mill that had been intended for Monroe, Mich. And there were many other gains. But labor is not impressed. The mayor is 100 per cent anti-Labor, one is told.

Whatever the merits or demerits of the City Hall's labor policy may have been in the past, Mayor Burton is now making a bid for labor support. If this is more than a pre-election gesture, Cleveland officialdom may yet set a good example. But the city's greater opportunity lies in co-operation between A. F. of L. and C. I. O. partisans, who are, after all, seeking the same fundamental objectives.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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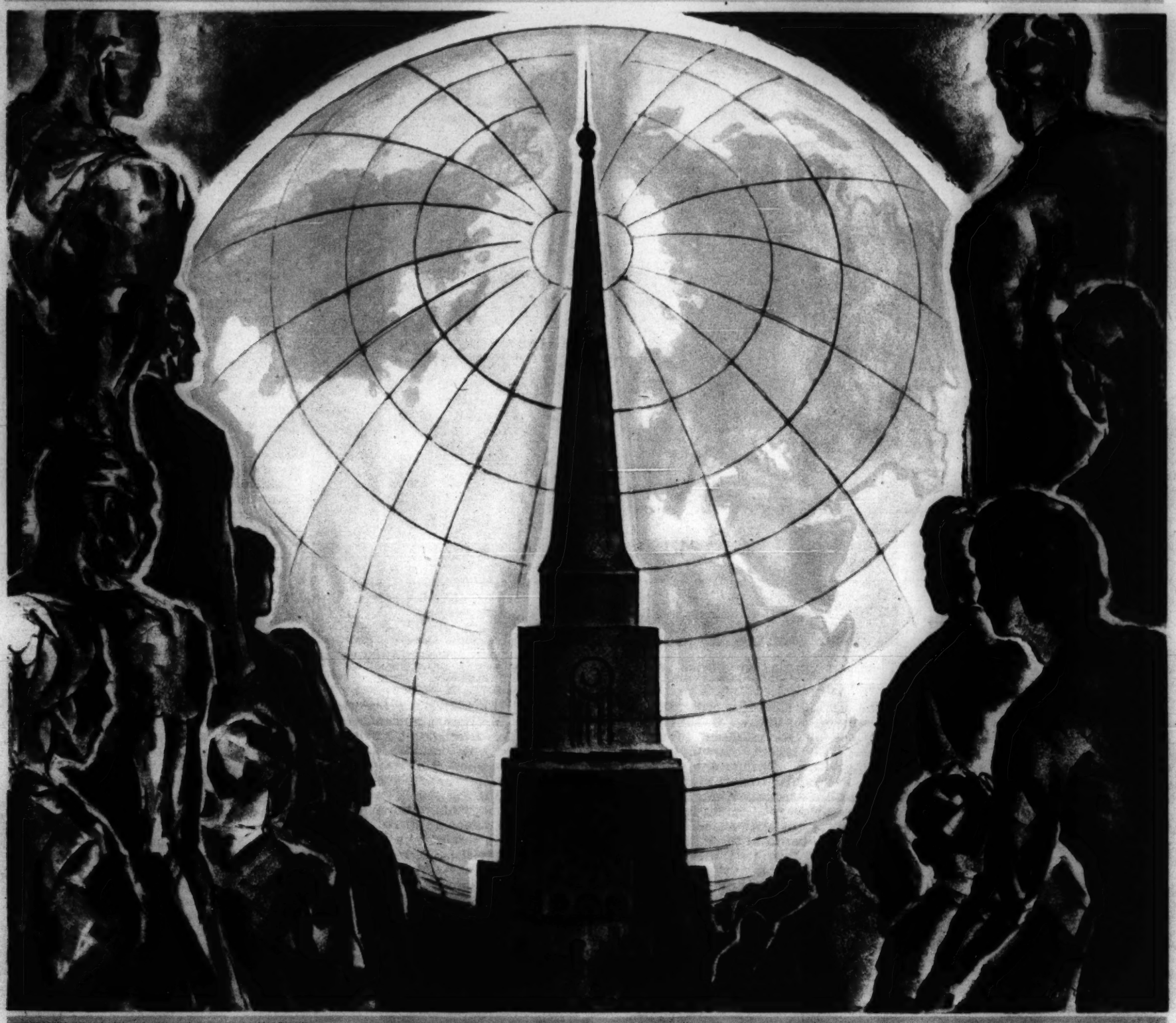

Church, Community and State

By the Marquis of Lothian

THE RECENT CONFERENCE at Oxford of representatives, both clerical and lay, of the Protestant churches of the world, to consider the problems of "Church, Community and State," was one of extraordinary interest and significance. There had been earlier conferences, notably at Stockholm, after the World War. But this conference not only consisted of delegates from the churches of Asia, Africa, Europe, America and Australasia, meeting together on equal terms, but it met under the shadow of the most formidable challenge which has ever presented itself to the churches since the early days of Christianity itself.

This challenge takes two forms. On the one hand, there is the rise of the new totalitarian economic and political religions, such as Communism, Fascism and National Socialism, which either endeavor to destroy religion altogether as mere superstition or seek to mold the minds of their people in unquestioning loyalty to the national state, leaving to religion only a field of belief and worship on condition that it has no consequences in the field of politics. On the other hand, there is the growing recognition that secularism or preoccupation with worldly values, the love of money, sensuality and human power, have made deep inroads within the churches themselves and so weakened their capacity to witness effectively to the Christian gospel.

* * *

The Conference did not discuss theological doctrine or creeds at all. As its official title implied, it was mainly concerned to consider what was the message of Christianity.

The Conference was so large and its work was necessarily organized in so many committees and subcommittees that it is not easy to point to clear-cut decisions. In fact, the value of the Conference probably lay more in the individual papers read and the contact of mind with mind than in reports which in the nature of things represent compromises between conflicting points of view. But two central conclusions seemed to stand out:

The first was well expressed as follows: "The disintegration of society has one root cause. Men have fallen away from God in sin. Human life is falling to pieces because it has tried to organize itself into unity on a secularistic and humanistic basis without any reference to the Divine will and power above and beyond itself. It has sought to be self-sufficient—a law unto itself." . . . No solution of human problems can therefore be found except through a return to God.

The second conclusion was that Christians are necessarily not a divided or international but an ecumenical body, transcending the boundaries of race, nationality, color or class. This was expressed in one of the reports in the following terms: "A special ground of faith and courage amid the perplexities of our age is that the Christian Church is becoming truly ecumenical. This is so, not only in that the necessary movement

of the past century has made the bounds of the Christian community coextensive with the habitable globe, but also in that the churches are realizing anew that the Church is one. We say this in full recognition of the fact that between many of the churches which we represent there is lack of true fellowship and that the Church of Rome is not represented in our midst. At the same time the consequence in different parts of the world of political systems usurping the role of churches and demanding the absolute allegiance of men and women, is awakening in Christians in every land a deepened loyalty to Christ and the Church and a fresh sense of their need of solidarity in Christ."

♦ ♦ ♦

Throughout, an interesting difference of attitude between what might almost be called the Anglo-Saxon and the continental or Lutheran view of Christianity manifested itself. The Lutheran mind tended to regard "this world," what is sometimes called "the natural order," as essentially evil—the order in which we find the tooth and claw and the terrific destructiveness of nature and the apparently incorrigible wickedness and perversity of human nature. The function of Christianity, according to this view, was to redeem and transform the individual through the grace of God which welled up through recognition of the Christ, rather than to concern itself overmuch with trying to reform the institutions of a world whose nature could not be redeemed.

The Anglo-Saxon mind, on the other hand, perhaps because of the variety of its Protestant denominations, has tended to eschew theology as making for controversy and division and to concentrate on the practical application of Christianity, not only in personal and missionary ministry to the individual, but in social and political reforms, such as the attack on poverty and insecurity, racial injustice and war. The Anglo-Saxon Protestant tends to regard the Lutheran as being so preoccupied with theology that he yields an uncritical and disastrous obedience to the State in the political and social field and takes far too lightly the Christian duty to protest against and reform social evils such as slavery, exploitation or militarism. The Lutheran retorts that the Anglo-Saxon has become so preoccupied with reforming this world that he has almost lost all power of effective communion with God—the real center of his religion—so that his activities are spiritually ineffective because they ignore some of the basic theological imperatives of Christianity. These rival views are certainly a useful corrective to one another.

From the two fundamental theses already mentioned, the Conference Committee drew a number of very interesting deductions. First of all, it recognised that the Church could never be at peace with the world. "The Church is under obligation never to lose sight of its one supreme calling to bear witness, in deed as well as in word, to the higher way in Christ. . . . This is the tragic and continuous tension in which the Church is always placed—the tension between the pure ideals of the Kingdom and the unredeemed community of men in which it has to live and bear its witness. So soon as it seeks peace by becoming unconscious of that tension, then indeed it is traitorous to its Master and Lord."

The Conference then turned to the State. It recognised that the State was the institution whereby mankind maintained law and order and effected social change by legislation and executive action. But it recognised that the State, "by its very power and monopoly of the means of coercion, might become an instrument of evil. Since we believe in the Holy God as the source of justice, we do not consider the State as the ultimate source of law but rather as its guarantor. It is not the Lord but the servant of justice. There can be for the Christian no ultimate authority but God." Thus the Conference took its stand on the historical Protestant position, which is the real foundation of democracy, that it is the right and duty of the Christian to criticise and challenge the policy of the State when he thinks it is wrong.

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When we turn to economics, the Conference recognized the validity of much of the criticism which Socialism makes of the existing capitalist order and the necessity for the Church to face the implications of this criticism, though it rejected the violent and totalitarian remedies which Communism seeks to apply. It declared that the weaknesses of capitalism were that it estranged rich and poor by inequalities in wealth and opportunity, that it vested excessive power in the hands of those who owned aggregations of property without making them responsible to the community for the use they made of them, that it intensified the vices of acquisitiveness and greed in men, and that it compelled the vast majority to work for the profit of others instead of consciously for the good of society. It supported all those measures of social reform which alleviate old age, sickness and unemployment and which seek to equalize education and opportunity for all, and called for the unflinching application to every aspect of economic life of Christian charity and selfless love, whatever sacrifice it might involve for the economically privileged classes. But it did not attempt to formulate the shape of the reforms which would be necessary if the right to individual freedom and initiative were to be balanced by the well-being of the mass and property were to be used for the collective good rather than private enrichment.

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Education was the theme of a long report which declared that "the Church was the fellowship of free persons under the Spirit of Christ. She was bound to oppose any system of education which taught men to subordinate themselves to any human force as the final authority—be it the will of a majority, a leader, or an absolute State. That would be to violate the sanctity of conscience which must be kept responsible to God alone. Governments exist for men, not men for governments. She would be equally opposed to any system which stimulates the unconditional self-expression of the individual. She ought to insist on the organic, concentric obligation of the individual to his home, his neighborhood, his country, and to humanity as a whole. This was the basis for social and international solidarity."

While Christianity taught every citizen to appreciate his national culture and tradition, it should teach him also to criticize and test it from the standpoint both of spirituality in Christ and of the fact that the Church embraced all races and nations, classes and colors on terms of equality within her ranks. Education, therefore, should not be exclusively the concern of the State, for personality attains its full freedom only in obedience to God. It then discussed in detail how Christian education could be made to combat the secularism and materialism of the age, and the disintegration of social and family life, and create that wisdom and strength of character which would enable the individual and society to free itself from the tyranny and deceit of evil passions in the heart and to preserve liberty of conscience under external pressure.

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Finally, the Conference dealt with the international problem. It recognized that the fundamental cause of war and of much modern economic dislocation lay in the claim to absolute sovereignty of the national State, which acknowledged no law above its own will and which claimed to be the judge in its own cause. While within the State power was controlled by constitutional law and by sense of responsibility for the well-being of the community as a whole, in the international sphere the State was purely self-regarding, so that the solution of international problems tended to depend not upon right but upon might. Hence the universal reliance on armaments. To this worship of the national ego the Church as an ecumenical—not an international—body, representing the unity of all Christians in obedience to the one God, was a necessary challenge. It was its duty to stand for both international justice and the revision of *status quo* in the interests of justice, and for the organic unity of mankind.

In the end, the application of the federal principle to the nations might be the only solution for the problem of war, but so great an advance could only result from a profound Christianization of human thought and action not yet apparent. In the meanwhile, the League of Nations was a first recognition of the need for unity and the reign of law among the nations, and though it had defects in its constitution and was only an imperfect and inadequate means to the end of international peace and reconciliation, it deserved the support of Christians as such. Apart from this institutional side, the Church had an unlimited ministry of reconciliation between nations, classes, races and colors as the means of removing the fear, suspicion, selfishness and hatred which were the causes of armament and war.

In the vexed controversy between the Christian pacifist who refused to take any part in the brutality of modern war and those Christians who held that in certain circumstances it was the duty of the Christian to bear arms for a "just" cause, for instance in defense of his country against aggression, or for international justice, or for democracy and freedom against totalitarian tyranny, the Conference admitted that it could not reach agreement. Both positions were honestly and conscientiously held by Christians. But war was fundamentally a denial of the law of God and it was the duty of the Church to do all in its power to prevent it, to remove its causes, and to work for a new organic international order based on the reign of law which would end war.

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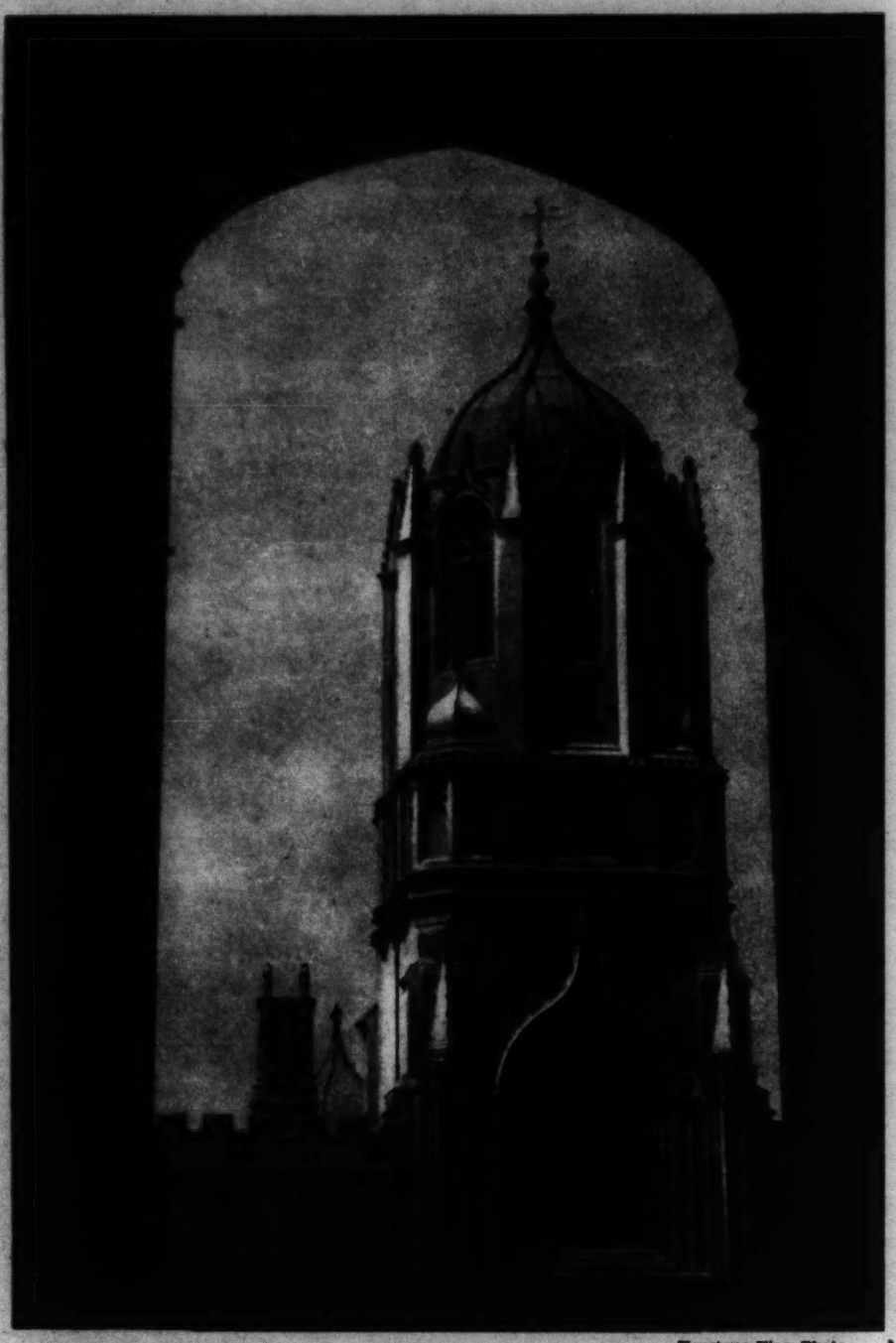
The outstanding impression one obtained from the Conference was the deep awakening that is going on throughout Protestantism today. It is aware, as it has not been aware for decades, of the threat which modern civilization contains to Christian faith and practice. It is aware both of the failure of its dogmatic theology and its interpretation of life to grip and hold the youth of the contemporary world. It is aware that the Church itself has been deeply infected by secularism, and subservience to money and to worldly power and values, and needs regeneration from within if it is to fulfill its task. Self-examination and self-criticism have taken the place of confident complacency. That is a hopeful and a healthy sign, for the truths of Christianity are indestructible and they will begin once more to prevail against both persecution and sin, once they are clearly seen and faithfully obeyed.

But one could not also help feeling what a tremendous contribution Christian Science can make to the solution of the problems which the Conference had under review. The fundamental difficulty of contemporary Christianity lies in its conviction that Christianity has to be practiced in and applied to the so-called "natural order" of nature and man. The power and ruthlessness of the materialist order seem to be growing every hour, so that while the Christian faith of the individual may prevail both against persecution and rival philosophies and theologies, Christianity as a religious movement seems to be almost impotent to stem the tide of secularist teaching, and of political and economic aggression against individuality and conscience which is sweeping over the world. The key to this problem lies clearly in an apprehension of the significance of those healing words and so-called miracles by which Jesus proved his own dominion over the "natural order" as well as over sin—works which he said his disciples also would do in proportion as they understood the full meaning of his Gospel.

When Christendom realizes that Christianity can overcome the so-called "natural order," or materialism in all its forms, because it is a demonstrable Science and not a mere faith, it will find itself equipped with the weapon which will enable it to prevail unerringly and without failure against those "principalities and powers" which seem so irresistibly powerful in the modern world, and with which the Oxford Conference was so rightly and so deeply concerned.



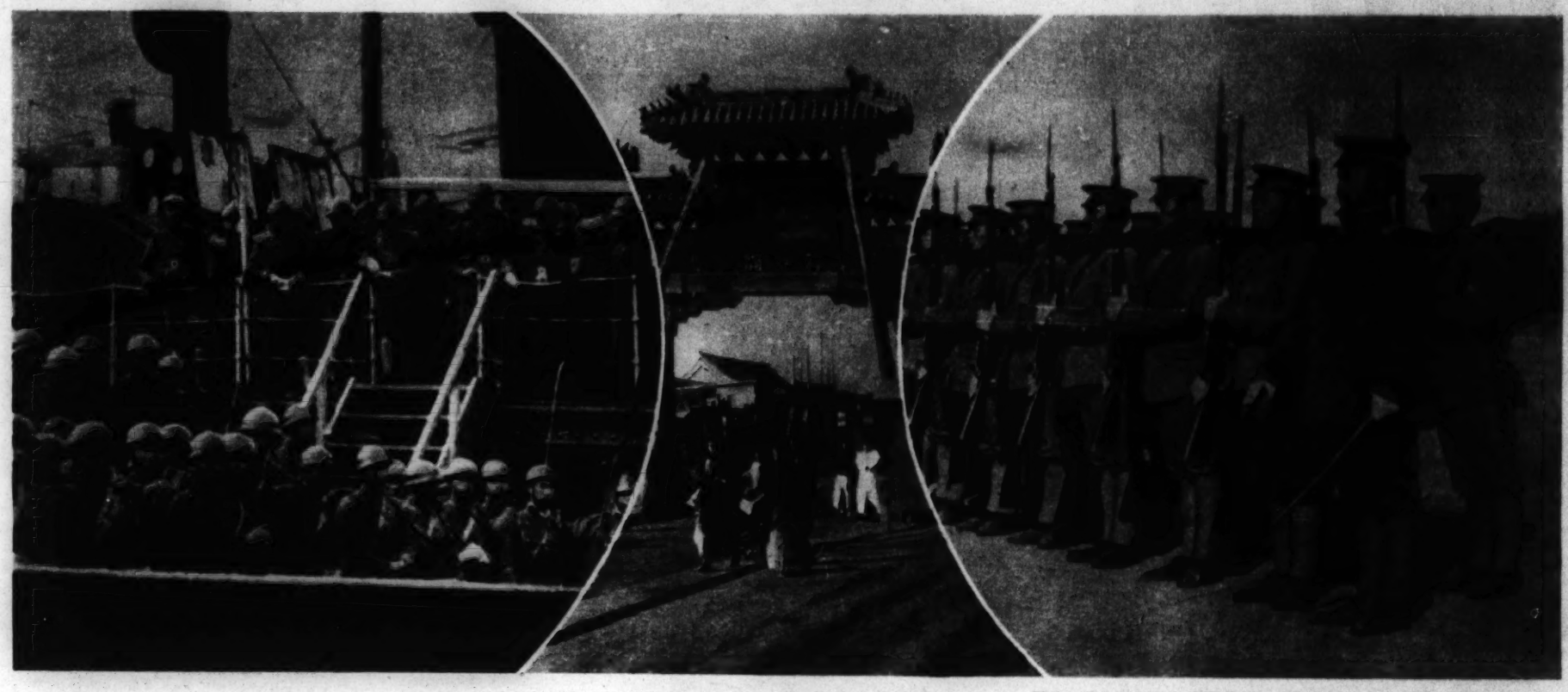
Keystone View Photo

CHRIST CHURCH AT OXFORD, ENGLAND, WHERE THE WORLD CONFERENCE OF PROTESTANT CHURCHES WAS HELD THIS SUMMER.

Japan Moves Onward

But What Her Objective May Be, or Her Purpose, Is Not Quite Clear, Because Previous Expansion Has Solved Little; It Appears to Be to Assure Markets for Her Industries

By Sydney Greenbie



Photos International, Wide World. Courtesy of Dollar Steamship Line

REMINDER OF FOREIGN POWER

Significant of the Sentiment in the Far East Is This Ceremonial Arch in Peiping (Center) Which Is One of Many in China Erected to Constantly Remind the Native Population of Foreign Power. The Japanese Soldiers (Left) Arriving by Transport at a Chinese Port and the Trained Chinese Soldiers (Right) Are Now in Conflict on Chinese Soil.

WHOEVER LOOKS CLOSELY at the situation in Asia must feel like the Hindu god, Siva, the Destroyer, with four faces. Whichever way his four sets of eyes look, he sees different outward appearances, but his reason receives but one impression. He looks at Manchoukuo and sees China, but his reason tells him it is Japan. He looks at the ancient capital of northern China, Peiping, and again his reason says it's Japan. He looks at Shantung and remembers that it was "returned" to China after being taken from Germany, but lo! again Japan. He looks wistfully at the Pacific [Formosa and all the rest] and his perception records Japan. Yet, withal, Japan protests that she is poor, crowded, and a "have-not" Empire holding tight an ever-increasing population that knows not where to go.

Sympathizing with Japan, the observer looks more closely at all these far-flung "propinquities" Japan claims as her special fields, over which she has poured the blood of her soldiers and the earnings of her people, and asks: "What does Japan demand? What is she seeking in China NOW, she who has already obtained Manchuria?"

One looks into the domestic life of Japan for a sign of the greater improvement in the condition of these people as a result of the "annexation" of Manchoukuo. The answer one finds seems a mockery, for, in spite of Korea, Formosa, Manchoukuo, North China, Shantung, Fukien, the Marshall Islands and Sakhalin, Japan is just starting out on her real struggle in China, and whether it ends in general war or mere local skirmishing, the basic problem of those people will still have to be solved.

♦ ♦ ♦

Starting 40 years ago as one of the most "have-not" nations of the earth, Japan is today underselling the world in its markets. It is impossible to outline the process by which this was achieved without reminding ourselves of what Japan demanded of China 22 years ago. Who can forget those famous "21 Demands," presented at midnight to the President of China in the darkest hour of the World War, with the twenty-second demand that they be kept secret? China was never to lease any territory or coast line to any other power, was to grant Japan additional privileges in Shantung and Manchuria, was to give Japan joint control over the policing of China, and was to appoint Japanese as political, financial and military advisers to China (the three most important administrative departments of any government) and was to give Japan special and prior opportunity in regard to all foreign loans, and was to buy her arms and ammunition and replenish her arsenals from Japan. All this is merely the preliminary to granting Japanese subjects the right to own land in China, move in there as numerously as they wish, engage in business and manufacture and agriculture and mining.

Sweeping and political as these demands were, the question that arises in one's mind at the moment, with another war upon China imminent, is, how many of these demands has Japan been granted. As a tragically "have-not" nation, crowded and poor, what has Japan acquired and what more does she need?

Whoever knows the situation in Shantung knows that in spite of the political return of this province to China, Japan is virtually master there, having retained "only the mining, railroad and industrial concessions." Since 1932, in spite of the "independence" of Manchoukuo, Japan has had complete control over the entire region from her own sea to Mongolia. That much, then, of the 21 Demands is an accomplished fact. How much so, is shown by a statement in the Japanese quarterly, Contemporary Japan. It is there announced that Japan has sent her "ambassador," as states always do, to the Empire of Manchoukuo: "General Jiro Minami is installed as Ambassador to Manchoukuo, Commander of the Kwantung Army and Governor of the Kwantung Leased Territory."

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With this much of the famous Demands clear in our thoughts, and with Manchuria part of Japan, it is necessary to glance at Japan's domestic insufficiencies and see what she *did not* have that made it imperative for her to take Manchuria, and then let us see if Manchuria has supplied these wants, or is capable of doing so.

As an industrial nation, with iron, steel, coal and lumber essential, Japan's lack of these is marked. She has meager deposits of iron and coal, and not enough forest land, though in copper she ranks third among the nations of the world. Nevertheless, as compared with Manchuria, Japan has seven times as much coal. Nor has Manchuria enough iron to supply Japan's needs, nor is it so situated as to make cheap hauling possible. Japan would exhaust this iron in a decade, and in consequence, she imports iron and steel to both regions from Straits Settlements and the Malay Peninsula.

Industrially, then, Japan has not solved her problems by acquiring Manchoukuo. Agriculturally, the situation is different. Wheat is to be increased to 6,000,000 acres, with a yield of 100,000,000 bushels. Tobacco, hemp, peanuts, sesame, castor beans, hops, sugar beets, fruits, vegetables, tussah silk are to be placed under forced production, with stock farming breeding 2,000,000 Arab horses, 4,000,000 Merino sheep and 2,700,000 cattle. Concurrently, oil, pulp, soda, alcohol, flour, cement and electrical industries are being developed.

But anyone who knows the agricultural situation in Japan, where 70 per cent of the people are small farmers unable to work with machinery, does not see any improvement in the lot of the Japanese because of their far-flung farming, where modern machines will force the output and compete with home production, or bring about protection that will increase food prices. Nor can it be overlooked that, in Manchuria, a form of Fascism is being fostered, for "in order to avoid the baneful effects which capitalism when unbridled may exert, it is necessary, in constructing our national economy, to apply a certain amount of national control . . . ," the new government informs us. Furthermore, 30,000,000 Chinese already in Manchoukuo must also eat, after a fashion, and the prospect of moving millions of Japanese is no longer even being advanced as a justification of "annexation."

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Japan, then, cannot sit back at ease. Besides, the trouble with propinquity is that every time you take control over a new region you have a new border on your hands where further trouble may arise. This is the situation now between Manchoukuo and the Peiping area. Though Japan insisted at the time of the Russo-Japanese War that Manchuria was an integral part of China, today she claims, and with reason, that it never was. Be that as it may, Japan has insisted that in accepting mail with Manchoukuo stamps, receiving people with Manchoukuo passports, and collecting revenues or seeing them collected at Manchoukuo border, is an admission by China of the state's independence. Which merely brings us to the problem now of Japan in China.

The rights Japan wants in China under the claims of 21 Demands and subsequent agreements emerge in the present situation. What Manchuria lacks in coal and iron, China for the most part has. Across the river from Hankow are the Hanyeping Coal & Iron Company's vast iron and coal properties, where a goodly portion of China's 23,000,000,000 tons of coal, and 950,000,000 tons of iron, may be found. Japan has invested in this company $38,000,000, less than a quarter of which has as yet been repaid.

The political difficulties between the two countries so complicate the development of China's possibilities that Japan looks elsewhere, free from these complications, for access to coal and iron. And one of the most promising of such deposits is in the mountainous region about 150 miles north of Peiping. Besides, the region best suited to the growing of cotton, one of Japan's most important necessities, is to be found below Peiping. This, apart from the involvements of railroad extension, loans, markets, and what not, is a key of the continuous struggle with China.

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But, fundamentally, no honest statement of the situation can be made without the general conclusions that plain imperialism (political, industrial and cultural dominance) is a leading cause of conflict. The clash over Russian influence is more cultural than economic, because Communistic industrialism cannot be a serious competitive factor in world trade. It is the Communistic feeling of Russian sympathy with China that is a threat to Japan. But the drive into Mongolia is a protective measure.

As regards China, the struggle is of a different caliber. Japan does not seem to be thinking in terms of China's own future industrial requirements. What concerns Japan is not the petty banditry on the border, the political confusion of many war lords, but the possibilities of peace and progress in China. If, in half a century, Japan has

(Continued on page 14)

State Fair

By Donald Grant

Wind-browned Farmers Wander Up and Down in the Barns . . .

Photos R. I. Nesmith, Philip Gendreau

The Ferris Wheel Climbs to a Merry Tune

And Serious Judges Sample Cakes From the State's Best Cooks

AS THROUGH THE LONG DAYS of shimmering heat in the great agricultural Midwest the corn grows, the cicada shrills its vibrating rasp and the cows stand in the pasture pond, chewing their cuds.

Not until the oats and the wheat are cut and threshed does the rhythm change.

Realization comes with a jolt, along toward the end of August. No longer is the State Fair in the vague future. It is an imminent fact—a week, two weeks off.

Finally, there is a moment after clicking through the turnstile at the fairgrounds gate when the crowds milling around in the heat and the dust, the many sounds and smells, make of the State Fair a fabulous and mythical city, beyond actual experience. . . .

Once the Iowa State Fair was for the frontier farmer the one point of contact with the world beyond his rural acres, but in 1937 he drives his automobile over paved roads to the city on the merest errand—to buy supplies or to see a motion picture.

Yet the Iowa State Fair, open this year from Aug. 25 to Sept. 3, for the eighty-third year, somehow survives the changes of time; somehow contributes something vital to the lives of more than 350,000 Iowans who annually come to the Fair in Des Moines.

Because this is a rich harvest year in Iowa, the State Fair is an event of prime agricultural significance. To the Fair come lush crops and sleek beasts—a part of a pageantry that is played out for 10 incredible days.

Excepting for Fair week, the fairgrounds in Des Moines are a $2,500,000 investment in oiled roads that curve up and down between rows of empty buildings and grassy parkways covering some 375 acres of rolling land. Sheep graze indolently in the green oval surrounded by the half-mile dirt track.

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Life comes to the fairgrounds at the end of summer. Carloads of livestock are unloaded squealing and kicking into the barns. Miles of booths and exhibits fill the buildings. Streets are lined with hot-dog, hamburger and soft-drink stands. The midway blossoms with gaudy side-show posters, Coney Island rides.

Final preparations are completed during the first two days and crowds are scant. The third day is the grand opening. Turnstiles begin their merry whirl early in the morning. Automobiles line up at the gates for blocks.

By 9 a. m. the State Fair is in full turmoil. Brassy marches blare from the bandstand and the sound is picked up by microphones and broadcast from loudspeakers throughout the grounds, adding to the din of barkers, honking automobile horns, the high whistle of the miniature train and the general pandemonium of 50,000 Iowans having a good time.

Floss candy sales are booming. Sidewalk hawkers sell fuzzy dogs, tiny bamboo canes, clown hats and monkeys on sticks. The "guess your weight" man has attracted a crowd with his bucket scales on a tripod and his boxes of cheap candy, piled high. Sidewalks are jammed with the slow-moving holiday crowd—sticky-fingered children clinging to their mothers, self-conscious youths in wash pants and white shoes, girls in slacks, prim 4-H club girls in blue and white sailor collars.

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As the day continues the heat increases, and so does the noise. Babies cry. At noon, family picnics are spread between the benches on the lawn surrounding the bandstand. But hunger's edge has been dulled by popcorn and candy—and by the excitement of the free children's day program in front of the grandstand on the opening forenoon of the fair.

They have seen an elephant stand on its head, some tumblers toss each other around on a mat, and heard the fearful explosions of the daylight fireworks, which release bright tissue-paper flags and inflated paper animals as they burst high in the air. Small boys scramble for these trophies, which drift down on paper parachutes.

On the other side of the fairgrounds are the horse barns, where great Percheron stallions stand in their stalls, shining rumps turned to the aisles. Wind-bronzed farmers wander up and down in the barns, sniffing deep the pungent odors.

In cattle barns are meaty steers with marcelled hair. The lowing of cattle is a continuous sound, not unpleasant. Woolly lambs cry in the sheep barns. The pride of Iowa grunt in the hog barns—sows and great sullen boars. These beady-eyed animals are last year's corn crop.

In front of the grandstand the first afternoon of the fair the singing roar of automobile racers arouses the packed stands to cheers. Afterward, business thrives at the church dining halls on the fairgrounds, where members of the ladies' aid serve 35-cent dinners.

Sideshow barkers in the midway chant through the afternoon and at night the midway is a blaze of light. The man with the India-rubber skin is there and so are the fattest lady on earth, the Ubangi savages, and the Valley of Mysteries. For a dime you can see a girl on a motorcycle roar around the rim of a steep little racing bowl.

The merry-go-round plays its tin tunes on and on with sing-song monotony. Girls scream, clutch the husky lads beside them as the roller-coaster zooms down an incline.

There is a night program in front of the grandstand, too, with circus acts, a rodeo and a musical show—"Too Large for Roof or Tent; Heaven's Lofty Dome. It's Canopied."

Nightly in the stock pavilion is the society horse show, where saddle and harness horses prance their aristocratic best—but no "society" crowds the arena, only plain Iowa men and women, who never tire of seeing fine horseflesh, even in a day of automobiles and gasoline tractors.

Veteran fairgoers know you can't see all the sights in a day. Sleeping in lodging rooms offered in private homes near by the grounds, or in "tent city," they stay over two, three, sometimes the full 10 days of the State Fair.

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"Tent city" is the camp ground on a hill just east of the fairgrounds proper. To the 25,000 men, women and children who sleep on iron cots beneath canvas there, and cook on portable kerosene stoves, the Iowa State Fair is no passing entertainment—but a reason for living.

They come to the Fair for their annual vacations and enter contests in hog raising, corn growing, bee keeping, crocheting, cake baking, pickle making, china decorating, cattle judging. Not too infrequently, members of a "tent city" family will make enough in prize money to pay for their trip to the Fair. Those who read Phil Stong's novel, "State Fair," which was about this Iowa Fair, or saw its film version, will understand how important it is to true Iowans.

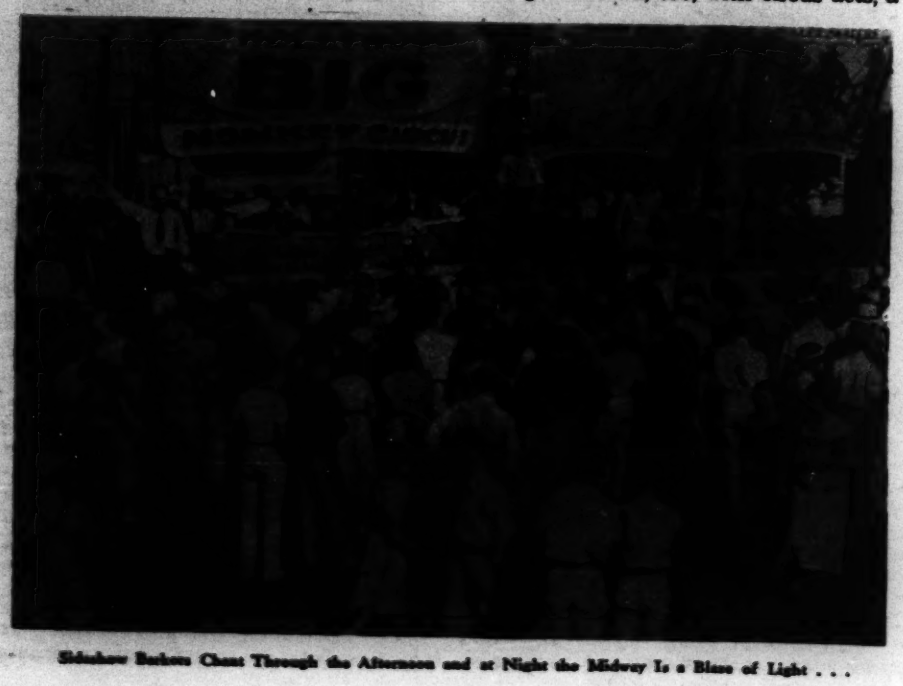
Staying long, these fair fans miss little, although there is much to see. A fiddling contest for oldsters. Diamond ball for young bucks. For quiet fun—the checker tournament. For sheer drama—the team-pulling contest. Of pageantry there is plenty at the Iowa State Fair, but behind the ballyhoo is some substantial justification for the expenditure of state tax funds necessary to support the institution.

For all Iowa it probably is the best spectacle of the year, although culturally the Iowa farmer can do better at home. He can hear better music on his radio than is played from the State Fair bandstand, and see better shows at his neighborhood motion-picture house than the midway offers.

Nowhere except at the Iowa State Fair, however, can Iowans witness that triumphant dramatization of farm husbandry—the livestock parade. The marching line of preened and beribboned horses, cattle, sheep and hogs—prize winners among 6000 head of livestock—is for many an Iowan the ultimate fulfillment of agrarian aspirations.

At the Iowa State Fair, several thousand members of the 4-H clubs—boys and girls of high school age—live in dormitories and participate in competitions in everything from stock judging to dressmaking.

When the State Fair is over life in Iowa resumes its normal pace. There is corn to be husked, fall plowing to do.



Sideshow Barkers Chant Through the Afternoon and at Night the Midway Is a Blaze of Light . . .

A Modern Cincinnatus

Dr. Hendrik Colijn, Netherlands Prime Minister, Has Won Distinction as a Leader, Business Man, and Statesman; He Believes the Imperialism of Culture Must Succeed That of Force

By Kees van Hoek

A FARMER'S SON is Prime Minister of the Netherlands and internationally acknowledged as her greatest statesman.

He gained the highest distinction for military valor when a young officer in the field; he became a pivot in the stabilization of his country's colonial empire; as Minister of War he organized an army which secured the Netherlands' neutrality in the World War; as Minister of Finance he restored budget equilibrium after the slump; and, recently, after a victory of democracy over extremism, he was called to the helm of the ship of state again, for the fourth time Prime Minister.

He is a leader of the Calvinist party in the Netherlands, editor of its powerful daily, and on his writing desk lies a Bible in which he reads every day. To understand him one must recall the background of his people.

* * *

A little over 100 years ago the Calvinists separated from the Dutch Reformed State Church.

But the state put dragoons into the houses of the dissenters, forbade their congregations, and thousands and thousands of its finest citizens emigrated for the sake of their freedom of conscience to the United States, particularly to Michigan.

Dr. Hendrik Colijn's father and grandfather were farmers in the land of Altena, which lies so peacefully between the broad arms of the big rivers that it seems almost isolated. It is a land of strong people, who got from the ground everything it had to give and who had time and peace to learn to differentiate between material and eternal values.

But nearer the capital, in the Netherlands proper, a gigantic reclamation scheme was taken up. Two hundred years it had been discussed and planned and when the great storm in 1835 threatened all the country surrounding the Haarlemmer Lake, three enormous pumping mills were erected to pump it dry.

* * *

It was here that the Colijns came to settle in 1839 and where Hendrik Colijn, who would later, as Minister of State, preside over the Council for the reclamation of the Zuiderzee, was born in 1869 as the first son of Anthonie.

Anthonie saw his son was not cut out for farming, he was annoyed when he caught him playing soldiers in the attic or drilling the cows in the stable as if they were a regiment. Or when, instead of helping with the threshing, he found him reading Jules Verne in the hayloft.

Grudgingly, he gave the boy his consent to become a cadet, after schoolmastering—the father's compromise—had quickly failed.

* * *

A few years later a smart second lieutenant was gazetted to the Dutch East Indies. The day of his wedding with a local belle, in 1893, was also the day of their departure for the Far East.

In Lombok, an island to the east of Java, a Dutch military expedition, sent to deliver the Moslem Sassaks majority from the oppression of a small Buddhist minority of Baliers, had been cut down through treason. Hendrik Colijn volunteered to join the punitive expedition.

Every village had to be stormed separately. Three months the expedition lasted, through tropical heat and torrential rain. Colijn's regiment was the first to enter the last stronghold, the Prince's palace. He was awarded the Military Order of William, the Dutch Victoria Cross, for conspicuous bravery.

From Lombok, Hendrik Colijn and his wife and child went to Atchin. Hostilities had raged there from 1875 onward and successive governments in The Hague, each with varying politics, had failed to settle the issue one way or the other. The treason of Lombok spurred the authorities to activity and in 1895 Gen. van Heutsz commenced the campaign which within a few years brought complete pacification.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Erna Plachte
DR. HENDRIK COLIJN

* * *

Gen. van Heutsz nominated Colijn to be his A. D. C. When Gen. van Heutsz was elevated to the Governor Generalship, Colijn became High Commissioner for government reorganization. As such, he traveled through the whole archipelago to advise on taxes, education, justice. He calls it the greatest job of his career and the finest time of his life.

He believes in the imperialism of culture which has to succeed that of force. His imperialism means using superior knowledge and power to help people still sunk in disorder or stupidity.

When among the head-hunters of Central Borneo, a cable advised him that he had been elected member of Parliament as colonial specialist of his party. Mrs. Colijn calculated that out of their 16 Indian years he had spent 13 years absent from home.

A year later, in 1910, Hendrik Colijn became Minister of War. Three of the elder generals had fallen, one after the other, in successive Cabinets, over the conscription laws. Colijn reached in early middle age a post which generally is the crowning of a long career. He worked for three months over a new conscription law and carried it through both Chambers with easy majorities. He then set his hand to a reorganization of the army and planned a new mobilization system.

The Cabinet to which Hendrik Colijn belonged resigned after having lost its majority at the elections. It was the day after the opening of Andrew Carnegie's Peace Palace at The Hague. The powers asked him to become High Commissioner for the Armenians, but Colijn refused, because he was to be given no means to enforce his decisions. He made a long journey through Russia and to China.

In 1914 Sir Henri Deterding asked him to join the board of the Royal Dutch Shell Group, and for many years he lived in London, which became his "finishing school" for his later task. There he acquired an insight into economic conditions and repercussions and into the Netherlands' place in the center of the economic welter.

In 1918 the Queen asked Colijn to form a Cabinet. He declined, because he saw no majority for his party alignment. But in 1922 Dr. Abraham Kuijper, leader of the anti-revolutionary party, the political organization of the Dutch Calvinists, passed on. On Colijn fell the prophet's mantle, the leadership of the party, and he gave up his post in London, which had made him financially independent. He became a member of Parliament again.

In 1933 he was entrusted with the Ministry of Finance. The slump had come, the deficit was enormous, but within the year he got the finances of the state out of difficulties. He had courage, and, notwithstanding a campaign of mud-throwing unequaled in Netherland politics—he was branded as capitalist, militarist, imperialist, oilman, butcher—he won the elections and became Prime Minister. Shortly afterward, the Cabinet fell, over a motion to cancel the Netherland legation at the Vatican.

* * *

The international scene took his interest and occupied his time, free from the turmoil of Netherland politics. He was chairman of the trade policy section of the World Economic Conference in Geneva in 1937, and at Briand's invitation he addressed 23 ministers of foreign affairs at the first session of the study committee for a European Union.

He journeyed again in the Netherlands East Indies, over the roads which he had mapped, over bridges which he had built and through towns and villages which he had erected.

When the next general election came, in 1933, Hendrik Colijn was ready.

A wave of defeatism had swept through the Netherlands. The Venezuelans had carried off the Governor of Curaçao; the Seven Provinces, once the proud name of the flagship of De Ruyter, had rebelled; the Government and the parties muddled along. Fifty of the Netherlands' most eminent savants asked Colijn to lead a national party. He refused the cloak of strong man, holding that his own party stood for order and national reconstruction.

When he took office again as Prime Minister he found the country in many ways disorganized. He survived internal and external dissensions, and piloted the guilder through a measured devaluation. He brought order into the budget and restored national morale. He managed to reduce unemployment. Himself taking the portfolios of Colonies and Defense, he gathered almost all parties around him in a truly national Cabinet.

* * *

In those years he saw the rise of a Netherlands National Socialist party and its fall. A veteran in politics, he spoke in 35 towns during a lively election campaign against Communism and against National Socialism, to win his greatest victory and to see these two extremist creeds each lose half their previous support in the country.

He had again been nominated Prime Minister by the Queen, who had already bestowed upon him the highest honors. He has the confidence not only of his party but of the nation.

When he addresses a meeting, he prays with his hearers for all the country's needs and particularly for the many thousands in need of work. His prayer is universal and prophetic, for he proclaims God as the prime cause.

He does not strive after effects, and dresses with care. He is of medium stature. His face has deep lines, his eyes lie sunken behind eyelids shriveled by the tropical sun. His short-clipped, white hair is brushed back in military fashion. He looks deeply serious as a rule, but he can laugh whole-heartedly. He is witty and in debate is a born fencer. He has a gift of the word, and speaks in a clear voice, direct, businesslike, simple, without any other effect than that of conviction.

Photo Wide World
THE PRIME MINISTER INSPECTS THE GUARD OF HONOR AT THE SUBMARINE STATION AT DEN HELDER, HOLLAND

Our Literary Ventriloquists

"Ghost-Writers," Who Have Written Parts of Caesar's Commentaries and Washington's Addresses, Are Tending to Materialize and Demand Recognition for the Reputations They Help Make

By One of Them

© Bachrach RENOWNED LITERARY SPOOKS
Many Early Political Figures Hired Ghosts to Do Their Writing. Mark Twain Wrote the Autobiography of General Ulysses S. Grant, and Alexander Hamilton Is Reputed to Have Collaborated on George Washington's Farewell Address.

ONCE UPON A TIME (that's the way ghost stories begin) I was a ghost. All at the same time I was the ghost of 18 different persons—two bankers, a judge, a congressman, two society women, a beauty culturist, a golf professional, three real estate promoters, an industrial magnate, an inventor, an aviator and a breeder of fancy cattle.

Like most ghosts, I was head over heels in literary humbuggery—a full-fledged forgotten man of the writing trade—before I realized it.

Then, sure that my writing sins would find me out, I decided that there were only two things to do, either repudiate the whole eerie business, or find a logical reason why ghost-writers should be, and clear up, at least to my own satisfaction, the fog of reprehensibility that hovers over literary ghostdom.

* * *

As salve to a stricken conscience came the surprising discovery that this was no modern problem, that forgotten men of letters probably weren't even new in the days when they threw their masters' voices with hieroglyphics, and certainly not in the days of ancient Rome.

There were A. Hirtius, C. Opius, and a whole staff of scholars who polished up the mighty Caesar's Commentaries. It is possible that even those famous words, "Veni, vidi, vici," may have flowed from some alliterative ghost pen.

When Nero mouthed the words of his ghost—Seneca—Roman Senators bowed their heads in shame, but that was a long time ago. The honorable profession has advanced somewhat since that day.

The Baconians insist that they can rattle a lot of skeletons in Shakespeare's spacious and well-filled closet of ghosts. Dumas the elder must have had a whole staff of ghosts to turn out the hundreds of books attributed to him. There also was "The Comic Romance of Monsieur Scarron," translated by Oliver Goldsmith. Goldsmith, it is believed, passed on before the work was finished. The publisher, in order to get his money out of the manuscript, hired a ghost to finish the job.

Alexander Hamilton wrote Washington's Farewell Address, in part, at least. Mark Twain, among the most renowned of modern literary spooks, wrote the autobiography of General Ulysses S. Grant, and General Sherman could not remember that he ever said "War is hell." The phrase is attributed by some to a contemporary newspaper writer.

Compare a literal translation with the finished product and it is evident that Edward FitzGerald was much more of a ghost than a translator when he put "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" into English.

Teddy Roosevelt's "Pericardis alive or Raisuli dead" was from the typewriter of an Associated Press correspondent, and a newspaper reporter is given credit for General Pershing's line: "Lafayette, we are here."

In contemporary ghostdom, Al Smith has had his Mrs. Moscowitz, and the Democratic party its Charles Michelson. From Paris to Brussels, to London, back to Paris and then to the United States, Carlisle Macdonald, of the European staff of the New York Times, followed Charles A. Lindbergh to collaborate in the writing of the Lone Eagle's first newspaper articles.

* * *

Samuel Crowther assisted on the life of Henry Ford. Former Secretary of Labor James J. Davis' book, "The Iron Puddler," was spook-written by C. L. Edson. Edwin L. Meyer was the ghost who came to life and threatened suit against Samuel Goldwyn, alleging that he had been engaged to write the movie magnate's life, and that the job had been taken away from him.

In New York City, Fred E. Baer's Ghostwriters Bureau is probably the largest commercial venture into the field of literary ventriloquism, and from Los Angeles comes the story of a ghost who wrote six out of the seven speeches at a big civic banquet, but made the mistake of using a distinctive shade of orange-colored paper on all, to the amusement of the guests, the embarrassment of his clients, and the ruin of his own reputation as a discreet ghost.

Frederic F. Van de Water, whose ghost writing finally got him into "Who's Who" as a writer in his own name, says: "I believe at least five out of eight articles, supposedly penned by the unliterary great, actually have been composed by silent partners who did the work."

Five out of eight! It's time for somebody to air the spook closet, rattle the literary skeletons, and either classify them in their rightful places, or relegate them and all their ancient forebears to the boneyard—a fair-sized job for any critic of the ghost system.

And where would such a critic begin? A busy executive signs a check filled out by his bookkeeping department, or a letter written by his secretary, and presto! you are in the realm of the ghost.

An editor cuts out a paragraph here and adds a paragraph there to adapt a manuscript to his needs. Immediately he becomes a ghost.

A popular magazine asks an authority in the field of astronomy or economics or industry to prepare an article for publication. He submits a ponderous, clumsy, highly technical treatise that few would read and fewer understand. A staff writer tears it to pieces, turns out a popular version, and under the principal's name appears, in small type, the ghost's by-line, "As told to John Blank." That's more recognition than literary ghosts received in Caesar's day, or in Shakespeare's time, and it may be a harbinger of the recognition that is in store for the profession.

For several years, as their trade has come more and more into the open, ghosts themselves have puzzled over the question: "When is a ghost a humbug, and when isn't he?"

John N. Wheeler, a pioneer spook in the sports field, author of Christy Mathewson's "Pitching in a Pinch," and Bud Fisher's "The Confessions of a Comic Artist," laid down a code of ghost-writing ethics when he became head of the Bell Syndicate.

"'Either a celebrity must write his copy himself, subject to my editorship," he declared, "or he must talk it over with me before I write it down. I never allow any faking. Often, if the publisher prefers it, I run an 'as told to' subhead to the signature."

As a ghost, Rollin Lynde Hartt has wielded an eerie pen, and he says: "If, eventually, ghost writing costs me my hope of heaven, I do not think it will be principally because I have enriched the literature of my country with too extensive an array of humbugs. I think it will be principally because so often I have deprived my clients' readers of a huge and splendid laugh."

"A ghost may do all the work," says Philip Schuyler in Editor and Publisher, "or he may do only a minor share, when a celebrity is launched upon a literary career. The usual procedure, becoming well known in newspaper offices and syndicates, is for the ghost to go into a conference with the lion or the tiger woman of the hour, and emerge saturated in impressions or confessions to be squeezed out later through the typewriter to the palpitating public."

* * *

Thus, the closet of literary spooks is open and aired, and now who is going to draw the line on ghosts and where?

A business executive retains an attorney to draw up his legal instruments, hires a sales promotion expert to outline his selling approach, employs an advertising agency to prepare his copy. Each is a sort of literary spook.

An editor pulls a manuscript to pieces, throws away big slices of it, ghost-writes some, rearranges the rest, and the result may be a literary triumph.

When a man builds a home, he employs an architect to work into the house his desires as to floor plan, color scheme, built-ins and general design. The architect sketches his employer's ideas on paper. Some will say he had a good architect, but no one will question his right to secure expert assistance.

* * *

Ghost-writers are literary architects who put the ideas of their employers into readable form. A great industrial tycoon, a famous inventor, a renowned explorer, the hour's hero, may be able to talk at length on his subject, but tell him that he must put his remarks into polished literary form, and you frighten him into dumbness. Should he be denied the assistance of a trained ghost—a literary architect—and the public be deprived of his story?

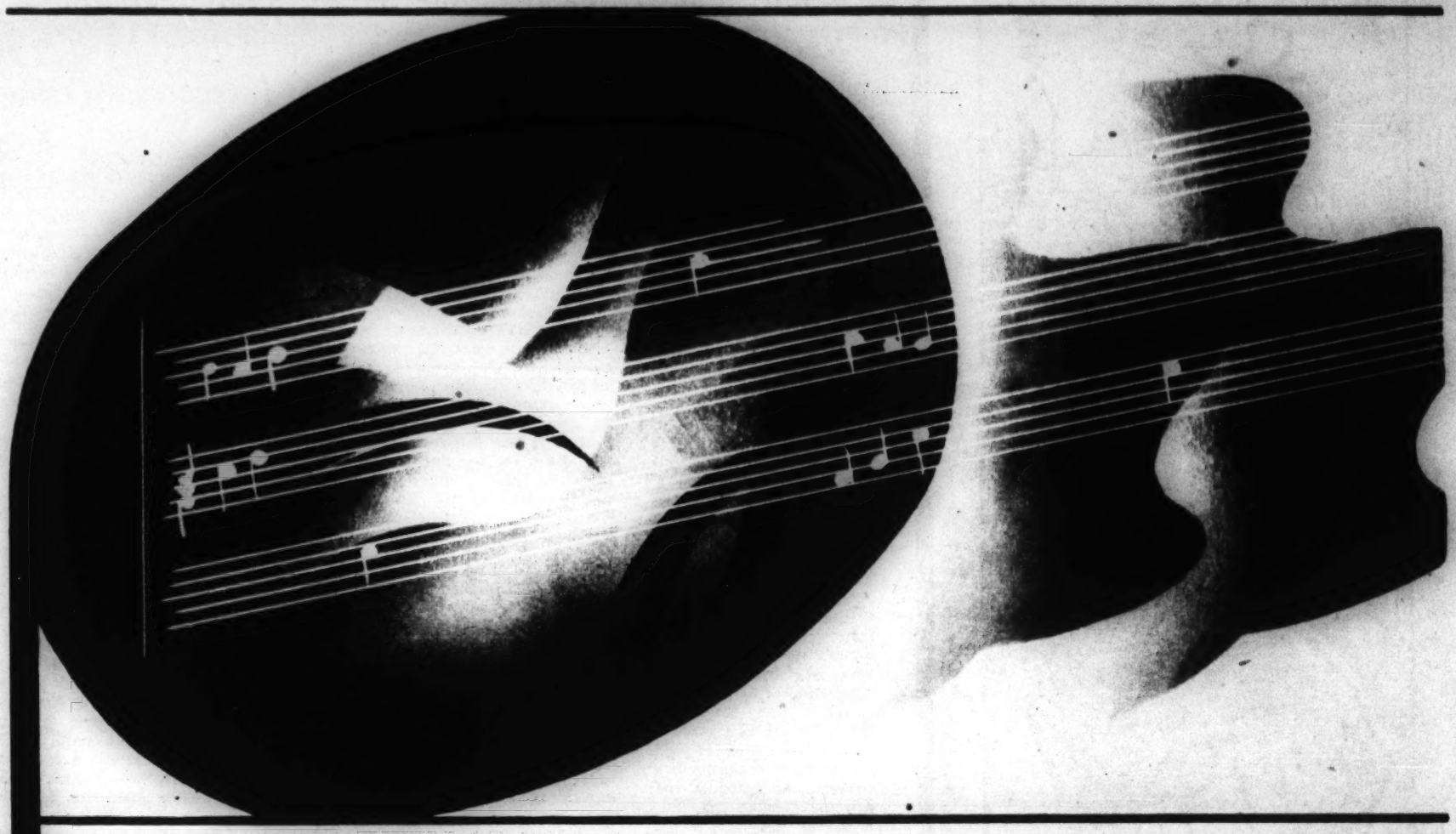
Here is where forgotten men of the writing trade have their chance. They are entitled to and should insist on a double by-line, "As told to . . . ," just as much as the architect is entitled to put his name at the bottom of a sketch he draws or his sign in front of a house while supervising its construction.

Literary ghosts need a code of ethics, like the one which governs architects. If a spook subject hasn't any ideas of his own to put into words, then he shouldn't have a ghost, and shouldn't need one.

"The Democratic Party Has Its Charles Michelson . . ."

M U S I C

By Adeline T. Ricker



THEY HAD BEEN discussing twentieth century music. "Physicists now tell us," continued the musician, "that there are 11,000 tones which are humanly distinguishable—a veritable ocean of sound! Yet we use only about ninety in our western systems of music."

After a thoughtful silence: "What is Music?" murmured the Inquirer.

"Music is a human experience of tonal relations in time (duration) and space (pitch), and is entirely a mental impression."

"Do you find any general purpose in that impression?"

"Yes. Music points to perpetual harmony. The history of the art shows plainly that music has been and continues to be an unbroken search for more and more harmonic combinations. Thus it symbolizes the human striving for perfection—universal harmony."

"Does this search originate in the human mind?"

"No! It is a touch from the infinite that tells of an endless stream of 'things old and new.'" (Matt. 13:52).

"Are you implying," exclaimed the Inquirer, "that the essential nature and meaning of music are analogous to the human search for God?"

"Yes: why not? As material, or medium, music is merely a sequence or simultaneity of tones. But practically, it is a striving for expression through harmony. One of our distinguished modern musicians has said, 'Harmony is music in the absolute sense of the term.' Again he says, 'Harmonic development, with its many counteractions, shows that it constitutes the only true justification for musical art.'" ("The Evolution of Music," by Alfredo Casella, pp. 19 and 20.)

"How does one perceive and progress in one's search for harmony?"

"By listening. By the discipline and stillness of listening. Tones blend in an endless variety of ways. Since those 11,000 distinguishable tones are dwelling together in unity, there is, doubtless, a mathematical basis on which each tone can harmonize with every other tone. Your conviction of this harmonious relationship is the call for closer, deeper listening, and inspires you to continue the search for further enlightenment.

"Nothing in the history of music is more surprising than the repeated evidence of a sense of harshness being blotted out by the unfolding perception of a 'new' harmony. When musicians first combined tones in simultaneity, they could tolerate hardly any interval harsher than the octave, the fifth and fourth. It is now common knowledge among students of music that a combination which may seem, momentarily, harsh, during a reasonable leading of voices, will not disturb but interest the trained listener. In fact, that particular combination may, in time, become so familiar and so well understood that it finally drops into the category of dissonances—or, perhaps consonances! This has been the history of the minor 7th, the augmented 5th, the 3d major and minor, the major 7th, and the 9th major and minor. Does not such evidence begin to envisage harmony as infinite and universal, and discord as not an entity?"

"Then you do not accept the theory that music is an alternation of consonance and dissonance, and that dissonance is a necessary element of music?"

"Fundamentally, music is a steady development along the line of more and more consonance. Again and again, the so-called dissonance of one period has been accepted as a consonance by the next. It is important to realize, however, that the terms 'discord' and 'dissonance,' as used in music, are not synonymous. A 'discord' is a harsh, illogical, meaningless combination of sounds. A 'dissonance' may be harsh, but in it are perceived relations that seem to justify its acceptance. When, in a combination of tones, we do not find any relations with which we are acquainted, we are apt to call it a 'discord.' Are you about to ask, 'Just what are tonal relations?' Perhaps they are tendencies leading to a creative Principle."

What mankind needs is spiritual perception—the faith and humility that perceives. Perception is an active faculty which finds order in place of chaos. It resembles the entry of light into a darkened room, or, a cloud melting into thin vapor before the sun. In other words, the perception of beauty and meaning dispels the sense of discord.

The notion that harshness is a necessary element of music has found acceptance on the ground that too much consonance is an overdose of sweetness, and a startling dissonance becomes a necessity in order to sustain interest. The true concept of harmony includes variety and is not dependent upon its opposite for vitality and incentive. Chaos does not produce order. Dissonance (as harshness) is not an element of harmonic development. Harmony *is*, and unfolds from within. It is a light which displaces darkness and has no opposite. Darkness, chaos, discord are not entities. All is Harmony!

The vitalizing principle of progress does not lie *in* the discord or dissonant element, does not originate nor unfold thereby, but forever unfolds from within itself in spite of transient obstructions, and finally overcomes them, because law is order, harmony, and discord has no principle to sustain it.

Baseball as Written, and...

What Looks Like a Game on the Diamond Sounds Like a Revolution in Print, for the Descriptions of America's So-Called "National Pastime" Have Grown Increasingly Bedazzling

By Edwin M. Rumill

Mr. A Smacks the Old Apple Into Center and Lands on First

The Fielder Tries to Catch Mr. A Napping Off Base, but He Gets Back While the First Sacker Goes Down

Mr. A Takes a Lead and Steals Second Safely Despite a Fast Throw by the Catcher

"MY WORD," EXCLAIMED the Englishman to his American companion, looking up from the sports page. "Do you mean to tell me that this is the description of a baseball game? Do you expect me to believe that what is described here isn't something that should be investigated by the police?

"Listen to this: 'The Yankees clubbed the Red Sox in the first battle of the series at Yankee Stadium yesterday, four pitchers falling before the thunderous attack of the Ruppert Rifles.'

"Battle! Attack! Rifles! What is this, a revolution? Do people pay money to witness that sort of thing? Thank goodness for cricket!"

"Yes," the American promptly replied, "millions support major and minor league teams between the middle of April and early October. It is our national sport, not a revolution. Cricket is too complicated."

"Too complicated!" repeated the visitor from across the Atlantic. "My dear fellow, compared to this description of a baseball game, a cricket match is as simple as tossing a pebble into the Thames from London Bridge. Even if I should live in your beautiful country for 50 years, I'm certain I should never completely understand baseball."

"Ah, but you might," smiled the American. "In fact, you might learn in 49 years, if you follow it as closely as I have."

"Well, my good friend," said the Englishman, as he turned to the comic strip, "at least I shall return to sports as I know them with renewed interest and enthusiasm."

One can hardly wonder at the visitor's pessimistic views on baseball. Unless one is schooled in the jargon of the game, a written description of a big league contest might read not only like a revolution, but also like a trip to the city zoo, or the menu of a well-balanced meal, or possibly the story of a fishing excursion.

A few years ago, newspapers printed only the bare outlines of major games. The sports sections were strikingly similar to the stock market reports. They were 75 per cent figures. Then along came a humorous baseball writer. He wove a comical vein into his stories, and sent the entire writing fraternity searching for unique similes and metaphors to describe more interestingly the daily activities at Yankee Stadium, Fenway Park, Polo Grounds, Wrigley Field and other professional diamonds.

To visitors from other parts of the world, baseball slang must sound strange indeed. Our English friend, for example, would enjoy a game more if he understood that there are nine men on each team, placed in the following positions: Pitch, catch, first base, second base, shortstop, third base, left field, center field and right field; that each side is allowed 27 putouts in a game, and that these "outs" are divided equally over nine "innings." If he knew that the team having the most runs at the end of nine innings is the winner, and that runs are scored by batsmen safely circling all bases and returning to "home plate." Our visitor should further understand that "hits" are made when the batter bats the baseball into fair territory out of reach of a fielder, and that if a fielder catches the ball on the "fly" or picks up a "grounder" and throws to first base before the runner reaches there, the aforementioned batter is "out."

After one or two afternoons absorbing the fundamentals, the neophyte would buy a bag of peanuts and plunge more deeply into rules and regulations. He would learn that runners "steal" bases by advancing because of their own speed and cunning, without the aid of a teammate's hit. He would understand that a "strike" is a ball thrown by the pitcher that passes over home plate between the batter's shoulders and knees, or which is missed when the batter swings at it, that a "ball" is a pitcher's delivery that is not within these limits. Three strikes retire a batter. Four "balls" let him reach first base without fear of being put out.

Later our visiting friend would become familiar with "bunts" and "sacrifice" hits. A "bunt" is the act of lightly tapping a ball in front of the plate, instead of swinging hard. A "sacrifice" is a "bunt" that forces the opposing team to make a play at first base on the batsman, thereby allowing other base runners to advance to better scoring positions.

Apparently inspired by the slang fundamentals of baseball, the big league players have for years invented their own nicknames for different phases of the sport.

It may amaze you to learn that among the players a "truck horse" is not a beast of burden who toils in city streets or before a hay rack, but a sun-tanned athlete who is unusually slow running bases, and that a "horse collar" is a time at bat without a hit. "Black Betsy" is the affectionate name for the pet bat of numerous ball players. "Horseshoes" are not footwear for Dobbin or Black Betsy, but rather a row of scoreless innings in any big league game.

"Wolves," to the diamond stars, do not eat raw meat and invade the timberlands of the Northwest, or the city zoos. They are spectators who hurl criticisms at them from the grandstand and bleachers. A professional would not run from a "snake," unless he were bat shy, because that is merely the description of a pitcher's curve ball. At Fenway Park or Yankee Stadium a "lamb" would take the shape of a young ball player — a recruit or rookie. Big leaguers speak of a well-shaped glove as an "eagle claw." Their uniforms are "monkey suits."

The person with an appetite is not slighted in the slang of the diamond. A "Baltimore chop" sounds as if it might be a choice morsel. But in baseball it would not digest well—simply another name for a hit that strikes home plate and bounces high in the air, enabling the batsman to reach first base. By way of adding variety to the meal, we offer a "can of corn"—a high, lazy fly ball hit to the outfield, and a "cup of coffee"—which happens to be a brief, unsuccessful trial in the major leagues.

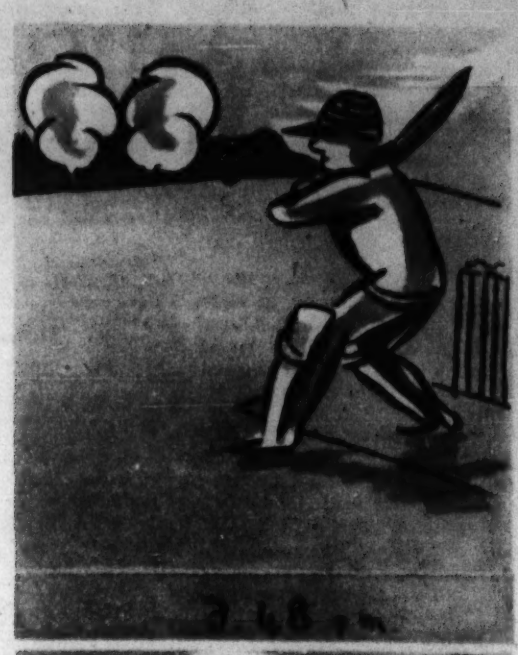
Wandering through a "meadow," or a big league park, you may encounter a "butterfly." In the meadow it would be something of a beauty to behold; in the park it is a particularly effective form of pitching delivery otherwise called the knuckleball. Baseball has its "buttercup hitters," who are so termed because of their weakness at bat. "Dipsydo" and "fungo" should sound vaguely familiar to nature lovers, but do not be misled.

(Continued on page 13)

Mr. B Drives One Deep Into Right Field for What Turns Out to Be a Circuit Wallop

Mr. A Slides Home While the Catcher Waits for the Ball, Which Goes Away From Him

Then Mr. B. Comes In on the Bingle, Counting Another Marker for the Home Team



Cricket Funomena

The National Game of Britons, Wherever They May Dwell, Is Simple, and Here at Last Is an A-B-C Explanation for Those Who Think It Is Played on the Hearth

By R. Maillard Stead

CRICKET IS WITHOUT QUESTION the easiest game in the world to understand. Provided you understand cricket. Even the name of it is self-explanatory. To the extent that when you say "cricket," people know exactly what you mean. Whereas, if you used another name for it, such as "Bombazoola," there would exist some danger of being misunderstood. So much for the history of the game.

Three things may strike you when you start to play cricket—the ball, the bat and the amount of rain that we have these days. Your teammates will be extremely sympathetic over the third item, but the first two are regarded as essentially your affair. So much for the general characteristics of the game.

Cricket is an extremely simple matter to explain briefly. Like Einstein's theory of relativity. No term used in connection with the play has more than 14 meanings, and some of the technical phrases are readily comprehended by people who know what they mean, such as "making a declaration."

You see, cricket has so permeated the English language that, although a skilled man can often manage to write cricket without writing English, it is almost impossible to write English without writing cricket.

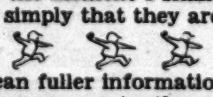
Even such ordinary courtesies as "good-by" will take on a fresh significance when I point out that a "bye" is a run scored through the wicket-keeper omitting to stop a ball that the batsman has failed to hit. And the phrase "point out" will take on fresh significance when I declare that "point" is a fieldsman stationed at a certain strategic spot on the cricket field, and that "out" is where a batsman is when he is not "in." And the word "declares" will take on a fresh . . . But we could go on doing this for three days. And even that would take on a fresh significance from the fact that first-class cricket matches last three days. You can't hustle the boys along at that speed in Australia, though, and there Anglo-Australian "test" matches (responsible for the non-existent "Ashes" you hear so much about) have been known to outlast a week.

The club cricketers' special delight is the all-day match, in which play starts at 11 for 12:30 and leaves off for lunch (cold meat, salad, pickles, fruit salad, biscuits and cheese) at 1:30. Play is resumed at 2 for 2:30 and proceeds uninterruptedly until 4:30, when the ringing of a bell announces the tea interval. About half an hour later the players take the field again and the game reaches its end around 7:30, when, obviously, it is nearly time for dinner.

The teams take lunch and tea together and become quite a family party.

What do cricketers do when they are not eating? The obvious reply by one conversant with the peculiarities of the English summer is that they sit inside the pavilion in their nice white flannels and polychromatic blazers and look through the window at the rain. A fair proportion of their time is occupied in this manner, I agree, but that only goes to emphasize how much cricketers like cricket. If they didn't they would get tired of hanging around waiting to play it, and go off to the moving pictures instead.

Now rises the question, What is cricket? In broad outline—and broad outlines are quite common on the cricket field, I assure you—it is a contest between two teams of eleven men, women or children. The object of play is to score runs and to prevent the opposition scoring them, the eleven with the larger total at the end of the match being the victors. Each team may be twice "at bat," as they say in baseball, if time and circumstances permit. In club cricket, the cricket of the average man, they don't. To comprehend what I am talking about, it is now only necessary to know what runs are. For the moment I shall be content to state simply that they are runs.



To glean fuller information you must accompany me onto the cricket field itself. It is a nice-looking field, a level expanse of closely cut green turf, and careful inspection will reveal sticking out of it, somewhere near the middle, two sets of narrow wooden stumps, known technically as stumps. They are 27 inches high and each trio is surmounted by two little wooden cross-pieces known whimsically as "bails," which fall off when the stumps are hit.

The stumps, plus bails, are called the wickets. The area of turf in the immediate vicinity of the wickets, which are set 22 yards apart, is also called the wicket. So is the gate by which you enter the field. Cricket is like that.

Let me introduce you first to the non-batting (or "fielding") side, commencing with the heavily gloved and heavily leg-padded gentleman who crouches behind the stumps. He corresponds to the catcher in baseball and he is termed the wicket-keeper. As the batsman is also concerned with keeping his wicket, you might be tempted to infer that the two are in league to protect the stumps. Not a bit of it. The wicket-keeper's great mission in life, besides stopping the ball if the batsman fails to hit it, is to catch the batsman out—in a double sense.

By securing the ball after it leaves the bat but before it reaches the ground (a batsman is always "out" — which means "out"—when one of the fielding side does that) or he may stump the batsman. This does not involve a savage onslaught with a stump. It means hitting the stumps with the ball while the batsman is out of his ground, i. e., outside the confines of two chalk lines marked on the turf, one along the line of the stumps, the other parallel to it and just about where the batsman puts his feet. The batsman is out of his ground either because he has run from the other end and failed to reach the crease (as the chalk lines are called) or has stepped out to make a hit and failed to get back quickly enough, or has just been plain silly and dithered about.

The wicket-keeper is the only member of

(Continued on page 13)

Among the New Books

The Third Reich Surveyed and Analyzed by a Frenchman

The Third Reich, by Henri Lichtenberger. New York: The Greystone Press. $3.

THE REASON a cliché becomes a cliché usually is that it is so true. And it is regrettable, more often than not, that repetition has dulled its edge. For the solution to many a problem that stalks the international horizon may be hidden by a well-worn phrase. Even, perhaps, the answer to the difficulties between France and Germany.

Surveying the Third Reich, and analyzing divergencies and misunderstandings across the Rhine, Dr. Lichtenberger arrives at a time-honored conclusion. He states it well:

> We see a new iron age opening up before us. . . . Germany . . . presents herself in our new Europe as a new Sparta . . . animated by a profound disdain for "bourgeois" civilization and the ideologies of the past. . . . Nothing remains for us except also to affirm our individuality in the face of the Germanic personality. That does not mean collision. Understanding between French and Germans has always been difficult. . . . But perhaps it is possible for two peoples very different from each other to understand one another and to esteem each other even in their differences. . . . We should like to hope that this is not too much for human powers.

This quiet, temperate view pervades his entire work. He transcends any narrow sense of nationalism, and the fact that he is a Frenchman merely serves to enable him to view his materials from more than a single standpoint. Since the appearance of his "Evolution of Modern Germany" in 1907, Dr. Lichtenberger has been regarded as one of the outstanding authorities on German history. At present he is director of the Sorbonne's Institute of Germanic Studies.

Dr. Lichtenberger has chosen to cover the broad field of German political, economic and social development. He develops a succinct historical background to explain the rise of National Socialism. He delineates the major features of National Socialist domestic and foreign policy and then passes on to the racial, regimentation and religious problems of the Third Reich.

* * *

These chapters are valuable for their brief, yet excellently integrated, summaries, although they pretend to break no new factual ground. Similarly, in his studies of agriculture, industry and economics, Dr. Lichtenberger not only surveys the available material, but subjects it to historical selection. There also are valuable appendices.

In his concluding chapter, "A Frenchman Looks at Nazi Germany," he explains the bases for French lack of sympathy with the present Reich regime. What he characterizes as intolerant, calculated and intransigent methods seem to provoke more concern on the part of the French than even many of the objectives of German policy. Perhaps the greatest point of French dislike of the current Teuton philosophy is embodied in what Dr. Lichtenberger calls National Socialism's resolute "subordinating of the spirit to politics."

* * *

The essential need for rapprochement between Germany and France, Dr. Lichtenberger implies, is good faith. He finds it difficult to say how this is to be assured, but he adds that "geographic fate has made the Germans our immediate neighbors," with the choice either of "continuing to battle each other or else of attempting to reach an agreement." He urges, therefore, that "negotiations be carried on with Germany and that no opportunity of an entente with her be neglected. On one condition, however, that we never lose sight of the inequality of forces which exist between us and Germany, and that we never forget the need of incessant vigilance which this fact imposes upon us."

Thus he surveys a future, to him, "not very reassuring." He believes that 1937 will prove a year of " 'truce' in which no one will dare to push things to the extreme and so provoke a resort to force." But even then he refuses to join those pessimists who consider hostilities as a "first alternative." Instead, he pleads for "vigor, coolness and moderation" to permit the two nations, in the manner of the English formula, peacefully to "agree to disagree." Gx.

MARGARET DELAND
Whose Volume of Short Stories, "Old Chester Days," Is Being Republished by Harper.

Democracy in Perspective

Progress and Catastrophe, by Stanley Casson. London: Hamish Hamilton. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Harper. $2.75.

THIS BOOK deserves a wide public—wider far than its title is likely to win for it. It is, in fact, a tract for the times from the pen of a classical historian who is at the same time an archaeologist. The author, therefore, sets out to discover the underlying meaning of the dark happenings of the last few years. Reminding himself and us that recorded and written history is only a matter of centuries, while unrecorded and unwritten history is a matter of many millennia, it is to the lessons of archaeology that we must turn.

Some civilizations endured and handed on their discoveries to those who came after. Western civilization of the nineteenth century benefited by the inventions of an age as remote as that of Hellas. Hittite civilization, on the other hand, left little trace behind. Similarly with that of Minos. For the Greeks, who should have been its inheritors, it was no more than a name in a fairy tale.

Can we explain, on the basis of what the spade has revealed, why this should have been so? The answer would appear to turn, in part at any rate, on the use made of war. Going back beyond any of the Iron or Bronze Age cultures to the Stone Age peoples, the evidence would seem to point against the widely held belief that there have always been wars. On the other hand, it does seem to show that the only "right wars" were in defense against barbarian assaults.

This leads the author to this statement: "Now the panacea of all ills is said by the dictators to be found in the regeneration of a people by war. . . . Instead of using war to prevent barbaric intrusions or barbaric internal dissensions, the barbarians themselves have decided that war is to cure them of their barbarism."

It is not necessary to accept all of the author's contentions. Indeed, the book would not be half so stimulating if one could. But the author's belief that the "intellectual" and the artisan in co-operation can yet foil the dictators—he makes the immemorial record of human craftsmanship and achievement yield some most impressive conclusions here—seems rather to outrun his warrant.

Nevertheless, fresh ground for optimism has arisen since the book went to press. The peoples of several countries have grown alive to the dictator danger and are beginning to use their intelligence to avert it. H. G.

Peaceful Change

Peaceful Change, edited by C. A. W. Manning. London and New York: Macmillan. 5s.; $2.75.

International Relations Since the Peace Treaties, by E. H. Carr. London and New York: Macmillan. 6s.; $2.50.

THAT THERE WILL BE CHANGES in international life is certain. The proposition is elementary, yet it needs to be repeated again and again until it is accepted by the intelligence of those statesmen who uphold and extol the *status quo;* there are actually, in this age, men and women who are prepared to fight for the *status quo;* men and women who believe themselves pacific, but who can work themselves up to the higher pitch of excitement at the revelation of the impermanence of treaties. On the other hand, there are "unsatisfied" nations which will stick at nothing to smash the *status quo.*

The problem is, since changes there must be, how to bring them about with a minimum of disturbance.

On the prospects of such peaceful change, no fewer than eight authorities speak in a symposium. C. L. Webster points out that "collective security" is impossible without the corollary of peaceful change. Yet it may be wrong to consent to changes, even to avoid war, if such changes do not tend to produce justice.

Arnold J. Toynbee considers the lessons of history. The economics of territorial sovereignty are studied by L. C. Robbins, while T. E. Gregory applies himself to the economic bases of revisionism. Lucy P. Mair is enlightening on colonial policy. Even the "psychological" aspect of the subject is expounded by Karl Mannheim.

The facet of legality is turned by L. Lauterpacht. Finally, the editor sums up. The reader will find plenty with which he will disagree; but it is surely the purpose of such lectures as are here collected to stimulate discussion.

Therefore the little book is to be commended. Professor Carr's contribution to post-war history is a sober, succinct account of the failure of an attempt to make changes by war. Its author does not set out to elaborate a thesis; he plainly states the unchallengeable facts. But the moral surely is that a "dictated" peace, followed by an insistence on the *status quo*, is the worst possible manner of dealing with diplomatic difficulties.

The French in particular, so far from being reassured by their victory, the allocation of the spoils, and the disabilities they placed on Germany, have loudly clamored for "security" — ever since Versailles. And there have been, from the beginning, forceful changes in Europe despite the Covenant of the League, and a complete failure of the policy of coercion. Professor Carr cannot but remark that the League was at its zenith when it fulfilled its conciliatory mission. The economic breakdown, the return of power politics, were inevitable, given the path pursued. The collapse of "sanctions" helped to demoralize and divide Europe still further. This is valuable in refreshing our memories; would that it might light us on the better way of "peaceful change."

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

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Poet of the English Countryside

Edward Thomas: a Biography, by Robert P. Eckert. London: Dent. 10s. 6d.

THERE ARE THREE reasons why this particular book should appeal to American readers: the author is American; the poet, Edward Thomas, was first awakened to awareness as a poet by the American, Robert Frost, and because Thomas's verse exquisitely expresses the mood and nature of the English countryside, with its dripping leaves, its quiet melancholy, its secret beauty and elusiveness.

Mr. Eckert came across Thomas's work first through reading Helen Thomas's two books about her husband, written after he fell in Flanders in 1917. The author began to collect everything he could find that related to the poet. Gradually he built up a library of first editions, and prepared a bibliography which he has appended to this volume.

Then he set about telling the story of Edward Thomas's life, undaunted by the fact that he had not been to England. But he had by then read much about his subject. The remarkable thing about this book is the way in which the author has presented his hero in a foursquare world, the world of pre-war England, when Kent and the other home counties were quiet, rustic regions, rich with local individuality, paradises for the wanderings of such people as Richard Jefferies, W. H. Hudson, Arthur Ransome and Edward Thomas.

* * *

In some ways, Thomas was the most elusive of all these literary naturalists. He never prospered, never convinced editors that he was a man to watch or to offer big jobs to. H. W. Nevinson told me how one day, during his literary editorship of the old Daily Chronicle, a tall, stooping, shabby figure came into his office and asked if he might do some reviewing. Something attractive in his diffident manner interested Mr. Nevinson.

"Have you any special subject?" he asked.

"Nothing special."

"Is there anything you particularly want to write about?"

"Oh, no, I've no qualifications at all."

Finally, the editor had to force a volume on Thomas. His review came in to time, and it was excellent. He became a force in the critical world, his particular flair being the discovery of poetic merit in new verse writers. He discerned the genius in W. H. Davies, and saw to it that Davies was given his deserts.

But for himself, he could do no advertising. He married young and soon had the responsibility of a family on his hands. He was forced to hackwork, until he became known as the slave of every publisher in London, knocking up histories of Windsor Castle, and the like; scissors-and-paste jobs, which gradually reduced his sensitive vitality, until melancholy seized him, in spite of the fact that he had a host of friends and a happy family life.

Then he met Robert Frost. The attraction was mutual and instantaneous. Thomas began to take a new interest in life; his bitterness evaporated, and once more he found delight in nature and literature, fusing the two pleasures and producing verse. That verse was so quiet, so conversational in its tone that he was diffident about it. He sent it round the editors under an assumed name, Edward Eastaway. It came back. None of the editors saw its qualities. His friend, the late Roger Ingpen, believed in him as a poet, and finally became the publisher of a volume and later of the collected poems. Those two first editions are now sought after. Thomas's reputation is growing every year. His fresh technique, his sensitive vision, his odd, ever-escaping beauty, have made a poetry that is unique in English literature.

RICHARD CHURCH

The Soviets in Perspective

A History of Russia, by Bernard Pares. London: Jonathan Cape. New York: Knopf. $4.50.

SOME STUDENTS of contemporary Russia try to understand current events without a knowledge of Russian history. They argue that the Russian revolution broke so completely with the Russian past that the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics must be regarded as a unique civilization. The falsity of this conception becomes apparent in such a book as "A History of Russia," first published in 1926 and now revised and continued to the adoption of the new Soviet constitution in 1936.

Sir Bernard, with first-hand knowledge of Russia before and since the revolution, traces events of the past 20 years to their roots in Russian history. He shows that the revolution, in many respects, has merely accelerated processes which had begun in previous centuries.

The author selects 1932 as the date for the latest major turning point in Russia's history. That year marked a new rise to power in Germany and Japan. The Soviets altered both foreign and domestic policies. An alliance with France and membership in the League of Nations counterbalanced the German-Japanese alliance against Communism.

Sir Bernard concludes his history with the period of the execution of senior leaders of the Communist Party after their open trial for conspiracy in August, 1936. He points out that the accused "belonged to those sections which had shown most insistence on the continuance of activity for world revolution, as contrasted with the policy of realizing Socialism in one country." That fundamental difference of opinion among Communists, apparent since early days after the revolution, is one key to understanding the current complicated crisis in Russia.

Russia's present rulers claim the inspiration of an alien Marxism for all their actions. But Marxism in Russia has assumed peculiar Russian forms, and this history goes far to explain the methods, if not the aims, of contemporary Soviet Communist rule.

D. B.

Tragedy in a Yorkshire Mill Town

Song on Your Bugles, by Eric Knight. New York: Harper. $2.50.

IT IS ADMITTEDLY DIFFICULT to write a novel with a thesis without sacrificing literature to propaganda. On the other hand, many authors have done their best work when they have been so stirred by some cause that their indignation or exultation, as the case may be, impregnates their books with a vitality which raises ax-grinding to artistry.

Eric Knight, in his new novel, "Song on Your Bugles," has included three themes in his narrative, thus rendering his task of imparting a message triply difficult. He delineates the struggles of an artist in achieving his goal after battling immense odds; the conflict between enlightened individuals and unreasoning associates, and the familiar proletarian theme of workers foundering in a morass induced by economic evils.

Although Mr. Knight attempts to combine these three threads of action into one lucid pattern, the book lacks the coherence so essential to a novel. The author is at his best in portraying the workers' cause, but the ramifications of other themes intrude to such an extent that they tend to mute what might have proved a clarion call.

Mr. Knight weaves his story around the life of Herrie Champion, a mill worker in a Yorkshire town, whose aspirations for an artistic career bring him into conflict with his environment while his sympathy for his fellow workers presents a contrary pull binding him to the very life from which he wants to escape. Tragedy stalks his path throughout his life, in spite of his admirable character and the promise of a brilliant career.

* * *

The background of the daily life in a Yorkshire mill town, though preponderantly cheerless, gives the book its greatest value. Here is a deeply moving picture, faithfully drawn by a sympathetic hand, of a class of people to whom England owes much. Mr. Knight portrays these Yorkshire laborers as patient, careworn, plodding content through the dreary treadmill of their days, bewildered but non-resistant if economic disaster interrupts their life. They possess, individually, a traditionally British strength of character, but if, under the stress of poverty and mob hysteria, uprisings occur, it is convincingly shown that violence and revolt are, nevertheless, foreign to their nature.

* * *

The daily round of these men and women, their picturesque speech, their traditions, customs and mental and physical characteristics, give the book a vivid actuality in the presence of which the other themes intrude as mere craftsmanship and padding. Mr. Knight presents no solution to the impasse confronting the mill workers when they find their world toppling under economic stress, and many readers may take exception to the doctrine of futility implicit throughout. These same readers might be stirred sufficiently into making constructive efforts toward alleviating such a blight of hopelessness, in which case the value of Mr. Knight's earnest indignation is immediately discernible. Dickens is perhaps the greatest example of an author using this device to gain needed reforms, but many another novelist has employed the same method. If, as a result, artistry is often subordinate to the exposition of a thesis, it remains a justifiable sacrifice, for when a pen is a sword, it can well be used as a plowshare.

M. W. S.

Gardeners Are in Her Debt

A Gardener's Testament, by Gertrude Jekyll. London: Country Life. 10s. 6d.

GERTRUDE JEKYLL'S passing in 1932 was a loss to the world of letters as well as to the world of gardening. She had written 10 books, quiet as compared with the volubly amusing works of Farrer, distinguished and eclectic as compared with the sermonizings of Robinson. She had humanity and wit, and her teaching, based on years of experiment and observation governed always by taste, was that of a master.

In "A Gardener's Testament," compiled from her papers, it is possible to see how she worked, what she worked for and why her contribution to the art of gardening was charming and distinguished.

She devoted her life to the intelligent revolution of the English garden, which she found "in the thraldom of the bedding system," and which she left nearer her ideal of "a place of quiet beauty such as will give delight to the eye and repose and refreshment to the mind." Gardening, in her childhood, was the expression of complacence. "My own young days were passed in a place where, on the southeast side of the house, was a garden of three concentric rings of beds in turf, each four feet wide, all filled alike with the same scarlet geraniums. In the center was a round bed of the same with a stone holding a variegated Agave."

* * *

Two of the things she did best for English gardening were to wipe out, as nearly as possible in a nation that at the time adored scarlet in another respect, that military geranium, and to knock that symbolic agave off its perch. Other gardeners were with her at the same time doing more or less the same thing. Though others, notably Robinson, preached harder and thundered harder and revealed more heat and force of argument, it was always she who was the artist first and the teacher afterward.

The present volume, being a collection of papers and essays, lacks, no doubt, the homogeneity she would have preferred, but it still is superior to the average gardening book, in taste, charm and instructional value. The remarks on annuals, on wild and garden roses, on color in the garden, on the mixed border and on a score of other subjects are admirable, and, as always, lavishly illustrated by photographs from the garden of one who practiced what she preached.

H. E. BATES

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

The Reign of Elizabeth, by J. B. Black. A volume in the Oxford History of England, authoritative, interesting, impartial, a history of the reign rather than a biography of the Queen.

The Collected Poems and Plays of Rabindranath Tagore (Macmillan, $3).

Collected Poems of Ford Madox Ford (Oxford University Press, $3). A volume requiring leisurely approach, containing all the verse hitherto published by this author. Cultured and readable but often redundant.

Through Two Decades, by Theodor Wolff (Heinemann, 15s.). An interesting and sometimes moving collection of personal vignettes by the one-time editor of the German liberal daily newspaper, the Berliner Tageblatt, now an exile on the French Riviera.

A London Girl of the Eighties, by M. Vivian Hughes (Oxford), tells the placid, flavorful story of the development of an English girl in the late Victorian era.

The Squirrel's Granary, a countryman's anthology compiled by Sir William Beach Thomas (Macmillan, $2.50). Pleasant reading, bringing keener enjoyment of nature to the countryman, and a longing for field and wood path to the city dweller. Poems and brief prose selections culled from all countries and periods.

Three Roads, by Maurice Walsh (Stokes, $2.50). Three-in-one collection of Mr. Walsh's popular Irish novels of adventure and romance.

Christ's Adventurers, by Charles S. Muir (Revell, $1), relates the adventures of some of the early apostles.

The Eagle Screams, by Coley Taylor and Samuel Middlebrook (Macaulay, $1), recalls stories of the attacks made upon the Presidents of the United States.

The Purpose of Painting, by Lynton Lamb (Oxford, $1.50). An artist's explanation to the layman of the difference between what he likes and what experts consider to be good.

Venetian Painters, by Frank Jewett Mather Jr. (Holt, $5), provides an authoritative and readable account of a great period in Italian art.

Harcourt, Brace and Company has recently published "Small Talk," by Harold Nicolson, the English edition of which was reviewed in these columns on June 9.

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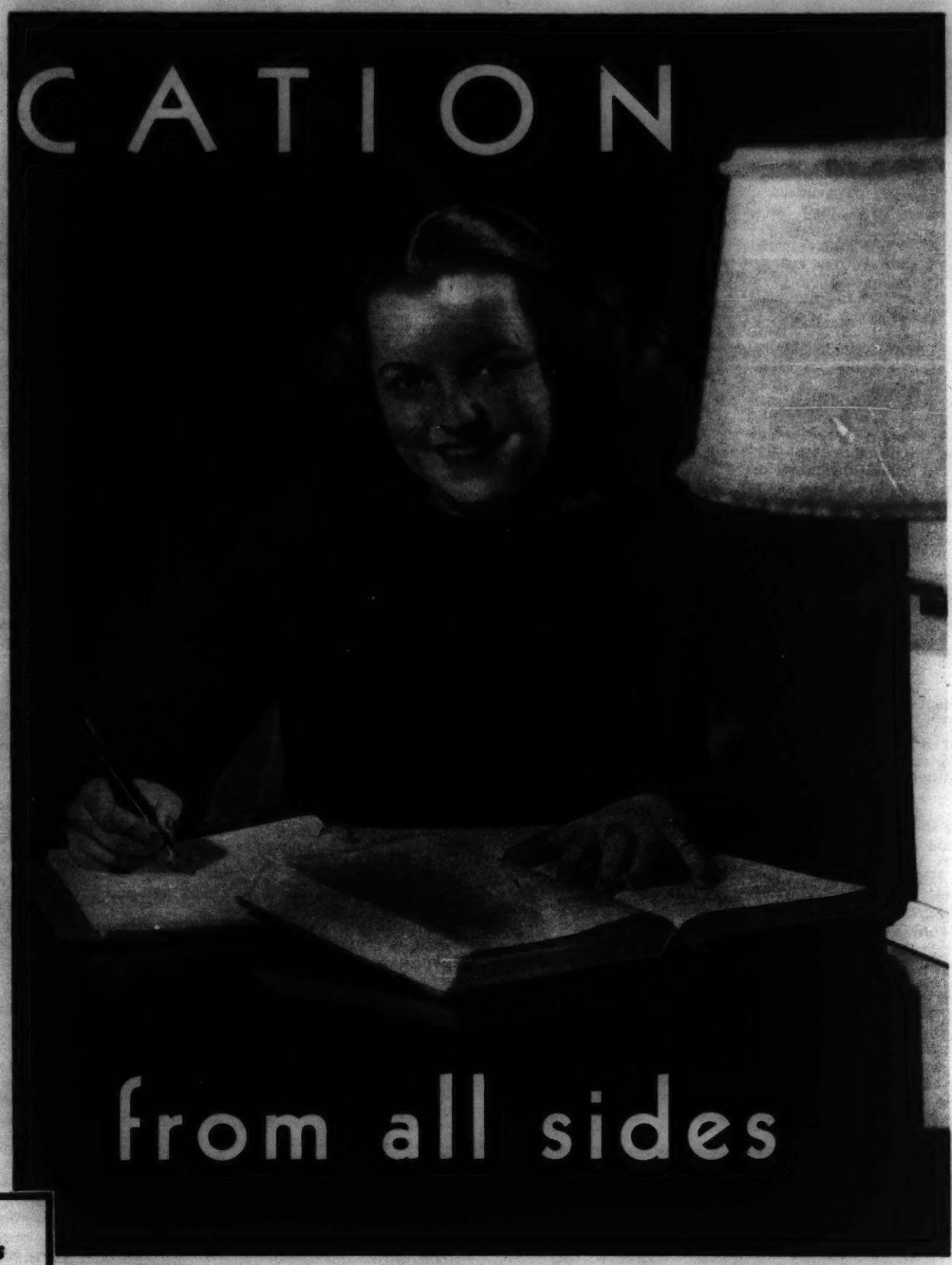

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. . Baseball as Written

(Continued from Page 8)

They are very dull and uninteresting. The former is a pitcher's slow, tantalizing curve ball, and the latter is a light-weight bat used exclusively to hit balls to outfielders during pre-game practice.

Sailors have boasted for centuries of their experiences "around the Horn." Such experiences occur daily on big league diamonds—simply the slang expression for a double play (two men retired on the same play) that is relayed from the third baseman, to second base and then to first. The term is also used occasionally to describe a pitcher's wide-breaking curve. "Rocks" are a menace to both navigation and baseball, for at the Polo Grounds and similar parks they are blunders executed by a slow-thinking player. A "blow" is threatening to small craft on the sea, but it means a base hit to the athlete. "Submarines" are effective weapons both for nations and pitchers. To the pitcher, a sub is an underhand delivery to the batter. "Hooks" and "sinkers," generally associated with a fishing trip, are attached to various types of pitching curves and drop balls. A fishing trip is the act of a batsman making a purposeful swing at a wide pitch.

* * *

Such useful articles as "dusters," "hassocks," "cushions" and "stitches" have their place in both the home and baseball. A duster is a ball thrown by the pitcher, very close to the batter, with the intention of driving him away from the plate. This delivery is not encouraged, but is, nevertheless, employed by a few veterans. Perhaps during the winter evenings, a pool table in your attic or basement has helped pass the idle hours. In baseball, a "P. T." is a smooth infield, well manicured by groundkeepers of long experience.

Few big leaguers are alone in the world. A majority of them have "cousins." In fact, almost every infielder, outfielder and catcher—the fellows who are expected to produce base hits and score runs—affectionately boast of such relatives, who, on the diamond, are pitchers easy to hit. Baseball is not without romance, for it has "sweethearts." Lou Gehrig, Dizzy Dean, Carl Hubbell, Charley Gehringer and other accomplished stars of the first magnitude are referred to with that cordiality by teammates and rivals.

Big league baseball has its "firemen" — players who dress quickly after a game. "Collisions" are just another name for college players or collegians who are filling such an important role in the sport. Ninety-nine out of every 100 lawyers are college men, but all college men in baseball are not lawyers. In baseball parlance, a "lawyer" is that particular type of player who airs radical views in the clubhouse and dugout. The law is further represented by "traffic cops"—a difficult putout in the field.

You have, no doubt, heard of Connie Mack, Joe McCarthy and Frankie Frisch, the prominent managers. To their hired athletes, they are "teacher" or "chief" or "boss." A "barker" is a first-base coach on professional diamonds. A "yodeler," familiar to the Swiss, performs similar duties at third base. "Rubinoff" does not play the violin in baseball, but is a player in need of a haircut. A "rubber bat" in baseball is employed—according to tradition—by players who collect many "lucky" hits in the course of a season. No railroad yard is complete without a "roundhouse." In a pitcher's repertoire it is a curve ball which "breaks" sharp and fast.

Have you ever seen a "contractor's back yard"? Most ball players have—a bumpy, uneven infield, often encountered in the small minor leagues. Believe it or not, "Broadway" and "County Fair" are not far removed. The former is a flashily dressed athlete and the latter is a player who attempts to "show off" in front of the grandstand. The "toehold" is a favorite wrestling grip and also the practice of a batsman digging his spiked shoes more firmly in the dirt before swinging at a pitch. Golfers "tee off" and so do ball players, particularly if they have taken a toehold.

So there you have a few of the more common expressions of baseball slang. Sit close to your favorite team's dugout some afternoon soon and listen to the chants of the stars. There is much more to this game of baseball than is visible from the back of the grandstand.

Wide World Photo
JOE DI MAGGIO
Outstanding Batsman and Fielder of New York Yankees.

. . Cricket Funomena

(Continued from Page 9)

© Sport and General, London
Play During a Test Cricket Match

the fielding side who wear gloves. In contrast to baseball fielders, the rest of the cricket fieldsmen take the ball hot off the bat—and sizzling hot it can be, believe me — with bare, unprotected hands. This is a painful and difficult art to start with, but good timing and practice take some of the sting out of the tale.

Next let us walk down the pitch (as the space between wicket and wicket is termed) to the other wicket and meet a man with whom the wicket-keeper does have close understanding—the bowler. He is in cricket what the pitcher is in baseball. But his technique is different because he is not allowed to throw the ball (a leather one, 5½ ounces in weight, constructed on the same lines as a baseball but colored red), and must dispatch it with an unbroken circular movement of the arm. He may take a long run and hurl the ball down at hurricane speed, he may slowly waft it down so laden with spin imparted by his fingers that when the ball touches the ground it "breaks"—runs off the pitch at an angle. A "googly" is a ball that behaves as some motorists do—threatens to go one way and then goes the other.

* * *

The bowler has two main methods of attempting to send the batsman back to the pavilion a disappointed man—to hit the poor fellow's wicket or to cause him to hit the ball into the air and so provide the opportunity for one of the fieldsmen to make a catch.

The fieldsmen in question are scattered strategically all over the field. There are men in the slips, in the gully, in the deep, in the know and in the way.

Now for the batsmen against whom all these forces are arraigned. Their job is to score runs. Just that. A run is scored—and this, I believe, is what you have been waiting to learn all this time—when one of the batsmen having hit the ball, both batsmen leave the creases where they are stationed and pass each other en route for each other's creases.

* * *

Runs are also scored, four or six at a time, when a batsman, having hit the ball, causes it to reach or pass over the boundary of the field of play. In such cases the batsmen are not required to run. Runs also come from "byes," "leg byes," "overthrows," "no balls" and "wides." But we can't go into all that now.

Two members of the batting side are always "in" together, and when ten have been put "out" the innings is over and the unfortunate gentleman who is "not out" ruminates on all the runs he would have made if his last partner had not been such a chump.

The height of joy for a batsman is to score 100 runs or more in one innings; in other words, "to get a century." The depth of disappointment is to collect a "duck's egg," otherwise known as a "blob," a "balloon," or, less poetically, 0.

* * *

In the proximity of each wicket you will notice two reflective-looking people in white overalls. They are not selling ice cream or advertising anything. They are the umpires. And they have the heavy responsibility of deciding whether a batsman is in or out whenever the appeal goes up, "How's that?" Usually this query relates to whether or not the ball would have hit the batsman's wicket if it had not hit his leg. If the umpire thinks so, the man is out l. b. w.—"leg before wicket." Umpires also serve as peripatetic clothes racks, to which players may attach their blazers, caps, wrist watches, small change, and anything else which appears to be in the way.

When six successive balls, known collectively as an "over," have been sent down by one bowler (eight is the number in Australia), the umpire calls out "Over," and another bowler steps up to do his stuff from the other end of the pitch, the wicket-keeper walking with measured tread and slow from wicket to wicket and the fieldsmen adopting the fresh positions demanded by the altered direction of the play. Then it all starts over again. And that, good friends, is cricket—a great and strenuous game by any standards and, for those of us who play it, the greatest game of all.

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Minnesota, however, leads in the number of individual purchasing associations, having 211 with about 100,000 members. Wisconsin ranks second, with 181 associations, and New York third, with 160. Indiana, with 83,000 members, ranks second to Minnesota in membership, while Illinois follows, with 80,000.

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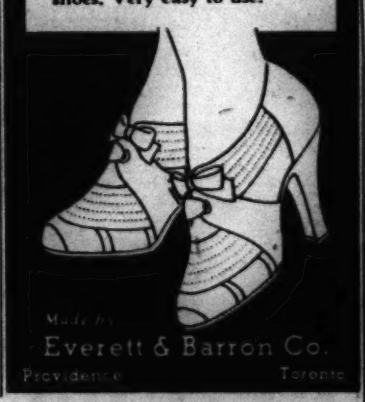

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. . Japan Moves Onward

(Continued from Page 3)

achieved such tremendous industrial advancement, her security lies in a China that will not overtake her.

For a century, China has resisted westernization. For two decades, China has shown more power of adaptation, of cultural change, than is comfortable to any neighbor. It is not China's lack of nationalism but her infuriated nationalism that Japan is taking seriously. It is not China's lack of industrialism, but the impetus to industrialism. But a China divided into autonomous states, with industries kept on a primitive basis, is a China that cannot in the future rise to menace the Far East, and perhaps even the world.

* * *

It is manifest that Japan's whole imperial policy is keyed to such an eventuality. When Japan speaks of naval parity, she does not mean a navy able to protect her own territories, but she speaks of a navy able to protect the coast of China. She speaks of a navy that will be able to protect her far-flung shipping interests. It is now generally agreed that no industrial nation can be secure within itself as a "have," but that every nation must import basic materials from somewhere. Japan does not need to conquer in order to have access to all raw supplies. But her problem is more that of finding markets for her goods after she has finished them. At present, Japan is still even behind Russia as an industrial power.

But here Japan is facing a great dilemma. Since 1929, Japan's exports to North America, to China (excluding Manchoukuo) have declined, but they have increased to South America, to Africa and other Asiatic countries. She is losing in her trade with China partly through boycotts and antagonism, partly through China's own industrialization. Japan does not need to fear a shortage of war materials, unless she were to have the entire world upon her at one time, which is out of the question. Nor can Japan ever hope to compete with the rest of the world on a sure industrial foundation. That is why last year Japan spent over 1,000,000,000 yen for military requirements. She needs markets, even if she must conquer them.

One cannot, in all fairness to Japan, say that she deliberately provokes the irritations between herself and China; but her presence under these circumstances is in itself a provocation. Patience Japan no doubt has shown, but this patience is predicated on pressure. Japan's future lies in convincing the world that territorial integrity and co-operation are not always to be vitiated by the unfortunate exigencies of "propinquity." She will never gain this by making herself the sole arbiter of the affairs of China and the Pacific. And the time is coming when there will be no more bandits to suppress.

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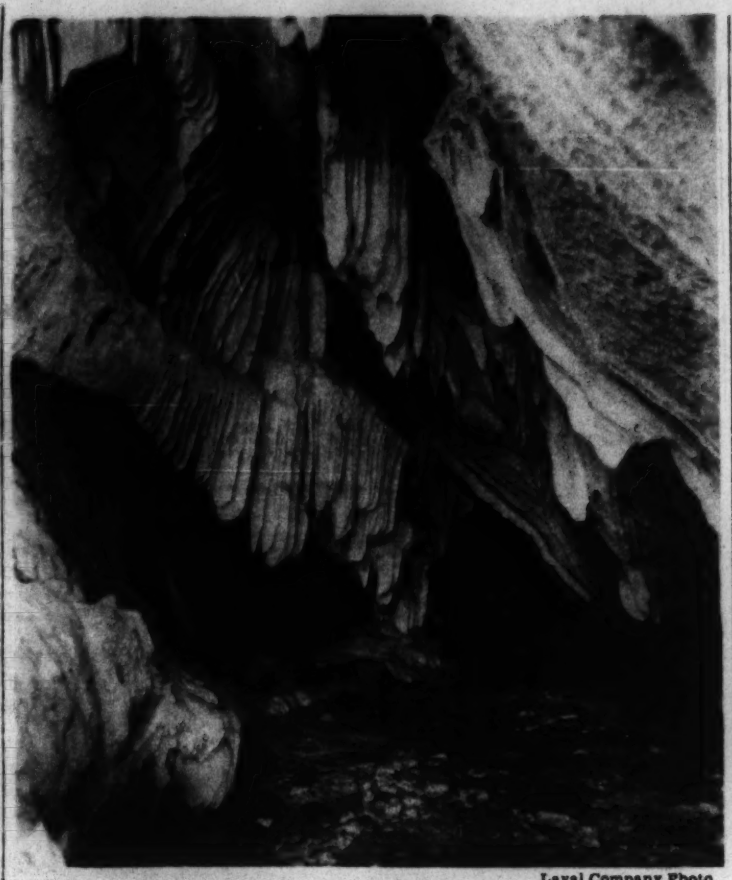

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GIANT XYLOPHONE IN BOYDEN CAVES

The Great Keys, Like Folded Wings, Are of Thin, Honey-Colored Limestone. When Tapped Lightly, They Produce a Musical Scale of Bell Tones.

Marvels in Stone

THIRTY YEARS' PLANNING and effort to preserve for all the people one of the natural wonders of the West bore fruit this summer when the Boyden Caves in the California Sierra Nevada Mountains were opened to the public for the first time.

The dream of the time when thousands of other nature lovers should enjoy the beauty of the glistening white and ivory limestone formations dates almost from the day in 1907 that "Putt" Boyden went down to fish in the Kings River Gorge, 2000 to 3000 feet deep, and, in trying to discover an easier trail out, found the caves.

Boyden and his partner in the enterprise, Denver S. Church, envisioned a road which would bring throngs of visitors as enthusiastic as they about the delicacy and grandeur of the marvels in stone. They set themselves to preserve and protect the fragile stalactites and stalagmites until such time as some responsible authority should take over their proper care.

Putnam Boyden was employed by a lumber company operating near what is now General Grant National Park. In trying to get out of the gorge that day he climbed a tall tree, and found himself gazing into the mouth of a cave in the face of a 1500-foot limestone dike.

A preliminary survey of the cave led him to write to his friend, Church, then county district attorney. Before the end of the summer, the two, equipped with lanterns, rope and other gear, explored thoroughly the discovered cave and numerous others in the vicinity. One of these, containing limestone sculptures, they called Church Cave.

They discovered the giant xylophone, a series of leaf-like stalactites each four to six feet long, which, tapped in rotation, produce a musical scale of bell-like tones. They found the Christmas tree, looking like a fir transplanted from the forest and covered with powdery snow—the whole, though appearing light and graceful, modeled in solid stone.

They explored grottoes beaded with drops of water turned to stone, corridors and galleries carved in intricate tracery and lacework, and great chambers ornamented with weird statuary.

Boyden and Church, to protect their find, filed mining claims on the area. They cut a trail from the canyon rim down to the river, and barricaded the cave mouth with a wall and a door, which remain to this day.

For many years the caves were so nearly inaccessible that they became almost a myth, and the stories of their beauty, brought back by the very few persons who visited them, were regarded as almost in a class with Marco Polo's tales.

Church has lived to see the fulfillment of their dream. He relinquished to the Government his mining claims, and today a highway cut from the granite cliffs of the gorge leads down a gentle grade from the 6600-foot elevation of General Grant National Park 18 miles to the river at the foot of the limestone dike. Eventually it will extend 40 miles into the heart of some of the most rugged and scenic mountains in California. N. W. S.

Bangkok by Night

THERE IS, OF COURSE, much more to Bangkok than immediately meets the eye, though that is considerable. But two or three days suffice for it—temples, the jade pagoda, the porcelain wat, even the white elephant, which isn't so very white after all. World-cruising tourists, transferred from their ship into lighters down at the mouth of the Menam River and thence up to the city in dusty trains, are led frenziedly about from "sight" to "sight" in four or five hours, and then, quite bewildered, rushed back to the ship to depart for more points east.

But night in Bangkok, ah, that is something else—the time to see this exotic city at its most colorful.

* * *

We drive leisurely in an open motorcar beside a canal in which the lights from the houses on the other side reflect themselves in a thousand sparkling pin-points. Great trees meet overhead to form of the avenue a veritable arbor. The scent of a hundred tropical blossoms perfumes the darkness.

A thousand families live snugly in their houseboats on the canals. Passing them, we leave the car and, entering a small boat like a Venetian gondola, we wend a long way through the main canal and then upon two or three narrower ones, thereby gaining an intimate idea of the life of this Siamese Venice. To all appearances—and sounds—it is a bright and cheery one. The tinkle of instruments, song and much laughter come to us as we move slowly over the canal's dark waters, even as a similar gaiety enlivens night along the quayside in Papeete.

* * *

Sometimes we pass a tiny theater, now and then a little café, often a floating shop which supplies the canalside dwellers and the houseboat folk of water-bound, exotic Bangkok. Presently we turn into other and even more narrow canals here and there barely sufficient either in depth of water or width for the navigation of our light craft. Little balconies hang over us as over the watery "alleys" of Venice. Sometimes there is a stretch of darkness, silent and mysterious, and then we are again in a brightly lighted "Main Street."

Thus many an evening may be spent in Bangkok, for along every canal, at every turning, there is a different pageant of colorful Oriental life, a new and compelling picture of the exotic East. M. T. G.

Literacy for Bolivia

With the opening of two schools in factories, for workers still of school age, Bolivia within the past year launched an intensive drive against illiteracy among factory workers. The nation's illiteracy is very high and the Ministry of Education has been conducting short courses to train teachers for schools that are to be established on farms, at mines and in business and industries.

The population of Bolivia, which lies across the Andes on a great plateau 12,000 feet above sea level, is around 3,000,000, more than half being Indians who speak their own dialects only. Primary education is free and compulsory, and there are more than 2000 elementary schools with around 145,000 pupils.

La Paz, the capital of this republic, is a city of much charm. It lies in the heart of a great canyon, framed with high Andean peaks.

FRAGMENT OF WRITING WITH BAS-RELIEF EXCAVATED IN EGYPT

Valuable Finds at Sakkara

THE METHODS OF transportation used by ancient Egyptians are revealed in the opening of an exhibition of archaeological finds made at Sakkara in April, 1937, in the main hall of the National Museum at Cairo, Egypt.

During the course of the clearance of the eastern part of the *mastaba* of Ptah-Hotep, a small mastaba was discovered of an individual named Tifu, probably a brother of Ptah-Hotep.

It consisted of an antechamber, and another chamber containing two columns, and with its walls decorated with typical Old Kingdom scenes.

Some of these, according to Mr. E. F. Emery, one of the directors of the expedition, depicted the transport of sacred oil which was mounted on sleds and hauled along by means of ropes. Before them a man pours water in order to facilitate the running. A curious feature is the presence of a priest in front of the bases offering incense.

The excavation disclosed other features of life during the reign of Ptah-Hotep, a Minister of King Isesi of the Vth Dynasty. Dr. Selim Hassan Bey, director of the Egyptian Antiques Department, reported that the expedition discovered "the most interesting chamber in the Sakkara region, both for the inscriptions on its walls, which are unique, and for the large proportions of the human figures."

In the burial chamber of the *mastaba* was found a limestone sarcophagus with inscriptions on all its inner sides giving the name and titles of the owner of the tomb. On it has been added a hitherto unknown representation, that of the head of the Princess turned toward the East.

In one of the numerous pits which was cleared in the course of the work was found a wooden statuette, 20 centimeters high, of great artistic merit. On the base is the name and titles of the owner, who was named Ugaw and who was Judge, Chief Librarian and Record Keeper of the King. Among the titles inscribed on the basalt table is that of "Beloved of the Peoples."

All the walls of the chamber are decorated and painted with scenes of daily life in the Old Kingdom and in it was found a very fine wooden head, two painted wooden statues and many models of offerings, also of painted wood. A. S.

For Short Cruises

THE EMPIRE STATE'S leadership in motorboats finds explanation, in part at least, in estimates that there are more than 3000 miles of coastline in the great port of New York alone, including harbors, rivers, creeks, bays and coves. From the easterly tip of Long Island to Buffalo, navigable waters suited for small or large pleasure boats aggregate about 300,000 miles. The State encourages motorboating by permitting a rebate of 4 cents a gallon on gasoline bought in the State for this purpose.

The waters of the State are equally adapted to day trips in hundreds of sheltered bays and to lengthy cruises on the large up-state lakes or around teeming New York Harbor and Long Island. The latter is now really two islands, separated by the improved Shinnecock Canal. Boatmen may cruise completely around each division of Long Island, anchoring for the night in beautiful harbors.

The Great Circle cruise leads up the Hudson River to Waterford, through the state barge canals to Oswego, and back via the St. Lawrence River and the Richelieu to Lake Champlain and the Champlain Canal. Boats up to 300 feet long are permitted to use the canals, though free permits must first be obtained from the State Division of Canals and Waterways at Albany.

The State's summer sports schedule included 17 major motorboat events and nine important yachting events.

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Readers are invited to comment upon articles in the Magazine Section. Letters of 150 words or less will allow space for numerous and varied communications. On occasion longer letters, in full or in the form of extracts, will also find a place.

Relief and Jobs . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

Under date 16th June last there appeared in your paper an article by Tully Nettleton on the question: "Is Relief Here to Stay?"

It seems to me futile to expect that this burning question will be satisfactorily solved by the creation of new "jobs," or by new inventions or processes in industry. During several decades the trend has obviously been toward fewer jobs as the result of improved machinery and greater efficiency in manufacture. I submit that the remedy is to be sought in a radical change in our system of taxation. At present every form of industry and of human activity of any sort is taxed, i. e. fined, discouraged by the State. On the other hand, land, the value of which in many cases has been increased a hundredfold, entirely through the labors of the community, is allowed to go almost scot free. The fortunate owner need do no work; he may live in idleness and luxury in a foreign city and collect his rents which are ever increasing in value, due to the work and presence of others.

Some 60 years ago Henry George pointed out the injustice and at the same time indicated the remedy in his book "Progress and Poverty." He foretold accurately present conditions, and presaged the collapse of what we term civilization, unless the true remedy be applied in time.

To those who have grasped the beauty and simplicity of the Georgist philosophy it is exasperating to note the continual discussion of futile measures to increase the number of "jobs," and the absurd, almost criminal, expedients adopted to diminish poverty by the destruction of wealth, by plowing under the cotton, restricting the growing of wheat, of sugar, of potatoes, and subsidizing those who are prevented by law from breeding hogs. It is exasperating and at the same time humiliating to find that our present-day rulers appear unable to remedy this state of injustice, be it owing to lack of intelligence, lack of courage, or lack of power. If it be the last named, it should not be forgotten that "the will of the people is supreme law."

EASTON GARRETT

Buenos Aires.

Women's Power for Peace . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

I was very much interested in your timely article, "Women's Power for Peace," in your Weekly Magazine Section of Aug. 4.

Baroness Marthe Boël, President of the International Council of Women, is right in stating that women's power for peace lies in unity. While traveling through Western Europe recently, I found it encouraging that women of all types and classes abhorred war and were hopeful of peace in spite of feverish rearmaments all about them. There are different peace organizations, but they need energetic women to lead them to unity and constructive work.

EMMA J. MAAS

Livingston, New Jersey.

Today's Contributors . .

THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN was a member of the British delegation to the World Conference of Protestant Churches at Oxford this summer. In his article he sums up important conclusions and deductions arrived at during the Conference.

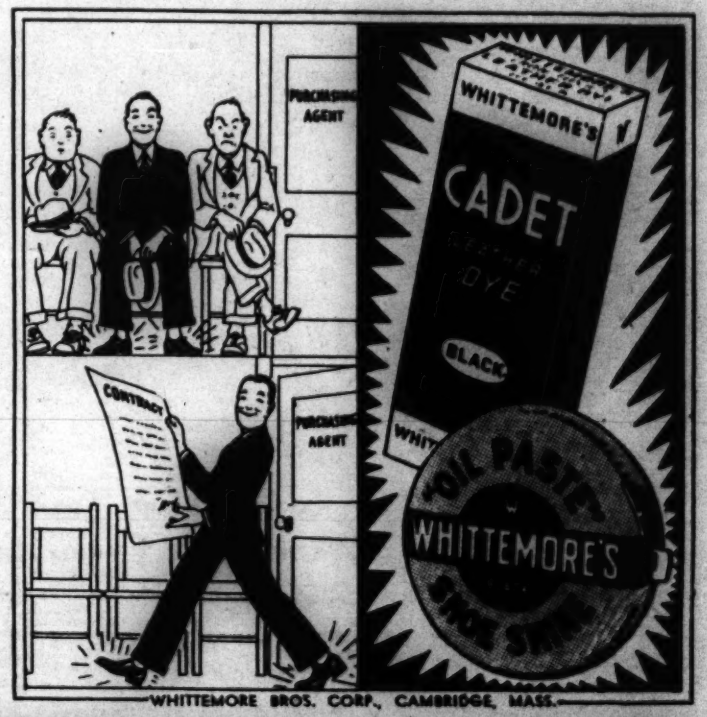
SYDNEY GREENBIE, writer and lecturer, has traveled widely in many parts of the world. His most recent article in the Magazine Section appeared on July 28, entitled "When the Voters Speak."

A reporter on the Des Moines Register and Tribune, DONALD GRANT is familiar with State Fairs and pictures this important rural event "as a glimpse of agriculture at its rosy best."

KEES VAN HOEK is a Dutch journalist who specializes in interviews with statesmen and business leaders.

ADELINE T. RICKER, a resident of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, writes, "As a professional musician for 50 years, I have long been convinced of the views expressed in this Magazine Editorial."

Sports writers both, R. MAILLARD STEAD and EDWIN M. RUMILL ride their national hobbies for foreign fans. Mr. Stead is the Monitor's European sports correspondent, Mr. Rumill a member of its Boston staff.



WHITTEMORE BROS. CORP., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

ALPHA DELTA KAPPA, the dramatic club of The Principia Upper School, provides a variety of dramatic activity for the student who likes to act. Photograph shows a scene from the full-length play, "You and I," by Philip Barry. Other plays presented in recent years included: "Alice Sit-By-The-Fire," by Sir James M. Barrie; "She Stoops to Conquer," by Oliver Goldsmith; and "The Dragon," by Lady Gregory.

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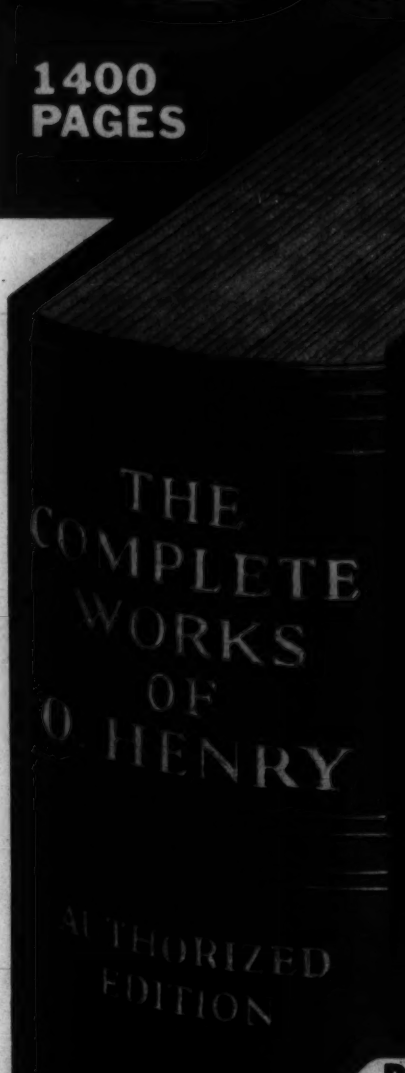

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